

WAYSIDE WOKING

**An Illustrated History of Woking's Breweries,
Inns, Taverns and Public Houses**

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Wayside Woking

by

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INTRODUCTION

History

Brewing seems to have originated in Babylon, where barley grew wild, and there is some evidence that beer made from malted grain was being brewed in Mesopotamia as early as 6000 B.C.

There is no direct evidence of brewing in Britain before the arrival of the Romans but, by Anglo-Saxon times, beer or ale was well established. In the early middle ages, brewing was carried on in most large households and was largely the duty of the women folk, hence use of the terms "maltster" and "brewster", which are the feminine forms of "malter" and "brewer". The growth of the monasteries resulted in the development of larger brewing concerns and until the 12th or 13th centuries the monks remained the major producers. Weaker brews were drunk in great quantity since the water in many areas was unwholesome.

Brewing then developed quite rapidly as a trade or industry. In the reign of Henry IV, the brewers of London combined to form an association called "Mistery of Free Brewers" and the "Worshipful Company of Brewers" were granted a charter by Henry VI in 1445.

The extent of the brewing industry is illustrated by a survey carried out in London, by William Maitland F.R.S, in 1782. Out of a total of 95,968 houses there were:

Brew-houses	171
Inns	207
Taverns	447
Ale-houses	5,975
Brandy-shops	8,659
	15,228

Until the 18th century, the professional brewers brewed chiefly for the masses, the wealthier classes preparing their own. It then became gradually apparent that it was more economical and less trouble to have their beer brewed for them at a regular brewery. This tendency to centralise brewing operations became more and more marked with each decade. Between 1895 and 1905 the number of private brewers declined from 17,041 to 9,930. Over the same period the number of licences issued to professional brewers declined from 8863 to 5164.

At one time there was a brewery in almost every village; In the Woking area, in 1800, they were found at Woking village, Byfleet, Horsell and Bridley. Today they are recalled only by street and place names: Brewery Lane (Byfleet), Brewery Road and Old Malt Way (Horsell) and The Old Brew House

(Old Woking). Hops were grown locally and this too is remembered in place names.

Pubs, Inns, Taverns and Beer houses

The term "Public House" or "pub" is, these days, a fairly loose one which is used to refer to inns, taverns and beer houses. Historically, and legally, the difference between the three has been in the type of licence held.

An inn was "for the refreshment and lodging of travellers". As such it should not allow "tippling" or be a "place of idle resort". If rooms were available, it was bound to give you shelter, day or night. In contrast, a tavern was restricted to the supply of casual refreshment, both food and drink. It had to close at a certain time and was forbidden to harbour guests. A beer house or ale-house was a tavern which was not licenced to retail wines or spirits. Most inns tended to be free-trade whereas public houses (as taverns and ale-houses were also known) were usually tied to a particular brewery.

For centuries, as well as providing accommodation and refreshment, pubs have been the centres of their communities. They have been the venues for society dinners, wedding receptions, clubs and society meetings, sporting contests, auctions, inquests, political and public meetings, manor courts, and theatrical entertainments.

Legislation

1552 - First licencing¹ of "ale-houses" and "tippling houses". Included licencing hours, Sunday restriction and standard measures. Consumption, on the premises, of wine forbidden.

1603-1627 - "Ancient and proper use of inns and alehouses is for the refreshment and lodging of travellers."

1660 - Wine allowed to be consumed on premises.

1690 - Distillation available to anyone very cheaply. Spirits became very cheap.

1700 - Licensing extended to cover spirits.

1736 - Gin Act. Very high duties led to illicit trade. Repealed in 1742.

1828 - Power of Justices to suppress public houses at their discretion removed.

1830 - Sale of beer exempt from requirement for justices license. Led to great increase in number of beer houses. Repealed in 1869.

¹ To be licensed, owners of alehouses, taverns, or inns had to take out recognizances (a pledge of a bond in court) to ensure that their place of business was not a public nuisance and was being run in an orderly fashion.

Scope

This work includes the breweries and licenced premises (hotels, taverns, inns and public houses) within the area defined by the current Borough of Woking, as established by the Local Government Act 1972. It thus includes the parishes of Byfleet, Horsell and Pyrford.

An attempt has been made to identify all licensees (or as many as reasonably possible) up to about 1970. From the official records, it is not always obvious whether a name is the owner, landlord, tenant, licensee or manager.

In the simplest case, the owner of a public house would be the licensee and occupant. However, the owner could lease it to a brewery, who could either sub-let it or install a manager. The sub-letting tenant himself could also have a manager (who would be the occupier) run the pub for him.

Record Type	Information provided
Licensing records	Name of the licensee and (after c1800) name of the pub
Electoral roll	Name of person who was registered to vote, either through ownership, rents or occupation (exact information varies over time)
Land tax	Name of persons paying tax - usually owner and/or occupier, occasionally name of the pub
Street and trade directories	Name of pub and occupier (usually; usually the licensee)
Census	Names of persons occupying the premises on census night (could be anyone)

Other than in official records and directories, publicans would come to the attention of the local press (usually when they appeared in court charged with some offence). In order to crack down on drunkenness and infringements of the licensing laws, in the 19th century half of the fine levied would go to the constable who brought the charge. This encouraged constables not only to be vigilant but to entrap licensees into breaking the laws.

BREWERIES

Brewing has taken place since around the 6th millennium BC, and archaeological evidence suggests emerging civilizations, including ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, brewed beer. Descriptions of various beer recipes can be found in cuneiform (the oldest known writing) from ancient Mesopotamia.

In Europe, beer brewing largely remained a home activity in medieval times. By the 14th and 15th centuries, beermaking was gradually changing from a family-oriented activity to an artisan one, with pubs and monasteries brewing their own beer for mass consumption. The Worshipful Company of Brewers is one of the livery companies of the City of London. London brewers are known to have organised as a group in the 13th century. Their first royal charter was granted by Henry VI in 1438.

In the late Middle Ages, the brewing industry in northern Europe changed from a small-scale domestic industry to a large-scale export industry. The key innovation was the introduction of hops, which began in northern Germany in the 13th century. Hops sharply improved both the brewing process and the quality of beer.

The use of hops spread to the Netherlands and then to England. Hopped beer was imported to England from the Netherlands as early as 1400 in Winchester, and hops were being planted on the island by 1428.

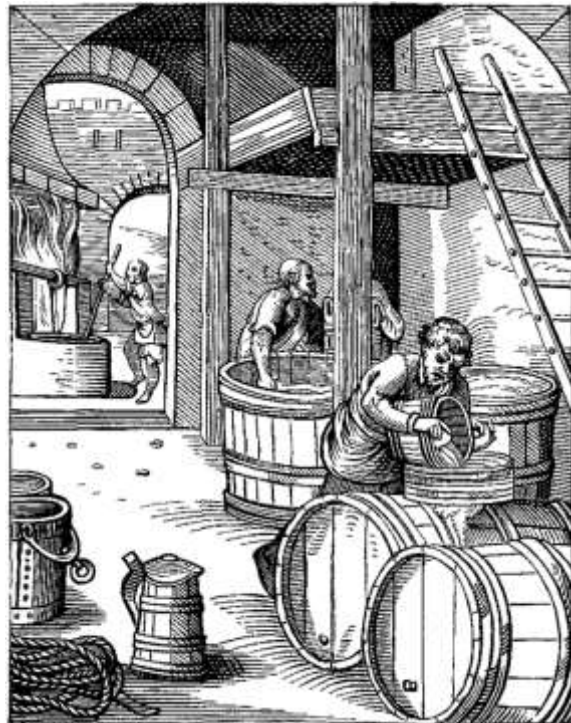


Figure 1. 16th century brew-house

Woking Brewery

Town Street, Old Woking

The earliest reference to a brewery at Woking was in 1678, when Robert Tacka left his brewhouse to his sister, Mary Merist. The brewery was held copyhold of the Manor of Woking.² Mary presumably sold it as by 1694 it was in the hands of John Harvest.

On 1st January 1694, John Harvest surrendered the “brewhouse at the sign of the falcon”. William Harvest, his son, is believed to have built the current brewhouse in 1715 - his initials and this date are carved around the front doorway.

The brewery then passed through a number of hands, along with various numbers of other buildings, including at one time the *White Hart Inn*.

In 1822, Edmund Elkins was paying 10d as a yearly rent for the brewery. In 1828 he sold the brewery to Thomas Newman for £900. At this time the brewery was known as the “West Surrey Brewery.”

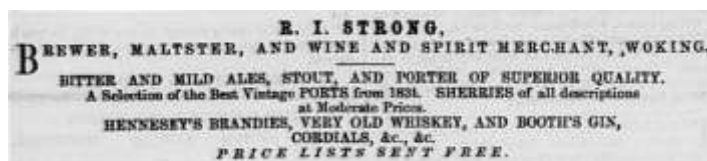


Figure 2. Advertisement 1866

The brewery then came into the hands of Thomas and Richard Isaac Strong. In August 1870, they sold it to Harry William Charrington who, in 1877, leased it to Joseph Outfield.

The following year, Joseph Outfield sold the lease to Thomas Lascelles & George Tickner of Guildford for £3500. Thereafter they called it the “Woking Brewery”, to differentiate it from their Guildford operation.

Despite closing down the brewery in the 1880s, Lascelles, Tickner & Co. kept the brewery buildings until 1926. In November that year, negotiations with Friary, Holroyd

LASCELLES, TICKNER & CO.
LIMITED.
CASTLE BREWERY, GUILDFORD.
BEER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Produced from the Very Best Materials.

PRICE LIST—

	Per Bar. 36 Gall.	Per Kil. 18 Gall.	Per Fir. 9 Gall.	Per Pin. 4½ Gall.
Strong Ale	72s.	36s.	18s.	9s.
XXXX Stock Ale	54s.	27s.	13s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
I.P.A. Stock Pale Ale 54s.	27s.	13s. 6d.	6s. 9d.	
XXX Mild Ale	43s.	22s. 6d.	11s. 3d.	5s. 7d.
X Mild Beer.....	36s.	18s.	9s.	4s. 6d.
X 10d. Mild Beer	30s.	15s.	7s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
X 9d. Mild Beer.....	27s.	13s. 6d.	6s. 9d.	3s. 4d.
A.K.K. Light Bitter Ale 30s.	15s.	7s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	
A.K. Light Dinner Ale 30s.	18s.	9s.	4s. 6d.	
Stout	54s.	27s.	13s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Porter	36s.	18s.	9s.	4s. 6d.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE
A.K.K. AT 10D. PER GALLON,
The quality of which is SECOND TO NONE at the Price.

WINES and SPIRITS and BOTTLED BEERS
From a large and Carefully Selected Stock.

MINERAL WATERS
From the
PURE SPRING WATER of the SURREY HILLS
Obtained from a depth of 300 feet,
Which, as shown by the best Authorities, is of the
highest possible Hygienic excellence.

Vans Deliver in Guildford and District Daily, and in
other Districts Weekly.

Figure 3. *West Surrey Times* 22 December 1890

² Copyhold property was granted by the Lord of the manor in exchange for a fine (initial payment) plus a service to the Lord which could be monetary, or a number of days labour per year. When a copyhold property was transferred, it was surrendered by one party to the lord of the manor who then granted it to the second party in exchange for a fine.

& Healy (see page 1) were completed for the purchase of Lascelles, Tickner & Co. The price was £265,000, including 96 tied houses.³ The tied estate included: *The Brookwood Hotel*; *Crown*, Horsell; *Fox & Hounds*; *Jolly Farmer*; *Maybury Inn*; *Nag's Head*; *Railway Hotel*.

In the late twentieth century, there was a fire which destroyed part of the old brewery building. It was restored and extended (to the right in Figure 4).



Figure 4. Woking Brewery building 2019

³ *Daily News* 22 November 1926

Byfleet Brewery

High Street, Byfleet.

Byfleet Brewery was founded by Henry Dennett in 1845 (local tradition has it that his father, also Henry, used to brew small quantities of ale and then take a barrel around the village on a cart).

In the 1861 census, George Barron Holroyd (whose father, James, owned Byfleet Mill) is listed as a brewer, aged 20; he presumably worked for Henry Dennett.



Figure 5. 1870 OS map showing location of brewery

In 1867, George Holroyd went into partnership with Henry Dennett (who had not married and was then in his late 60s) and the brewery became Dennett & Holroyd. Henry Dennett died in 1870.

The brewery flourished and slowly increased its tied estate and, when it merged with Friary Brewery (see page 1) in 1889 it had 15 houses.

The Byfleet plant was closed in 1909 and production transferred to Guildford. Today nothing exists of the brewery other than the manager's house, the rest having been redeveloped for housing.

Horsell Brewery

Brewery Road, Horsell

The origins of Horsell Brewery are somewhat obscure.

James Stedman was born in Horsell, in 1791. He appears to have been an only child; his mother, Sarah, died in 1800 when he was eight years old and his father, James, does not appear to have remarried before his death in 1812.

In the 1841 census, James was recorded as a farmer in Horsell, married, with two sons, James and John. It is likely that he was distantly related to Richard Stedman of Woking, maltster, recorded in the same census.

The 1851 census also shows James as a farmer, of 151 acres. He and his family are recorded as living at Malt House Corner. Even if they had not yet started actually brewing, the implication is that they had been malting barley there for long enough for to give the name to the property. James's grandfather, another James, in his will dated 1806 had left substantial property, including a malthouse.⁴

The 1855 Post Office directory includes 'Stedman, J. Horsell, Woking' in the list of brewers.⁵

James Stedman and his eldest son, James, both died in 1868, within two months of each other. John Stedman, James's other son, inherited the farm.

It was probably at this time that the new brewery buildings were erected and more emphasis put on the brewing side of things.

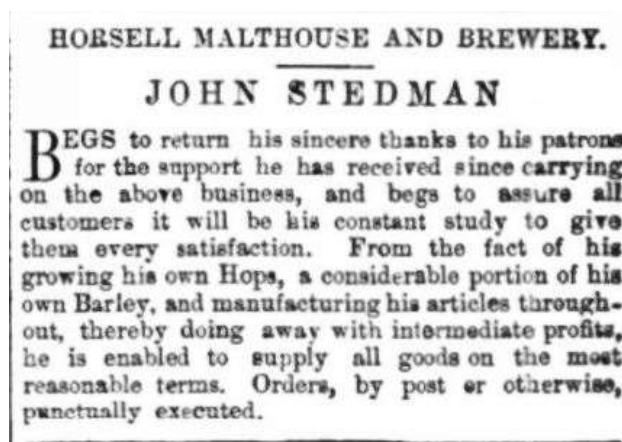


Figure 6. *Surrey Advertiser*
14 August 1869

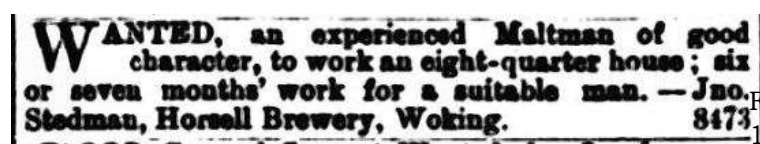


Figure 7. *Surrey Advertiser*
19 September 1887

The brewery had two tied houses, both in Horsell – the *Cricketers* (see page 65) and the *Plough* (page 125).

⁴ LMA, DW/PA/5/1807/25, *Will of James Stedman of Horsell yeoman*

⁵ *Post Office Directory of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex*, Kelly & Co, 1855

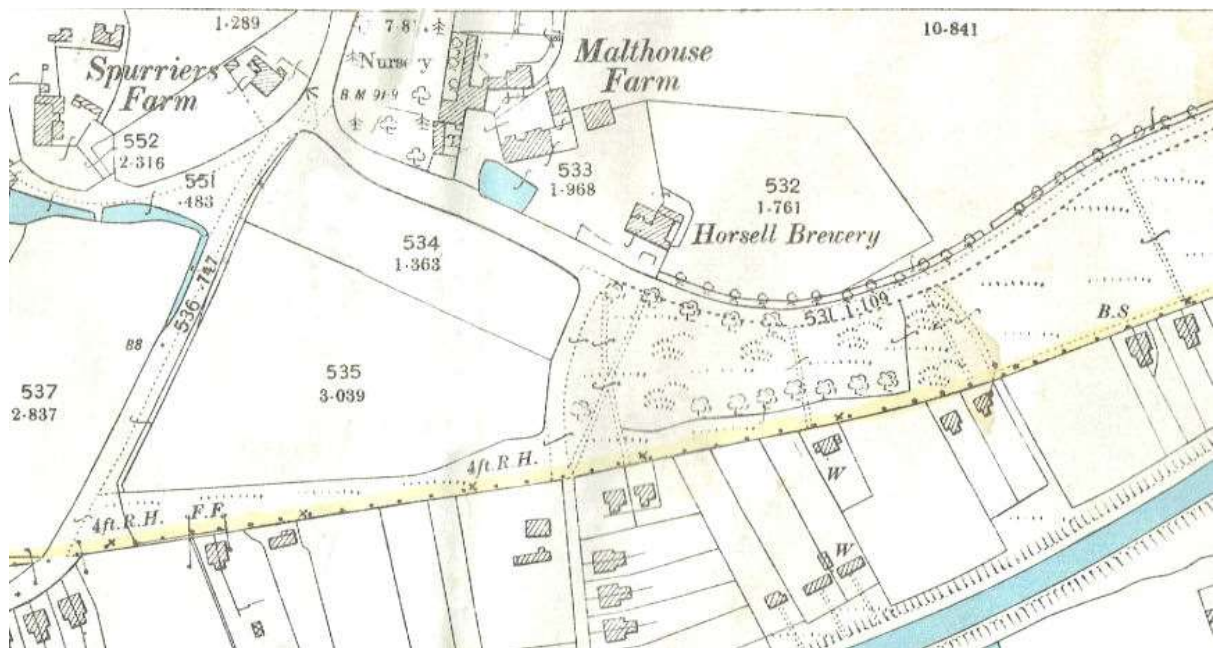


Figure 8. 1895 OS map showing location of brewery

John Stedman died in 1906 and the farm and brewery passed to his son, John William Stedman. John William Stedman had started a career in the city but joined his father, concentrating on the brewing side. Following his father's death, he sold the property in 1910 to local beer and wine merchants Tyler and Co., at which time brewing ceased.

Bridley Brewery

There are no records of any brewery at Bridley⁶. However Rickford Malthouse (which survives today) is marked on the 1840 tithe map and recorded in the assessment.⁷ John Rocque's map of 1768 also shows a building in the same location.

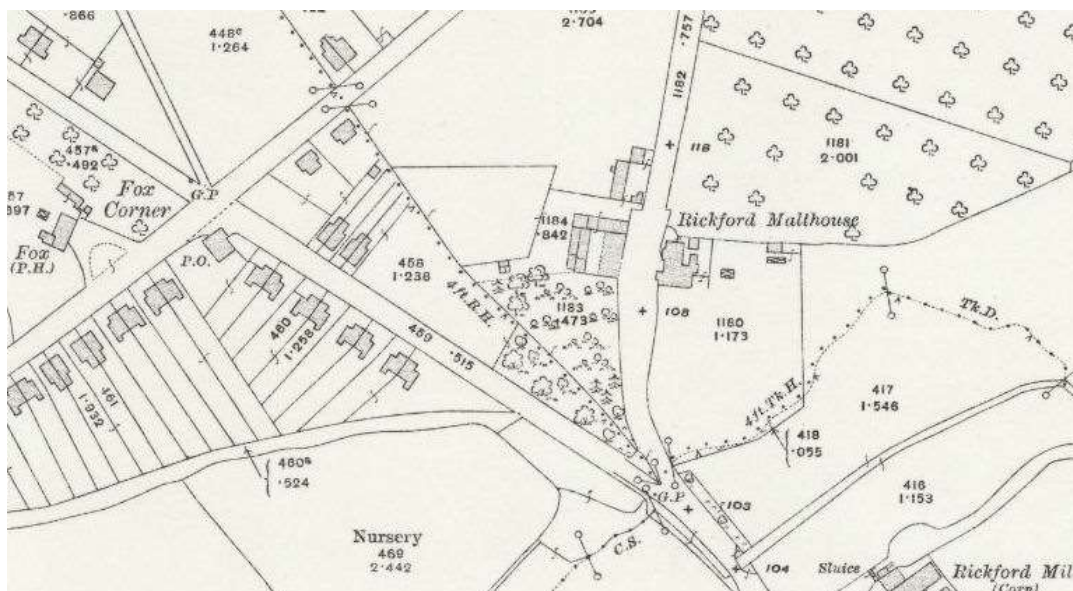


Figure 9. 1913 OS map showing Rickford Malthouse

In the 1841 census, James Stanford, 65, was recorded as a 'farmer & maltster' at Rickford.

Between the 1871 and 1895 Ordnance Survey maps, a hop kiln was erected on the opposite side of Berry Lane to Bridley Farm. When Bridley Manor was sold in 1888, the plan of sale showed two hop fields totalling half an acre.

In the 1901 census, 'Hopkiln Farm' was occupied by Henry Brown, farmer & dealer.



Figure 10. Location of hop kiln

The malthouse in 1901 was occupied by Richard Smith, cattle dealer. So, it would appear that malting was no longer going on.

None of the censuses from 1841 to 1901 list anyone employed as a brewer, so it is likely that the farms merely supplied malted barley and hops to one or more of the local breweries.

The current Bridley Manor House dates from c1880, although built in 17th century vernacular style. However Bridley Manor as a political entity dates

⁶ Bridley Manor is in the westernmost corner of Woking parish, near Fox Corner

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

from 1641. It is highly likely that someone on the estate in the 17th century was brewing ale or beer for consumption by the families.

Fahrenheit & Firkin

In 1996, the *Red House* in Woking (see page 147) was rebranded as the *Fahrenheit & Firkin* and started brewing its own beer on the premises⁸.



Figure 11. Fahrenheit & Firkin beer label

The Firkin pub chain was established in 1979, by David Bruce, as Bruce's Brewery; the Firkin Brewery grew as a chain of mostly brewpubs offering cask ale. It was acquired by Midsummer Leisure in 1988, by Stakis Leisure in 1990 and then by Allied Domecq (who then owned the *Red House*) in 1991.

In 1999, Punch Taverns bought the entire chain and the rights to the Firkin brand; they then sold 110 of the pubs to Bass, leaving 60 Firkin pubs under Punch ownership. The brewery side of the chain was wound up, and in March 2001 Punch announced that the Firkin brand was to be discontinued.

Brewing at the *Fahrenheit & Firkin* ceased in 1999.

⁸ For a short space of time, Woking had claim to having the two breweries in Britain with the shortest distance between them – The Planets also had an on-site micro-brewery, just 10 feet away.

Bob's Brewery, Planets

Aka Brooklands Brewery

Planets was a mixed-use scheme comprising hotel, restaurant, nightclub and leisure facilities (see page 120), that opened in May 1996.



The ground floor bar included its own brewery. The head brewer was Bob Dupre; the brewery sold to the free trade under the name 'Brooklands Brewery'. The names of the beers reflected Woking's history – H G Wells, nearby Newark Priory and its connection with aviation: Martian Invasion, HG's, Newark Abbey Ale, Buccaneer and Stealth Stout, amongst others.

In 1999, The Planets came under new ownership and was rebadged as The Big Apple. The removal of the in-house brewery, by the new owners, allowed the creation of new commercial units fronting onto Chertsey Road.

Boston Experience

The *Boston Experience* was an American-style brewpub that opened in April 1999, where the *Albion Hotel* (see page 20) bar used to be. An 8BBL⁹ plant was used.

Beers brewed included: Babe Ruth 3.8% alcohol, Boston Strangler 5.3% and Bunker Hill 4.5%.

Brewing ceased in 2004.

⁹ BBL is the official unit of measurement of beer volume for breweries in the United States; One BBL of beer is equal to 31 gallons

Thurstons Brewery

Thurstons Brewery was formed at the *Crown Inn* in Horsell, in October 2012, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -barrel plant in the kitchen. The original plan was to produce an occasional brew for the *Crown Inn*, however winning third overall at the Woking Beer Festival fired the enthusiasm and more beers followed.

Winning further awards at the 2013 Woking Beer Festival and the Gosport Winterfest led to plans to install a 4.5 barrel plant, next door to the pub, at 102c High Street.



Figure 12. Thurston's Brewery

Work started in January 2014 and the first brew was completed on the 9th May 2014.

Today's beers (of which there are 27) respect Horsell's brewing history by including Stedman's Ale and Horsell Hop. Others reflect different aspects of local history.

Friary Brewery

The Friary Brewery was not in the Borough of Woking, but was in Guildford. As such it should fall outside the remit of this work. However, it merged with the Holroyd brewery of Byfleet and absorbed Lascelles, Tickner & Co. (another Guildford brewer) who had taken over the Woking brewery. It also built some of the best known pubs in Woking – and acquired several others.

Thomas Taunton started his first brewery, known as the Cannon Brewery, in Guildford in 1844. Later, he expanded the business creating the Friary Brewery in partnership with his brother, Silas.

In 1873, Thomas and Silas dissolved their partnership, with Thomas carrying on the business.¹⁰ Thomas Taunton sold the Friary Brewery to Charles Hoskins Master, the following year.

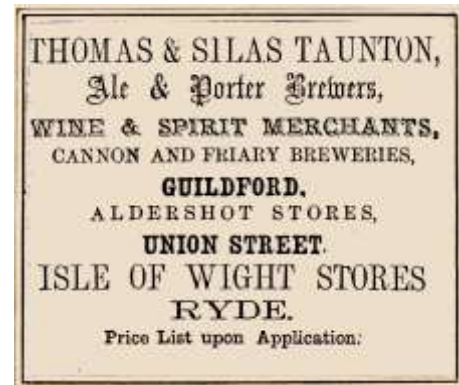


Figure 13. 1867 advertisement

The Friary Brewery name was registered in June 1889, when it merged with Holroyd's, Byfleet Brewery.

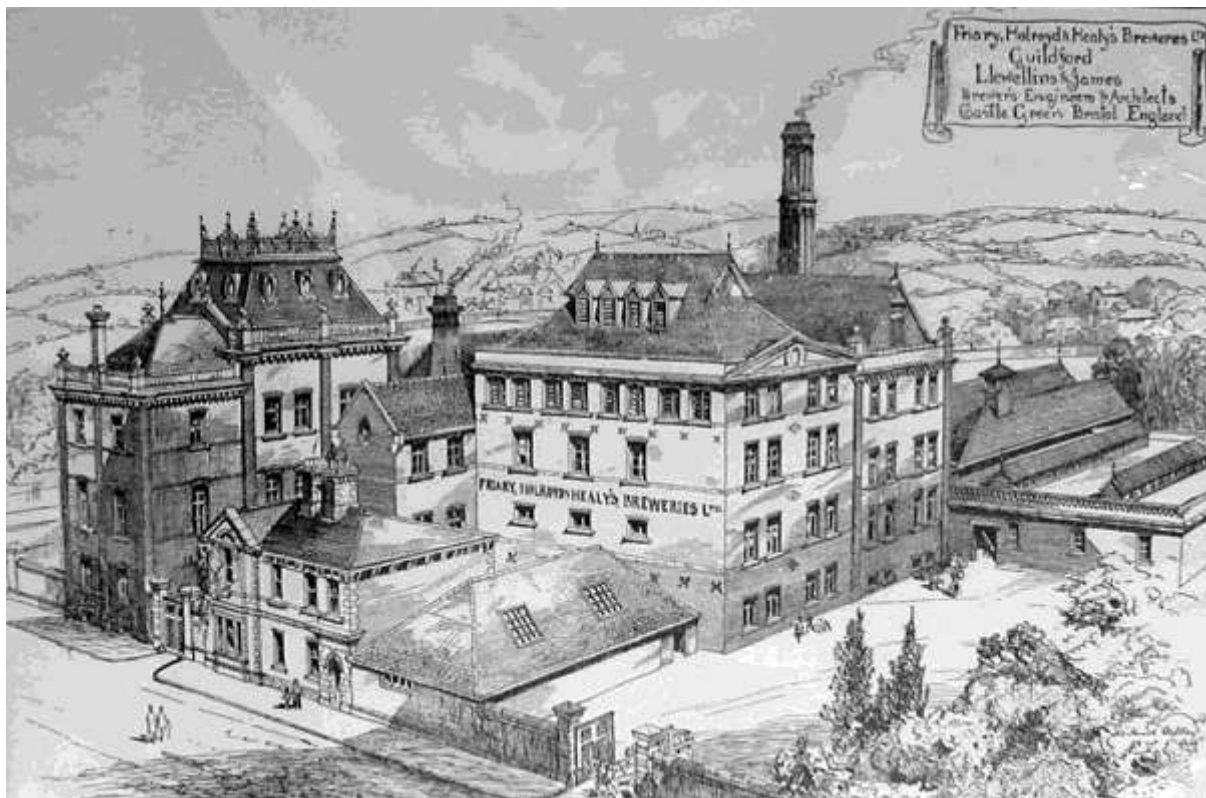


Figure 14. Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery, Guildford

In 1890, Healy's brewery, Chertsey was acquired and, in 1891, White's of Godalming and, in 1897, Young & Son of Dorking. The name was changed

¹⁰ *London Gazette* 2 January 1874

to Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery Ltd in 1895. Finally, in 1921, Friary took over its Guildford rival Lascelles, Ticker & Co.

Friary, Holroyd & Healy merged with the Guildford brewery of Meux, in 1960, to form Friary Meux which, four years later, became part of Allied Breweries, later Allied Domecq.

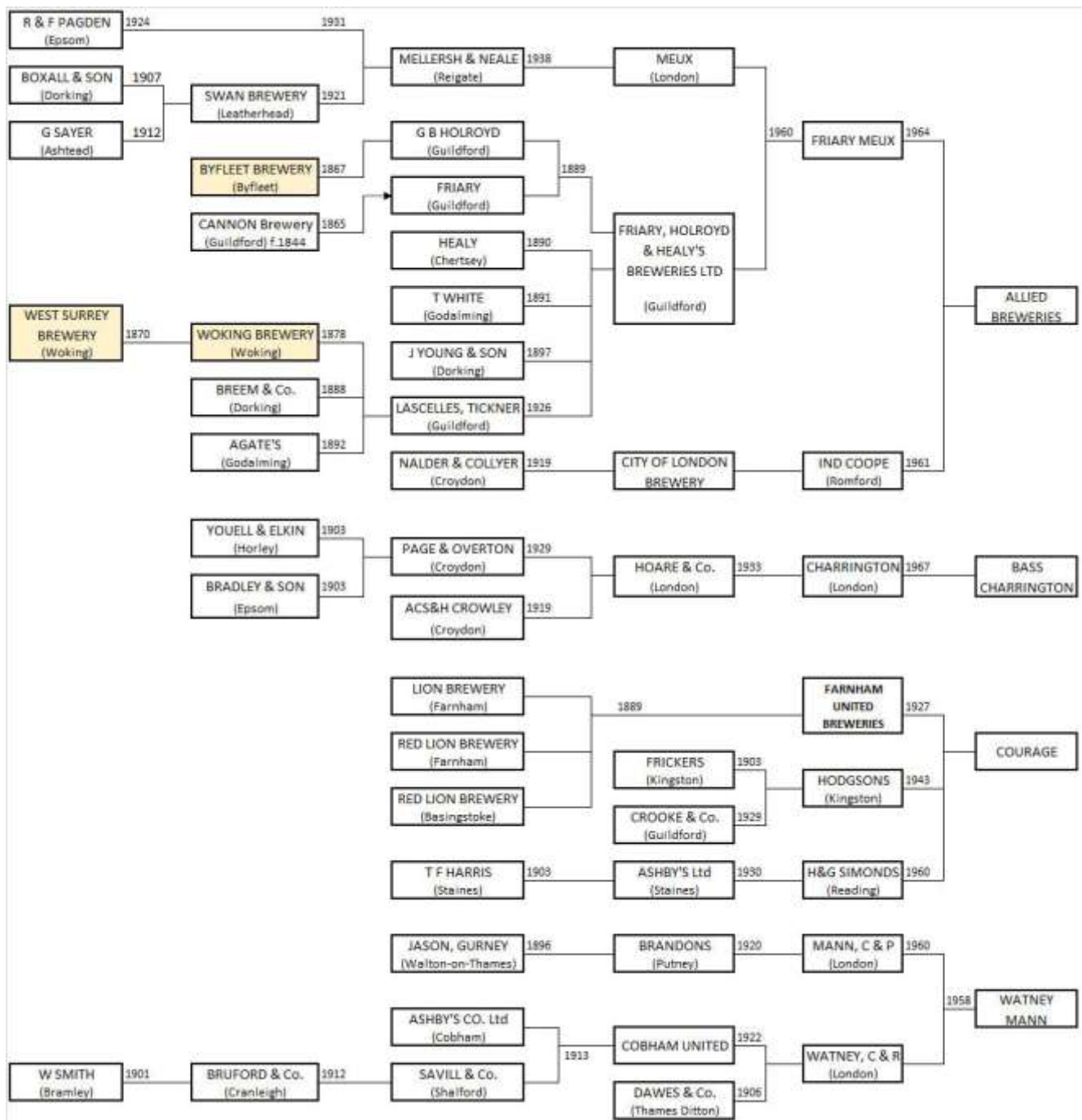
The following pubs were all owned by the Friary brewery and its variants.

Queen's Head, Byfleet
King's Head, Byfleet
Station Hotel, West Byfleet
Sun Inn, Byfleet

Bleak House, Horsell
Wheatsheaf, Horsell

Albion Hotel, Woking
Bold Robin Hood, Westfield
Brookwood Hotel, Brookwood
College Arms, Maybury
Crown & Anchor, Old Woking
Fox & Hounds, Sutton Green
Garibaldi, Knaphill
Goldsworth Arms, Woking
Jolly Farmer, Whitmoor Common
Kingfield Arms, Woking
Maybury Inn, Maybury
Nag's Head, Brookwood
Prince of Wales, St John's
Princess of Wales, Maybury
Queen's Head, Old Woking
Railway Hotel, Woking
Red House Hotel, Woking
Red Lion, Old Woking
Royal Standard, Knaphill
Star Inn, Woking

Brewery Take-overs and Mergers in Surrey, to 1970



INNS & PUBLIC HOUSES

Overview

Woking Borough has just a few historic inns, taverns or public houses. The 1785 list of licensed victuallers (the oldest surviving) lists just six, plus three in Horsell, two in Byfleet, and two in Pyrford.

Woking: *Anchor* (Knaphill), *Bird in Hand*, *Crown & Anchor*, *Rose & Crown*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*

Horsell: *Barley Mow*, *Crown Inn*, *Red Lion Hotel*

Byfleet: *Blue Anchor*, *Plough*

Pyrford: *Anchor*, another – probably the *Hut Hotel* at Wisley, with which Pyrford was once joined

Of those thirteen, five have disappeared from our streets and a further five have been completely rebuilt.

Following the relaxation, in 1830, of the rules for licensing of beer houses, a large number sprang up, as anyone could purchase a license without the approval of the justices. When this legislation was repealed in 1869, there were at least 48 licensed premises.

The growth of the new Woking town, north of the railway, between 1870 and 1900 saw another surge in the numbers. Indeed, several were built in anticipation of the growth. The *Railway Hotel* was the first building, after the station, in what would become the new town of Woking; the *Albion Hotel* was the first building north of the railway and when the *Red House Hotel* was built, there were only four dwelling-houses within a half-mile.

Inevitably, some public houses which once existed have been lost to time. Documents give us tantalising glimpses:

In 1565, a testimonial was presented to the Justices that ‘Jeffrey Hone was a fit man to be granted a license to keep an alehouse in Pyrford’.¹¹

In 1568, a similar testimonial was presented to the Justices that ‘Edmund Roke was a fit man to be granted a license to keep an alehouse in Horsell’.¹² This was likely for the *Red Lion*.

In 1569, a similar testimonial was presented that ‘John Roger was a fit man to be granted a license to keep an victualling house in Pyrford’.¹³

In the late 1500s, similar testimonials were presented for Edmund Bonsey and his wife and for Elizabeth Commes, widow, both in Woking.¹⁴

¹¹ SHC, LM/1032/45

¹² SHC, LM/1032/24

¹³ SHC, LM/1032/18

In 1576 one of the constables of Godley hundred made a return of the alehouses within his half hundred, including:¹⁵

Byfleet - 1, Pyrford – 2¹⁶, Horsell - 1

In 1613, the Justices of the Peace, compiled a list of the number of alehouses in each parish in the western division of Surrey.¹⁷ Within our area of interest, the numbers were as follows:

Woking – 2, Byfleet - 2¹⁸, Pyrford – 2¹⁶, Horsell – 2

The Justices also ‘suppressed and put downe’ a total of 71 alehouses in the district. This included six in Woking hundred and fifteen in Godley hundred, some, all or none of which may have been in the modern borough of Woking.

Beer Orders

The Beer Orders changed the landscape of the British brewing and pub trade when they were introduced in 1989. Before then, the majority of the 60,000 pubs in the UK were owned by a select few - the giant brewers such as Bass, Courage and Whitbread. Pubs were the cash-cows of those key players and such was the brewers' domination of the industry that the competition authorities launched an investigation.

The Beer Orders (The Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) Order 1989 and The Supply of Beer (Loan Ties, Licensed Premises and Wholesale Prices) Order 1989), a direct result of that government probe, ruled that the brewers had an unfair grip on the trade and placed a limit on their estate size.

The Beer Orders required brewers to:

- reduce the size of their tied estate
- not tie their tenants for any alcoholic drinks other than beer
- permit their tenants to buy one brand of cask-conditioned beer of their choice on the open market rather than through the brewer (the so-called "guest beer" provision)
- not refuse to supply beer except in certain circumstances
- not sell pubs with clauses preventing them being pubs in the future
- make brewery tied loans repayable by the recipient on not more than three months' notice without penalty.

¹⁴ SHC, LM/1032/2, LM/1032/42

¹⁵ SHC, LM/1034/3

¹⁶ Neither of these would have been the *Anchor* as the Wey Navigation had not then been built

¹⁷ SHC, LM/1051

¹⁸ *Tavernes in Ten Shires* by John Taylor in 1636 states that the *Plough* was the only pub in the village, so this represents another, now long lost, pub

Brewers sold rafts of pubs, presenting a market entry to aspiring pub bosses who rushed to buy them. Scores of small tenanted and managed pub companies sprang up, such as Commer and Surrey Free Inns, followed by the super pub companies such as Enterprise Inns, Pubmaster, and later Punch Taverns.

Since 1990, ownership of many pubs has changed frequently. Generally, it has not been attempted to follow the changes in ownership of pubs after this time.

Albion Hotel [1857-]

aka Station Hotel / The Boston Experience / Renoirs / Bed Bar

High Street, Woking

There have been three incarnations of the *Albion Hotel*. The first (the first building to be built in new Woking, north of the railway) was built by Reuben John Percy (aka John Percy).¹⁹ It was a square, three-storey, building, shown in Figure 15; some early records show it as the *Station Hotel*.

In March 1857, John Percy applied for a [full] license; the hotel was described as having ‘twenty-one rooms and contiguous to it were stables and a lock-up coach-house, affording accommodation for twelve horses’.²⁰



Figure 15. Original Albion Hotel

In October 1857, John Percy sold the hotel to Thomas Taunton, brewer of Guildford, for the sum of £1000.¹⁹ He remained as the licensee.

John Percy was succeeded as proprietor of the hotel by Edmund James Waters in 1882. The hotel was demolished, in 1898, and replaced with a second, somewhat grander, hotel (Figure 16), designed by the architect Robert Clomp²¹ and built by Alfred Augustus Gale²². This building opened in June 1900 and survived until the 1960s.

The owners, the Guildford brewery of Friary, Holroyd & Healy agreed to set the new building 18 feet further back than the old one and to sell land to the council such that the railway station could be given a proper northern entrance. Subsequently the two parties failed to come to terms and the entrance building never materialised.²³

After the new hotel opened, the *Surrey Advertiser* commented: ‘Mr John Woods the genial proprietor of the Albion Hotel, Woking is to be congratulated on the handsome new building ... On the ground floor of the hotel are sundry private

¹⁹ SHC, 1885/7, *The Albion Hotel, Woking, on land formerly part of the waste of Woking Common: agreement, mortgage and reconveyance*

²⁰ *West Surrey Times* 7 March 1857

²¹ Robert Clomp had been the architect responsible for the enlargement of the Red House, two years earlier (*The Building News* 25 September 1896).

²² *The Building News* 12 August 1898

²³ *Surrey Advertiser* 4 October 1902

bars and a handsome saloon-bar, with swinging counter-screens, parquet flooring, and fitted with upholstered settees. The Coffee Room, also on the ground floor, is of good dimensions, and luncheons and other meals are to form a feature of the establishment. Near by is the smoking room, and the hotel hall also forms a comfortable lounge. Upstairs the billiard-room deserves special mention, being 35 feet long by 25 feet wide, lofty and well-ventilated. The billiard-table is a new one by those well-known makers, Mess.^{rs} Burroughs and Watts, with all the latest improvements, such as patent steel Eureka cushions and patent pockets, and it is well lighted by means of incandescent burners. Around the room are upholstered settees. The other public rooms include a large assembly room, suitable for dinners, meetings, etc., and sitting-rooms, whilst the bedrooms, and the way in which they are fitted up, would not suffer by comparison with those in most country hotels. There are also well-appointed bath-room and various lavatories: and in short, the establishment possesses all the advantages of a modern hotel.'



Figure 16. 2nd Albion Hotel c1910

The writing on the window to the right reads 'Good Accommodation for Cyclists'.

Early directories listed the address of the *Albion Hotel* as No. 1 High Street. From about 1910 it was just '*Albion Hotel*, High Street' and the building previously known as 'No. 2' became No. 1.

The 1857 land sales plan shows the *Albion Hotel* with a substantial amount of land, the gardens stretching down Chertsey Road more than halfway to the junction with Chobham Road. On part of this land, next to the hotel, were a number of outhouses including stables for the horses and carriages that the

JOHN WOODS, Proprietor of the Albion Hotel, Woking (opposite Woking Railway Station, up line), respectfully begs to inform the Public that the Albion Livery Yard and Stables are now under his personal management, in succession to Mr. E. W. Preece. The Stables have been remodelled and done up throughout. Special attention will be paid to all private orders for Carriages with good horses. Stalls or Loose Boxes for putting up horses. Orders by post or by telephone will receive prompt attention. Note the address: JOHN WOODS, ALBION HOTEL, WOKING. Telephone, No. 26, Woking. —Advl.

hotel operated. By 1915, most of this land had been sold for redevelopment, but the hotel kept its stables until motoring took over from horse-drawn traffic.

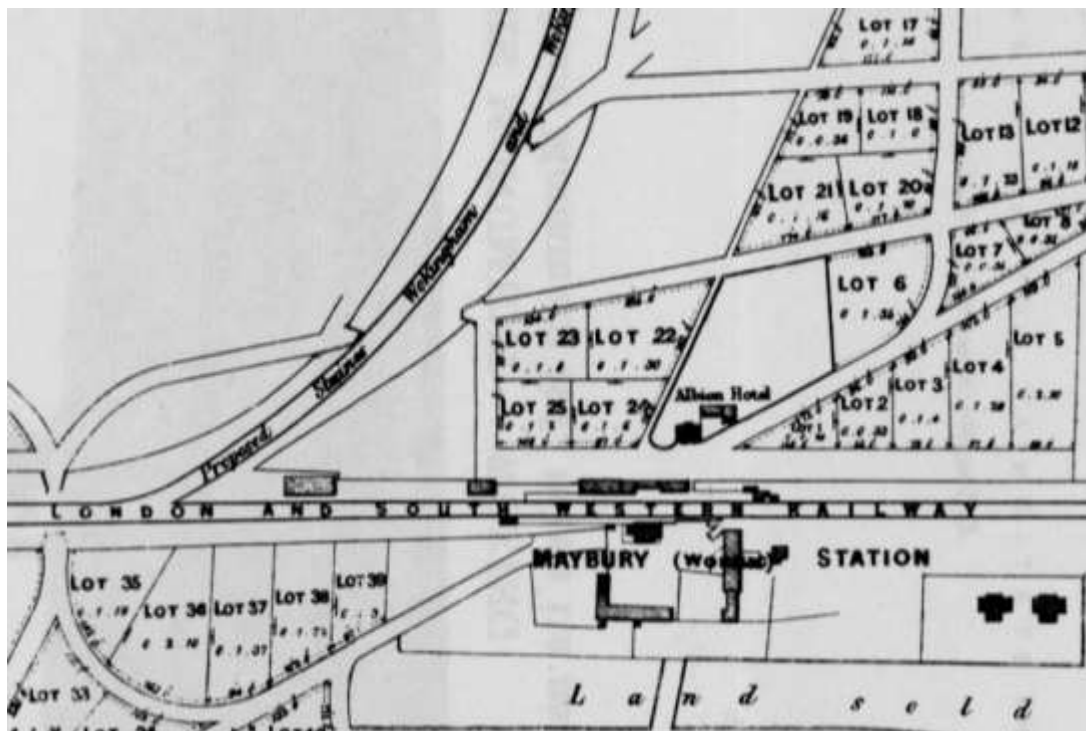


Figure 17. Extract from 1857 Necropolis plan

The new hotel was for many years at the centre of life in Woking. It was regularly used for auctions, committee meetings, political meetings, formal dinners and by numerous clubs and societies.

The second hotel was demolished, in 1966, to be replaced with Albion House, a complex containing a new *Albion Hotel* (the entrance to which was in Church Path), offices and a parade of five shops facing onto High Street.



Figure 18. 1947 advertisement



Figure 19. Albion House
1971



Figure 20. Entrance to the *Boston Experience*

In 1999, the pub was converted to an American theme brewery bar that opened in April. It was called the *Boston Experience*.

The *Boston Experience* closed in 2003. It then became first *Renoirs* and then *Bed Bar* a nightclub spread over two floors, with very purple décor and music ranging from cheesy to hip hop.

The club closed in December 2017, when Albion House was refurbished as part of Albion Square Plaza, during the Woking Gateway development.

Proprietors/managers of the Albion Hotel	
1856-1882	Reuben John Percy
1882-88	Edmund James Waters
1889-1907	John Woods
1908-22	William Slater
1922-23	Edwin Giles (secretary) / George Herbert Buckley (manager) ²⁴
1923-24	Edwin Giles (secretary) / Francis Gordon Wakeford (manager) (previously at the Wheatsheaf; moved to the Goldsworth Arms and, later, to the Red House)
1924-26	Edwin Giles (secretary) / Hugh Allan Taylor (manager)
1926-38	Edwin Giles (secretary) / Frederick William Bannister (manager)
1938-49	Colin Kingsley Jupp / Frederick William Bannister
1949	Frederick William Bannister / George Charles Carey

²⁴ From this time the license was held jointly by the Secretary of the Friary Brewery and a manager

Anchor (Pyrford) [<1785-]

Pyrford Lock, Wisley

The Wey Navigation Canal was built between 1651 and 1653 at the instigation of Sir Richard Weston. Sadly he died in 1653, before the waterway was completed.

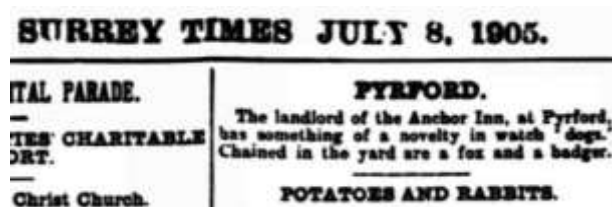
In 1613, the Justices of the Peace, compiled a list of the number of alehouses in each parish in the western division of Surrey; it listed two in Pyrford.²⁵ Neither of these would have been the *Anchor*. The first building on the site of the *Anchor* at Pyrford Lock was probably a lock-keeper's cottage, possibly with a chandler's shop attached. The earliest record of a pub on the site is in the 1785 list of licensed victuallers.²⁶ William Turner was the license holder.

The Guildford brewery of Elkins & Co. and twelve tied houses (including the *Anchor*) were auctioned on 2nd August 1890. The announcement of the sale noted that the *Anchor* was 'patronised by great celebrities of the day'. The *Anchor* was purchased by Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Ltd for £1500.²⁷

Between 1902 and 1906, the license changed hands six times.

In October 1904, Thomas Wales the then landlord, was fined £5 plus costs for 'permitting drunkenness on the premises'.²⁸

In April 1906, the then landlord of the pub, Urban Wright Middleton, filed for bankruptcy.²⁹ At a meeting of his creditors, a statement of his affairs showed gross liabilities of £249 12s 2d; there was a deficiency of £211 12s 2d, said to be due to 'carrying on his business, household expenses and cost of improvement to premises'.³⁰ The *Anchor* was closed from April to August 1906 whilst his affairs were sorted out. Urban Middleton was given notice to quit as he was behind on his rent and accounts. Dennis Foley was the new licensee.



When the license came up for renewal, in 1912, the renewal was objected to. In cross-examination, it was stated that the pub was tied to Hodgson's Kingston Brewery and the rent was £28 a year. Trade was good and takings were £30 a month for beer, £4 for spirits, 16s for tobacco, £1 in minerals

²⁵ SHC, LM/1051

²⁶ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1903]*

²⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 August 1890

²⁸ *West Surrey Times* 8 October 1904

²⁹ *London Gazette* 15 May 1906

³⁰ *West Surrey Times* 26 May 1906

and about 10s in teas.³¹ Three bedrooms were available for guests and stabling for four horses.

In 1917 (during the First World War), the then licensee, William Goodeve, was fined £1 for not obtaining the names of people staying at the pub and £1 for not keeping a register of aliens.



Figure 21. Anchor 1920s



Figure 22. Anchor 1990s

The pub is currently owned by the Dorset brewery, Hall & Woodhouse.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Anchor</i>	
1785-1814	William Turner
1815-21	Henry Jennings
1822-42	James Collyer
184?-50	John Balchin
1850-57	Frederick Beldham
1857-79	John Choat
1880-88	Mrs Hannah Choat
1889-95	Miss Sarah Choat
1895-02	John Guppy
1902	Thomas Dean
1902-03	W H Chambers
1904	Thomas William Wales
1905-06	Urban Wright Middleton
1906-12	Dennis Foley
1912-22	William Goodeve (probably the William John Goodeve later at the <i>Prince of Wales</i>)
1922-36	David George Finch
1936-38	Harold William John Stevens
1938-42	James Herbert Offer

³¹ *West Surrey Times* 9 March 1912

Anchor Hotel [<1785-]

Corner of High Street & Lower Guildford Road, Knaphill.

Knaphill began as a squatter settlement on the north-westernmost 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.³²



Figure 23. Rocque's map, Knaphill

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 1788.³³

The hotel was possibly built by Isherwood's brewery of Windsor. In 1840 it was owned by Nevile Reid & Co.³⁴ Isherwood's brewery was acquired by Richard Ramsbottom in 1786 and Ramsbottom was in turn bought by Nevile Reid & Co. in about 1837.

In December 1890, a fatal accident occurred to William Painter, then the landlord. He had driven a gentleman to his home near Chobham and was returning to the hotel. Shortly after passing the *Fox Inn*, Bisley, he was thrown out of the carriage. The accident was discovered when the driverless horse arrived at the hotel. He died of his injuries, three days later.

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.

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*.

³² A similar picture is given by John Senex's earlier map of 1729

³³ SHC QS5/10/2a, 3, 4-5, 22-23, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785-1804]*

³⁴ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841



Figure 24. 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.³⁵

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.³⁶

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

Following the 1989 Beer Orders³⁷, 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

³⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 December 1818

³⁶ *London Gazette* 18 June 1918

³⁷ The Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) Order 1989 and The Supply of Beer (Loan Ties, Licensed Premises and Wholesale Prices) Order 1989

still retaining an area for a pub, café or restaurant. For the time being, the pub continues to trade as usual.

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
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

Barley Mow Inn [c1750-1915]

Barley Mow Lane, Knaphill.

The building which, for a time, housed the *Barley Mow Inn*, according to local tradition, was once a royal hunting lodge. This tale is applied to many old buildings in West Surrey as the area was once part of Windsor Forest, however, in this case the story could well be true.³⁸ The building is Grade II listed: 'House. C17 with restoration and additions in late C19. Timber framed, brick encasement below, tile hanging above; plain tiled roof with end stacks. 2 storeys, 3 leaded casement windows across the first floor, ground floor window to left under camber arch. 3 gabled wings to rear, 1 storey and attic with tile hung dormers. Planked door in porch recess to left of centre.'

The earliest record of a pub on the site is in the 1785 list of licensed victuallers.³⁹ Thomas Blackman was the license holder. Thomas had moved from Reading, Berkshire to Horsell in about 1750; family tradition has it that he was the landlord for 'many years' so perhaps from this early.

Slade Titford died in 1816, whilst landlord of the *Barley Mow*. His household effects were sold by auction, on the premises.

In 1825, the inn was owned by Robert Whitburn of Ripley, brewer, who leased it for 1 year to William Harris of Staines, brewer. Robert Whitburn died in 1839. After his death (presumably), the inn was bought by the Wokingham Brewery.

It was probably when this brewery was sold in 1856⁴⁰ that the pub was acquired by the Guildford brewery of F A Crooke & Co.

Owing largely to its isolated location and lack of passing trade, the business was never a good one. From 1864-66 the pub was advertised as available for let.⁴¹ In 1902, it was again available for let and was then sold, by auction, on Monday 28th July 1902, with "possession at Michaelmas next", together with *Ye Old Bell* and *The King's Head*, Chertsey. The premises were described as:

"Occupied by Mr W Baskwell, under-tenant of Messrs Crooke & Co. Guildford. Containing; Public Bar, Tap and Smoking Rooms, Cellarage, Kitchen, Pantry, 4 Bedrooms. Premises also comprise detached 2-roomed building (formerly a club room), Coal & Wood Shed, Stables, open Cart Shed and Kitchen Garden."

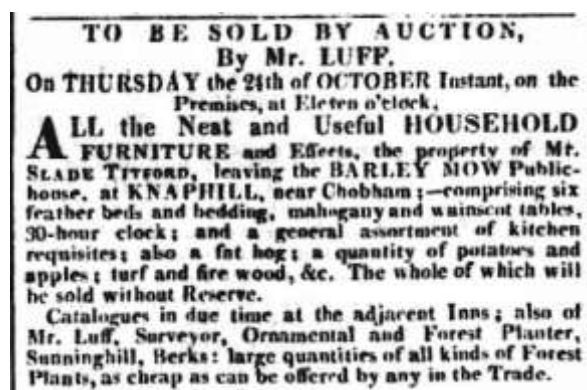


Figure 25. *Windsor & Eton Express*
13 October 1816

³⁸ A fire-back bears the coat of arms of Charles I and is dated 1635; one of the few other examples being in Windsor Castle

³⁹ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785-1903]*

⁴⁰ *Berkshire Chronicle* 7 June 1856

⁴¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 12 November 1865 & 4 February 1865, *Sussex Advertiser* 28 Apr 1866

The pub was bought by Thomas Fladgate Harris's Knowle Green Brewery of Staines. After Thomas died, in 1903, the brewery and its pubs were acquired by Ashby & Co. of Staines.



Figure 26. The Barley Mow c1912

The pub was closed in 1915. When the license came up for renewal it was objected to on the grounds of redundancy. At the adjourned meeting of the Woking Petty Sessional Division, architect and surveyor, Mr H L Lunn reported that the premises were 'old, dilapidated, and difficult of supervision' and that there were 'only six dwelling-houses within a quarter of a mile: while for a population of 1,595 within a mile radius, there were four fully-licensed houses, one beer house and two licenses of other descriptions'. It was further stated that only one cottage would be affected by the closure and the roadside trade was practically nil. The landlord, George Holloway, had two months earlier stated that the weekly trade was 'about two barrels of beer and one to one and a half gallons of spirits.'⁴²

George Holloway had previously been the tenant for six months but found that there was not a living trade. He had agreed to stay on as manager for the owners, Ashby & Co. brewery, to see if he could 'pull it round'. He had been manager for two years.

The magistrates decided to refer the question to the compensation authority⁴³. At a meeting of the Surrey Licensing Committee, held on 7th June 1915, the license was extinguished.⁴⁴

The 1919 Surrey directory describes it as 'former Barley Mow' and it was unoccupied. It is now a private house, having been converted into 'a modern residence' in 1933. Alfred Hoare, one of the workmen, was

⁴² *Surrey Advertiser* 3 March 1915

⁴³ Under the *Licensing (Consolidation) Act* 1910

⁴⁴ *Surrey Advertiser* 9 June 1915

assaulted on his way to work one morning, pulled from his bicycle, hit with a piece of paving and his wallet (fortunately not containing his wage) stolen.⁴⁵

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Barley Mow</i> Inn	
1785-87	Thomas Blackman
1788-89	Henry Tucker
1791-1816	Slade Titford
1818-25	William Gilham
1826-27	John Cherryman
1836-44	Charles Cowdery
1844-47	Mrs Ann Cowdery
1847-58	James Peto
1859-65	George Chandler
1865	George Coomb
1866	James William Harmsworth (formerly at the <i>Royal Standard</i>)
1870-74	Henry Blackman
1878-79	Frederick Fisher
1881	William Smith
1881-82	James Foice
1884-86	John Worsfold (married James Foice's widow, Sarah)
1886-87	Henry Topp
1887-88	Alfred John King
1889-1901	William Baskwell
1902	Thomas Fladgate Harris
1903-04	John William Harris
1902-09	Richard Balcombe
1909-11	George Thomas Kingston
1912-15	George Holloway

⁴⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 8 July 1933

Beer house (*unnamed*, Hook Heath) [c1840]

Samuel Eales appears in the 1841 census as a 'beer seller'. He was living with his wife, Charlotte, at an address given as 'Railway'. Samuel was listed in the 1841 Tithe Award⁴⁶ living on plot number 1249 (described as 'cottage') which was right against the railway line where it is adjacent to the Basingstoke Canal. Today, this is part of the Woking Golf Course.

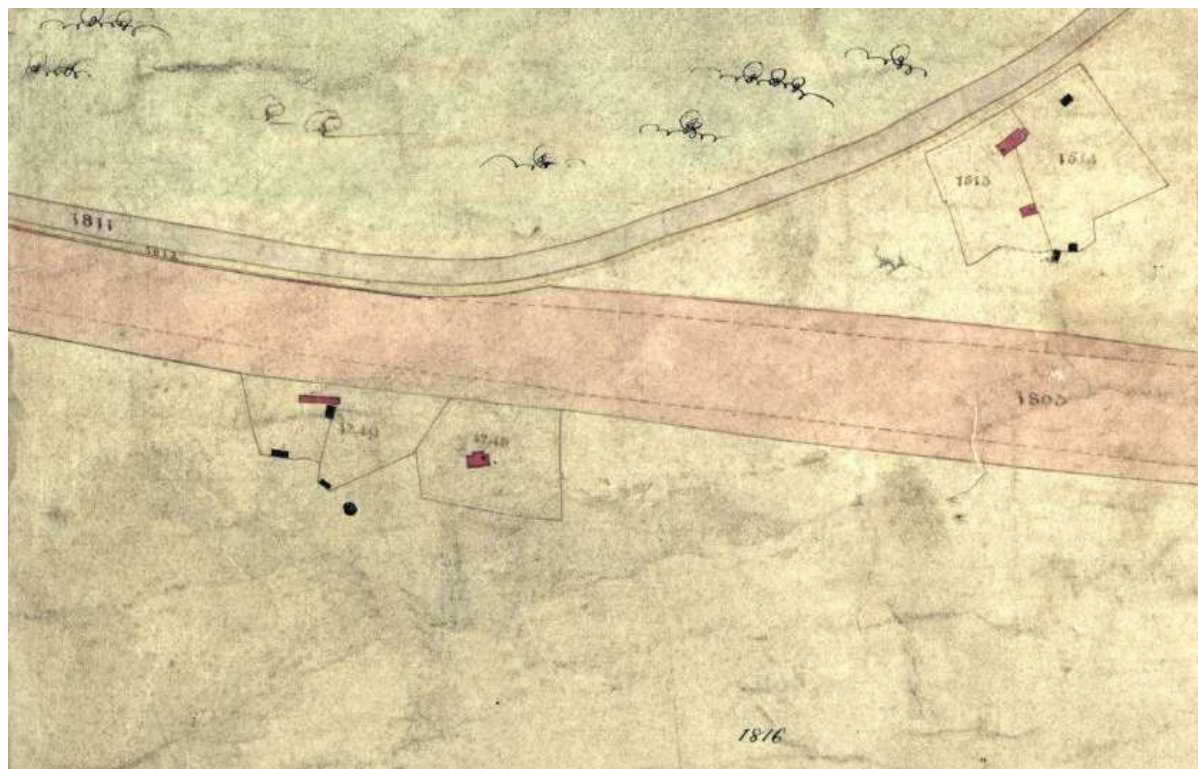


Figure 27. 1840 tithe map extract

It is hardly conceivable that the railway embankment was built between the cottages and the canal. The cottage must therefore be later than 1838.

It is unclear whether this was a beer house or an off-license; its location seems strange for either.

Charlotte died in 1850 and, in the 1851 census, Samuel's occupation was given as agricultural labourer.

⁴⁶ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

Beer house (*unnamed*, Hook Hill) [<1858-<1871]

Hook Hill Lane, Woking

In April 1858, a pair of fraudsters were going around the Woking area, paying for goods with counterfeit coins. William Jackman, a 12-year old boy stated that a man named William Collins had bought a pint of beer from his father's beer house at Hook Heath and paid with a 'bad shilling'.^{47,48}

William Jackman's father, also named William, appears in the 1861 census as 'nurseryman & beer house', at Hook Hill, close to Hook Hill Farm. There is no mention of a beer house in the 1851 census, the 1855 Post Office directory, nor the 1871 census; it is likely therefore that the beer house lasted a maximum of 10 years.



Figure 28. Location of unnamed beer house (1871 map)



Figure 29. In 2021

⁴⁷ The two men, William Collins and John Groves, had also passed bad coins at the Rowbarge, the *Barley Mow*, and Elizabeth Slyfield's shop in Bisley where they had bought tobacco

⁴⁸ *West Surrey Times* 1 May 1858

Beer house (*unnamed*, near Woking) [<1869-1870]

Between September 1869 and February 1870, a number of advertisements appeared for a 'snug beer house' to be let.

TO BE LET, a Snug BEER-HOUSE, with 2½ Acres of Land, near Woking, and facing the River. A good living for an industrious couple. Apply to Mr. Lambert, Woking, or at Ashley Brewery, Walton-on-Thames.

The wording suggests that Mr Lambert was the owner and the beer house was leased by the Ashley Brewery; alternatively that Ashley Brewery were the owners and Mr Lambert the then current occupant. In the 1870 electoral register (compiled in late 1869) the only Lambert listed for Woking was a James Lambert, living in Shackleford and owning freehold land and a cottage in Heath Side.

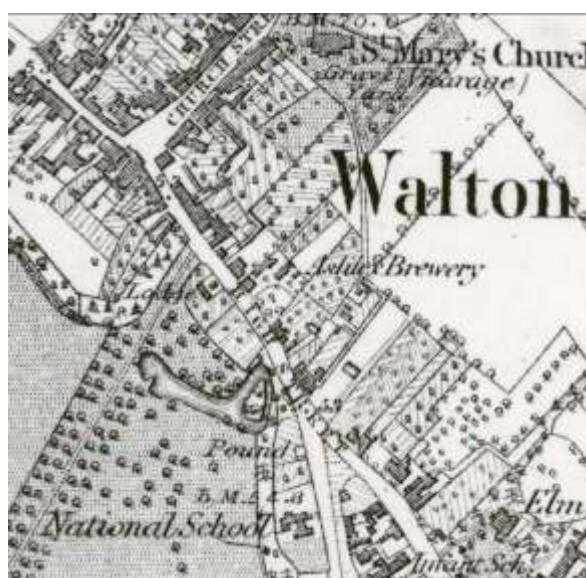


Figure 30. Location of Ashley Brewery

The Ashley Brewery was very short-lived. It appears on the 1870 OS map (Figure 30) but had been built over by the time of the 1895 map. It is not listed in the 1855 nor 1878 Surrey directories.

The 1871 census lists two brewers, Joseph J Hulbert and Henry Atkins, either or both of whom may have been associated with the Ashley Brewery.

It is unclear what 'near Woking' in the newspaper advert means. It is possible that the beer house was not

within the modern Woking Borough. Attempts to identify the beer house by examination of ordnance survey maps have been unsuccessful.

Bell & Bottle (Byfleet) [1843-1850]

Almost nothing is known of the *Bell & Bottle* in Byfleet. It was likely one of the many beer houses that sprang up after the reduction, in 1830, in the legal requirements for a licence in order to sell beer.⁴⁹

The *Bell & Bottle* is mentioned in the electoral registers between 1843 and 1851; a William Collins is stated to have owned a house and land near to it.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Any rate-payer could set up as a brewer and/or retailer of beer by payment of an annual 2 guineas fee; this change was reversed in 1869. The act also dismantled the provisions for detailed recording of licences

⁵⁰ SHC, QS6/7A/22-37, *Electoral Registers, Western Division*

Birch & Pines [c1955-2016]

22, Dartmouth Avenue, Sheerwater.

Sheerwater Estate was designed as a new neighbourhood by the London County Council and approved by the local Urban District Council. It allowed nearly 1,300 homes to be built in the early 1950s and over 5,000 people to settle in the neighbourhood.

Dartmouth Avenue was the main parade of retail outlets (and is still, subject to the current regeneration of the Sheerwater Estate). The *Birch & Pines* pub was probably built and opened in the mid-1950s.



Figure 31. The *Birch & Pines* c2000

The pub closed on the 16th April 2016 and has since been demolished.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Birch & Pines</i>	
	Donald William Hutchinson
	Albert Edwin Fawcett
1966-67	Stuart Angus Watson
1967-68	Dudley John Holton
1968-69	Peter Michael Darby
1969-80	Herbert Noel Burch
1980	Gerald Lionel Morgan

Bird in Hand [<1780-]

Egley Road, Mayford.

The *Bird in Hand* is one of Woking's oldest public houses, although the current building only dates from 1895.

The earliest mention found was in 1780, when the *Bird in Hand* was owned by Thomas Stevens and rented to James Stevens for £1 per year.⁵¹ James Stevens died in 1782, but in 1781 the pub was already in the name of his wife, Patience. After James's death, Patience ran the pub for another thirty years before retiring, aged 75, in 1812/13.

There followed a succession of short tenure licensees – eleven are recorded over the next 50 years. In 1859 James Loveland was charged by one of his female customers of assaulting her, having man-handled her in removing her from the pub. He was acquitted, but warned about allowing drunken customers to remain in the pub.⁵² A week later, on applying for the renewal of his license, the chairman of the bench reprimanded him and said that another similar incident (of drunkenness) would result in the loss of his license.

James Marshall was summoned and fined £1 for having two quart and four pint measures that were short. This was a fairly common case in the courts. In 1863, Thomas Duncan was fined 3s and 17s costs for 'keeping his house open after the legal hour on a Sunday'; George Norris was fined the same amount, for the same offence, in 1865.

The *Bird in Hand* had been a free house for many years. In the 1850s it was owned by the Wokingham Brewery; possibly they acquired it from Patience Stevens. It was probably when this brewery was sold in 1856⁵³ that the pub was acquired by the Guildford brewery of F A Crooke & Co.

In 1870, a Ripley man, Henry Wapshott, died with symptoms of lead poisoning. He was a regular drinker at the *Ship*, Ripley and three weeks before his death he had visited the *Bird in Hand*; both pubs were owned and supplied by F A Crooke & Co. At the inquest, the surgeon who performed the post-mortem, stated that he had had about 10 cases of illness due to lead poisoning and had traced the cause to contaminated beer brewed by Crooke & Co.⁵⁴

A new building was erected adjacent to the *Bird in Hand* in 1894. The intention was to transfer the license from the one to the other, the new inn also to trade as the *Bird in Hand*.⁵⁵ On application, the magistrates of the County Bench, raised an objection as 'it was alleged that part of the new

⁵¹ SHC, QS 6/7, Surrey, England, Land Tax Records, 1780-1832

⁵² *Sussex Agricultural Express* 1 March 1859

⁵³ *Berkshire Chronicle* 7 June 1856

⁵⁴ *West Surrey Times* 19 March & 2 April 1870

⁵⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 23 January 1895

building was believed to have been erected on what was apparently part of the highway'. The case was adjourned; at a later meeting, the objection was dismissed and the transfer granted.⁵⁶ The original *Bird in Hand* was demolished.



Figure 32. 1871, 1895 & 1934 OS maps showing old (yellow) and new (red) Bird in Hand

Richard Tanner became landlord of the *Bird in Hand* in 1878. After his death in 1913, his widow, Isabella, continued to run the pub for a further five years, before their daughter, Ada, took over. Ada ran the pub from 1918 to 1922, then with her husband William Coulson until 1934, and as a widow until 1939. The pub was therefore in the same family for over sixty years.

In 1929, the *Bird in Hand* became owned by Hodgsons Kingston Brewery when they took over Crooke & Co. Hodgsons was taken over by Courage in 1943.



Figure 33. The *Bird in Hand* c2000

⁵⁶ *West Surrey Times* 16 February & 9 March 1895

The *Bird in Hand* is owned and operated by Backbar Ltd, an independent pub company based in Woking. They reopened the pub in December 2015, after 8 weeks of refurbishment.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Bird in Hand</i>	
1780	James Stevens
1781-1812	Patience Stevens (widow of James)
1813-21	Jesse Allgrove
1822-26	George Peedle
1826-31	Samuel Daborn
1840-53	George Stevens
1858	William Loveland
1858-59	James Loveland
1861	James Marshall
1863	Thomas Duncan
1864	George Brown
1864-65	George Page Norris (moved to the <i>Brookwood Hotel</i>)
1866-67	James Bundy
1869-76	Thomas Chuter
1876-77	Mrs Harriet Chuter (widow of Thomas)
1878-1913	Richard Tanner
1914-18	Mrs Isabella Tanner (widow of Richard)
1918-22	Miss Ada Mary Tanner (daughter of Richard)
1922-34	Wilberforce Herbert Coulson (married Ada Tanner)
1934-39	Mrs Ada Coulson (widow of Wilberforce)
1939-65	Mrs Eva Ethel Blake (wife of John Blake, previously at the <i>Plough</i> , Effingham)

Black Horse [c1768?]

Black Horse Road.

There is almost no evidence of the existence of the *Black Horse* public house. John Rocque's map of Surrey, made in 1768, shows a building with the caption 'The Black Horse' which is suggestive of a public house.

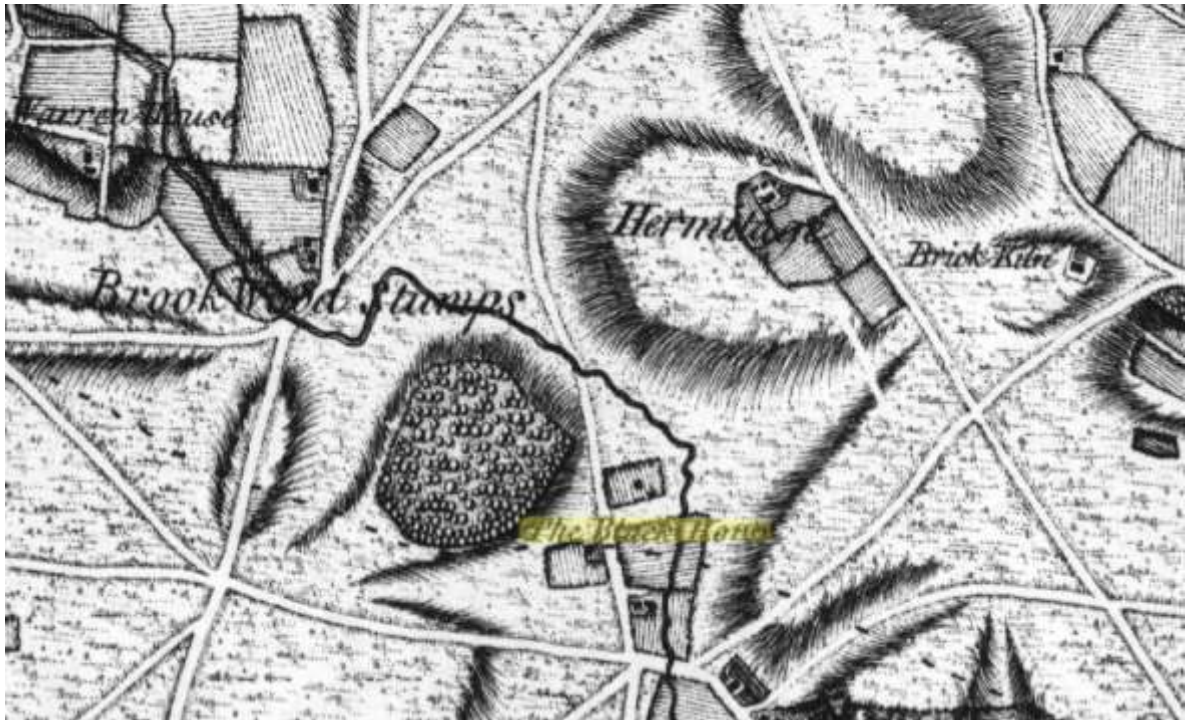


Figure 34. Extract from John Rocque's map, 1768

The pub does not feature in the 1785 list of licensed victuallers⁵⁷ - in as much as all the people listed (pub names are not given) can be attributed to other premises which are known to have existed at the time. Its isolated location and not being on a main road, suggest that any pub would have been relatively short-lived.

The *Black Horse* nevertheless gave its name to the road, and subsequently the farm and nursery.

⁵⁷ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1804]*

Bleak House [c1857-]

Aka Sands

Chertsey Road, Horsell.

The *Bleak House* was built in the 1850s, probably by one of the local breweries – by 1892 it was owned by Friary, Holroyd & Healy, brewers, of Guildford. The name of the pub is unrelated to the Charles Dickens book; this corner of the parish of Horsell gets its nick-name ‘The Bleak’ from its remoteness and poor agricultural nature of the land.

The *Bleak House* does not seem to have made an auspicious start. The first record of the pub is from 1857, when it was refused a [full] license by the Chertsey magistrates⁵⁸ (it presumably had a beer license, which at this time did not require the approval of the magistrates). The following year Thomas Tillier again applied (it was probably he the previous year) and was again refused, on the grounds that ‘the notice was informal and therefore invalid’.⁵⁹ In July 1858, Thomas Tillier filed for bankruptcy. He was described as: ‘late of the Bleak House, Horsell-common, near Woking, Surrey Retailer of Beer. In the Gaol of Surrey.’ When the date of his hearing was decided, he was described as: ‘late of the Bleak House, Horsell-common, near Woking, Surrey, Beer Retailer, and also occasionally employed as a Farm Labourer and Thatcher, and formerly of Brox, near Chertsey, Surrey, Farm Labourer and Thatcher.’⁶⁰ No further mention of his case has been found.

In October 1858, ‘the landlord of the Bleak House beer house’ was summoned and fined 10s and 18s 9d costs for ‘keeping his house open for the sale of beer during the hours of divine worship on Sunday morning’.⁶¹

In March 1859, it was reported that the application for a license by ‘George Gibbs for the Black House, Horsell’ had been granted.⁶² This is obviously a mis-transcription of ‘Bleak House’ and, almost certainly, also a mistake for Samuel Gibbs who was occupying the pub in the 1861 census [no record of a George Gibbs has been found].

After Samuel Gibbs died, in 1863, his widow, Mary ran the pub for another five years and then for a further three (or more) with her second husband, William Shears. In 1870, William Shears was also fined for having his house open during prohibited hours on a Sunday.

Between 1871 and 1881, the *Bleak House* does not appear in the records nor in the press. By the time of the 1881 census, William and Mary Shears were living in Bisley and Daniel Hawkins had taken on the license of the *Bleak House*.

⁵⁸ *Windsor & Eton Express* 7 March 1857 [no details are given]

⁵⁹ *West Middlesex Herald* 13 March 1858

⁶⁰ *London Gazette* 20 July & 13 August 1858

⁶¹ *Windsor & Eton Express* 23 October 1858

⁶² *Windsor & Eton Express* 12 March 1859

Daniel Hawkins died in 1884. Daniel's widow, Eliza, continued to run the pub until 1905. In 1892, she was fined £2, under the *Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1875*, for selling half a pint of whisky 'too much diluted'.⁶³ In the same session, five other licensees were fined for similar offences.

One of the best-known images of the Bleak House (Figure 35) was produced, in the form of a postcard, by William Edgar Bennett proprietor from 1908-1913.



Figure 35. Advertising postcard c1910

The Bleak House was renovated, revamped and renamed as *Sands* [at *Bleak House*], in around 2005. Figure 36 shows how much the original building has been extended over time.



Figure 36. Sands

⁶³ *Middlesex & Surrey Express* 4 June 1892

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Bleak House</i>	
1857-58	Thomas Tillier
1858-63	Samuel Gibbs
1863-68	Mrs Mary Gibbs (widow of Samuel)
1868-71	William Shears (married Mary Gibbs)
1881-84	Daniel Hawkins
1884-1905	Mrs Eliza Hawkins (widow of Daniel)
1906-07	Horace Talbot Norfolk
1908-13	William Edgar Bennett
1913-36	Robert Dobbs
1936-54	Ernest George Victor Bouvard
1967	S A Boyles

Blue Anchor [<1781-]

aka Blue Anchor Hotel / Hollydays / Anchor Hotel/ Anchor Inn

155, High Road, Byfleet.

The *Blue Anchor* at Byfleet is one of the oldest public houses in Woking borough, although the current building only dates from 1902. The first reference to it was in 1785 in the records of licensed victuallers⁶⁴, when it was occupied by Henry Chuter. The Land Tax records⁶⁵ show that Henry was renting premises from John Tickner for 14s a year and that he appears to have been renting the same premises in 1781 from John Millist, for the same sum. Henry ran the pub until his death in 1805, when his widow, Mary, took over. Mary lived until 1814, but Henry and Mary's son, John took over the license in 1813.

Leonard Stevens⁶⁶ states that when the *Blue Anchor* was sold in 1830, it had formerly been known as *Hollydays*.

In 1821 James Cook became the licensee of the *Blue Anchor*. He ran the pub for thirty years until his death in 1851.

James's son-in-law, Henry Dixon⁶⁷, briefly took over the license before James's son, also James, took on the pub, in 1853. James junior was described, in the 1851 census, as a journeyman plasterer.

In January 1857, James Cook junior was fined 5s plus 17s costs for allowing card playing in the bar.⁶⁸



Figure 37. Henry Dixon 1820-93

James Cook had a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy filed against him on 5th November 1861. He was discharged in March the following year.

In 1884, the *Blue Anchor* 'was admonished' by the chairman of the Licensing Committee as they had made additions to the premises 'inadvertently' and no additions could legally be made to premises without the consent of the magistrates. The license was nevertheless renewed.⁶⁹

In April 1898, John Howard was summoned for keeping the bar open during prohibited hours. On the night in question, he had been granted an

⁶⁴ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1804]*

⁶⁵ SHC QS6/7, *Land Tax Returns [1780-1831]*

⁶⁶ Leonard R Stevens, *Byfleet, A Village of England*, 1953

⁶⁷ Henry Dixon was a quite well known photographer and had his own photographic business in St. Pancras

⁶⁸ *West Surrey Times* 31 January 1857

⁶⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 10 Mar 1884

extension of his license to 1 o'clock in the morning, for a dance, but police found people in the bar, drinking, at 1.30; John Howard said that the music and dancing had ceased by 1am and that no alcohol was purchased after that time. He was fined £3 plus costs, the chairman stating that 'there having been no complaint before as to the house, which had evidently been well-conducted, there would be no endorsement of the license'.⁷⁰



Figure 38. The *Blue Anchor* c1900



The *Blue Anchor* was demolished in 1902 and a new hotel built on the same site, presumably by the Isleworth Brewery of Farnell & Watson.

The new hotel was also called the *Blue Anchor*.

Figure 39. William James Francis, licensee 1901
(last licensee of the old *Blue Anchor*)

Farnell & Watson went into voluntary liquidation in November 1923 and was acquired by Watney, Combe, Reid & Co. Ltd.

⁷⁰ *West Surrey Times* 16 April 1898



Figure 40. The rebuilt *Blue Anchor* c2000

In 1924, the *Blue Anchor* was the scene of an infamous murder – that of Alfred George Poynter Jones, the landlord at the time. In January, his wife, Mabel, had travelled to France. Whilst in Biarritz, she met and subsequently had an affair with, Jean Pierre Vaquier.

When, in February, Mabel returned to England, Vaquier followed her, staying at the *Blue Anchor*. On 29th March, Alfred Jones died of strychnine poisoning.



Figure 41. Alfred Jones



Figure 42. Jean Pierre Vaquier



Figure 43. Mabel Jones

The case was heard before Woking magistrates. In July 1924, Jean Pierre Vaquier was found guilty of the murder of Alfred Jones and sentenced to death. He was executed at Wandsworth Jail on 12th August.



Figure 44. Blue Anchor today

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Blue Anchor</i>	
1781-1805	Henry Chuter
1806-12	Mary Chuter (widow of Henry)
1813-20	John Chuter (son of Henry & Mary)
1821-51	James Cook snr
1851	Henry Dixon (son-in-law of James Cook)
1853-61	James Cook jnr
1861-81	Joseph Bates
1882-91	Charles Clart
1892	William H West
1893-94?	Samuel Lofting? ⁷¹
1894-1900	John Howard
1901	William James Francis
1902	<i>Demolished and rebuilt</i>
1903-09	Frederick Stanbridge
1909-13	William Quelch
1913-14	William Thomas Denniford
1914-15	Mrs Lottie Emma Walker
1915-23	Mrs Ada Margaret Guellerin
1923-24	Alfred George Poynter Jones
1924	Prier Wotton

⁷¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 2 September 1944

1924-27	William Richard Green
1927-31	Robert Stevenson McCulloch
1931-33	Edgar William Dalton
1933-35	Gilbert Willoughby McCulloch Snow
1935	Norman Trevor Williams
1935-51	Mrs Ethel Maud Jupp

Bold Robin Hood (Westfield) [c1860-1926]

aka Little Robin Hood

Robin Hood Lane, Lower Westfield.

The *Bold Robin Hood* was first established as a beer house, in the 1850s. The first reference to it is in the 1861 census, when Henry Wye was the occupant. It was situated in Lower Westfield, near Sutton Green.

Thomas Taunton of the Cannon and then Friary breweries, Guildford leased the *Little Robin Hood*, as it then was known, from a Mr W Garton. The premises were mortgaged to a Miss Garton.

In 1874, Charles Hoskins Master bought the Friary Brewery from Thomas Taunton. In attempting to rationalize his holdings, a number of letters were exchanged between various parties' solicitors. A letter, dated 21st December 1875, from Miss Garton's solicitors to Mr Garton's solicitors,⁷² states "I do not know the Bold Robin Hood by that name but Mr Taunton for some years held a house at Westfield of Mr W Garton". Two other letters, dated February and December 1876, refer to 'the Little Robin Hood'. It appears the name changed from the *Little Robin Hood* to the *Bold Robin Hood* in the early 1870s.



Figure 45. The *Bold Robin Hood*

In the letter dated December 1876, Charles Hoskins Master gave Miss Garton notice of his intention to quit the premises on 24th June 1887.⁷² Either the freehold or leasehold of the premises then came into the hands of F A Crooke & Co. of Guildford, shortly afterwards.

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses.⁷³ Renewal of the license was objected to by the Justices in February 1926. The license expired on 31st December.

The pub is now a private house called *Sackleford*.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Bold Robin Hood</i>	
1861	Henry Wye
1870	William Lee

⁷² SHC, 9637/Box1, *Deeds & papers relating to ...*

⁷³ Licensing Magistrates could now refuse to renew a pub's licence if it was considered that the pub was unnecessary to provide for the needs of the public. Compensation would be paid both to the owner of the premises and the licensee although, typically, only about 10% of the compensation went to the licensee.

1870-86	William North
1891-92	William Edwards
1895-1911	Arthur Arnold
1911-13	Charles Fisher
1913-23	Rees Jones
1923-26	Albert William Steer

Bridge Barn [c1985-]

Arthur's Bridge Road, Woking.

The area of Arthur's Bridge was seen as a potential site for a public house early on in Woking's development, situated as it was about halfway between the *Goldsworth Arms* and the *Rowbarge*.

In March 1895, Gilbert H White applied for a license for a new pub, to be built by Mess.^{rs} Lascelles, Tickner & Co., brewers, of Guildford. If the license was granted, the brewery was willing to give up its license for the *Crown & Anchor* in Shackleford.⁷⁴ The land was owned by Mr Gale Crowdy who would convey it to the brewery should the license be granted. The license was refused on the grounds that the public house was not required.

At the time of the above application, the barn was situated within a small nursery called Arthur's Bridge Nursery (Figure 46).

Mortimer Henry Marion Durand served in the Royal Navy throughout World War I. In 1938, he was recalled but reverted to the retired list in November 1939, as a Lieutenant Commander.



Figure 46. 1894 map showing Arthur's Bridge Nursery



Figure 47. Mortimer H M Durand

He was recalled again in 1940 and served for another 18 months.

Durand purchased the *Bridge Barn* in 1934 and lived there until 1947, after which he emigrated to Australia.

The *Bridge Barn* then passed through the hands of Ellis C Greenaway (1948-54) and Richard Drury Millwood (1955-67+).

Richard Millward's daughter, Valerie, ran the Bridge Barn Riding School & Club. The riding arena, shown in Figure 48, is now the pub car park.

⁷⁴ *West Surrey Times* 9 March 1895



Figure 48. Bridge Barn Riding School

In the 1980s, the then near-derelict building was acquired by Whitbread; it was extended and converted to become a Beefeater restaurant.



Figure 49. Bridge Barn c1980



Figure 50. Bridge Barn 2000

Brookwood Hotel [1865-2010] **aka Railway Hotel / Brookwood Station Hotel**

Connaught Road, Brookwood.

The *Brookwood Hotel* was one of the first buildings to be built in Brookwood. The hotel was built in 1865 by Richard Isaac Strong, of the West Surrey Brewery at a cost of £700. It was designed by the architects, Mess.^{rs} Smith.⁷⁵ It was probably built in anticipation of the opening, in 1867, of the nearby Surrey County Asylum (Brookwood Hospital) and potential development around the new station. The London Necropolis had opened their cemetery in 1854 and the railway had built the mainline station in 1864.

The first proprietor was George Page Norris, who had previously been landlord of the *Bird in Hand* at Mayford, 1864-65. He successfully applied for a spirits license in March 1866 and ran the hotel for twenty years until his sudden death in 1886, aged 47.⁷⁶ The hotel was then taken over by George's stepson, Henry John Loder.

Richard Isaac Strong died in 1877. The following year, his widow sold Woking Brewery and its tied estate (including the Brookwood Hotel) to Lascelles, Tickner & Co. of Guildford for £11,000.



Figure 51. *Brookwood Hotel*

Figure 51 clearly shows the later extension to the building, which more than doubled its size. This was built in about 1890, when the National Rifle

⁷⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 17 March 1868

⁷⁶ *Surrey Advertiser* 13 March 1886

Association moved its annual shooting meeting from Wimbledon to nearby Bisley Common and established a permanent headquarters there.

In 1921, Lascelles was taken over by the Friary, Holroyd and Healy's Brewery Ltd and the Brookwood Hotel became part of their tied estate.



Figure 52. *Brookwood Hotel* 1928

The hotel was always popular with soldiers from nearby Pirbright Camp. Trains from Brookwood station would take them to London or Woking.

In 2007, the then landlord, Andrew Jeffrey Green, was one of three men charged with conspiracy to fraudulently evade duty on goods, namely hand-rolling tobacco. HM Revenue and Customs said the duty evaded on 85 tonnes of hand rolling tobacco was in the region of £12.5m.⁷⁷ In 2008 Andrew Green was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The hotel closed in June 2010 and was converted to offices for the new owners – accountants, Herbert Parnell.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Brookwood Hotel</i>	
1866-86	George Page Norris
1886-91	Henry John Loder (stepson of George Norris)
1891-95	Mrs Kate Loder (widow of Henry)
1898-1908	William Collie
1908-10	Sidney William Byatt
1910-19	Richard Henry Brooks
1919-20	Martha Brooks

⁷⁷ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

1920-23	Augustus Joseph Dunn
1923-34	Mrs Rosina Louisa Dunn (widow of Augustus)
1934-38	Joseph William Parker
1938-41	John Dunbabin
1941-46	Miss Emma Wilkinson
1946-47	Kenneth Nigel Gefford Robinson
1947-49	Arthur Ernest Truby (later at the <i>Garibaldi</i>)
1950-53	Joseph Tyrrell
1954	Vernon C Muller
1955-67	Reginald H Morgan

Capstans [c1985-2001]

Aka Beavers

8-10 Hermitage Road, St Johns.

Capstans was a real ale/wine bar which opened in the mid-1980s, overlooking the Basingstoke Canal.

In 1989, the bar was acquired by Gavin Thomas, Kyd Douglas and Richard Askew, was revamped, and became *Beavers*, opening in December that year.

Beavers closed in 2001.



Figure 53. *Beavers*

The building is now an Italian restaurant, Bellini.

Carafino [1978-] aka Yeoman

81 Old Woking Road, West Byfleet.

Until the end of the 19th century, the area between Rosemount Avenue and Elmstead Road was open fields. Several large houses were built prior to the First World War; 'Orchard House' was built approximately where the *Yeoman* now sits.

The *Carafino* was opened as a restaurant in c1974, by Europa Inns Ltd (a West Byfleet-based family company founded in January 1974). Europa Inns extended the building, in 1978, creating a public house at the front of the restaurant.



Figure 54. *Carafino* extension plans, north elevation

In the 1980s, the *Carafino* was acquired by the brewers, Charrington, who gave it the Innkeeper's Fayre brand. They extended the pub out to the west (right looking from the road) in 1985.

After Bass Charrington bought the Harvester chain, in 1995, the *Carafino* was rebranded as a Harvester restaurant and renamed the *Yeoman*.



Figure 55. The *Yeoman*, 2021

Castle Ramwick Inn [1861]

Park Road, Woking

One of the oldest buildings in Woking is Ramwick Cottage in Park Road, which dates from the 17th century and is a listed building⁷⁸. It is said to have once been a pub called the *Castle Ramwick Inn*. There is very little documentary evidence to back this up, however.

In 1840, Ramwick Cottage was owned by William Willcox and occupied by John Gunner.⁷⁹ The 1841 census shows John Gunner as a farmer, although he could have sold beer as a side-line. John died in 1850.

The 1851 census shows George Chapman farming in the same area (the early censuses do not show house names) and it is likely he was then occupying Ramwick Cottage.



Figure 56. Ramwick Cottage

In 1861, the census records (again, in about the same area) Sarah Jackman as a 'beer house keeper'. This is the only evidence found in an official record

⁷⁸ C17, much extended. Timber frame on brick plinth, rendered exterior, plain tile roof with ridge stack to left. 2 storeys, rendered flat band over ground floor left; diamond pattern, leaded casement windows, 4 across the first floor; part glazed door to right under gabled porch hood on wood supports, the door and first floor window on the right being C19 additions to the house. Left hand return front has exposed timber frame; C20 extensions to the rear.

⁷⁹ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

that Ramwick Cottage may once have been a public house. William Strudwick, farmer & milkman, was occupying Ramwick Cottage by 1871.

In the early 1890s, a Dr Herbert Lankester returned from India, where he had been doing missionary work, and settled in Woking. He bought a plot of land which included Ramwick Cottage and had built, a house called Ingleborough. Ramwick Cottage thereafter appears in the records as Ingleborough Cottage, presumably until the two houses became separate properties again.

In March 1951, the *Woking News & Mail* published a very fanciful tale (involving Dick Turpin staying at the pub), given to them by the then owners, Mrs & Mrs Clifford, who had bought the cottage just two years earlier.

College Arms [1852-2007]

17, College Road, Maybury.

The *College Arms* was probably built in the late 1850s (in 1866 it was described as 'newly built'). The pub took its name from the nearby Royal Dramatic College, of which Prince Albert laid the foundation stone in 1860.

Royal Dramatic College

The Royal Dramatic College was a home for retired actors in Maybury. It was opened by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) in 1865.



The buildings, which cost between £6,000 to £7,000, were designed by William Webbe, with an arcade (or cloister) on either side of the large central hall (designed by T.R. Smith) sheltering five 'houses' each side – one set for the retired actors and the other for the actresses. These had been 'sponsored' by various charities and individuals.

Reliant on donations and patronage for its income, the Royal Dramatic College struggled financially and by 1873 was spending more than it received. A number of appeals and fund-raising events were held but could not sustain the running costs and it had to close in 1877.

In 1860, the *College Arms* had been leased to Healy & Co., brewers, Chertsey. The pub was opened as a beer house, but there were obviously aspirations for it to be a proper inn with a full license. James Taylor applied for a full license in 1861, 1863 and 1865; it was refused each time. In 1871, George Harrison applied and was also refused.

The *College Arms* was advertised for sale by auction in December 1866 and again in May 1867, described as:

'a newly-built Brick and Slated roof Freehold Dwelling House now used as a licensed ale house, and known as the "College Arms", situate close to the Royal Dramatic College, Maybury, Woking – containing front bar and bar parlour, 2 front parlours, tap room, kitchen with copper, large club room and 5 bedrooms. Capital underground cellar. The Out-buildings consist of chaise house⁸⁰, skittle shed, &c.

⁸⁰ chaise, (French: "chair"), originally a closed, two-wheeled, one-passenger, one-horse carriage of French origin, adapted from the sedan chair. The carrying poles, or shafts, were attached to the horse's harness in front and fixed to the axle in back.



The property is let on lease of which nearly 14 years are now unexpired, at £28 per annum to Mess.^{rs} Healy & Co., Brewers, Chertsey.'



Figure 57. *College Arms* c2000

The pub was probably bought by the Friary, Holroyd & Co. brewery of Guildford, who had 14 years left on their 21-year lease (they were the owners in 1892).

Applications for a full license were made again in 1879 and for a wine license in 1931; both were refused. A wine license was granted in 1938.

The *College Arms* was featured in H G Wells's book *The War Of The Worlds*. Wells was living in nearby Maybury Road between 1895 and 1897, when he wrote the book.



The *College Arms* closed in 2007. It was demolished and a block of flats built on the site in 2012.

Figure 58. James Edward Parsons, licensee 1953-1968

Proprietors/managers of the <i>College Arms</i>	
1861-64	James Taylor
1866-71	George Harrison
1875	William Fowler
1876-79	William Pearson
1880-81	Edward Berry
1883-87	Alfred Herbert
1891-92	Joseph William Jolly
1893-1915	Charles Alfred Hibbert
1915-17	Henry Wakefield (previously at <i>Station Hotel</i> , West Byfleet)
1917	John Harris
1917-23	George John Granger
1923-37	Henry Ernest Ledbrooke
1937-41	Thomas Charles Gridley
1941-42	Reginald Highley
1943-52	Arthur Frederick Tucker
1953-68	James Edward Parsons
1982	A C Arlotte

Conqueror [1859-1867]

Hermitage Road, St Johns.

The *Conqueror* was a beer house situated near Kiln Bridge in St Johns. It has elsewhere been stated that it became the *Prince of Wales*, but evidence shows that the two establishments existed at the same time.

The 1861 census shows Jeremiah Collings occupying the *Conqueror*, described as 'Carpenter & Beer retailer'. A Thomas Salter was occupying nearby Brickfield House, and was described as 'Brickmaker'.

The *Prince of Wales* was built, in 1862/3 (see page 127) and occupied by Thomas Salter.

In 1867, Jeremiah Collings was charged with 'keeping his house open for the sale of beer on a Sunday'. He denied the charge and said in his defence that he 'had kept his house for eight years and never been complained of before'. He was fined £1 including costs.⁸¹

The *Conqueror* most probably was where No. 6 Hermitage Road now is (currently occupied by P K Group, accountants).



Figure 59. Likely location of *Conqueror*

There is no record of the *Conqueror* after 1867. Jeremiah Collings went on to open a general store in Woking High Street and, later, was landlord of the *Rowbarge*.

⁸¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 13 July 1867

Cotteridge Hotel [1948-2003] aka Litten Tree

Constitution Hill, Woking.

Cotteridge was built in the early 1890s - probably in 1892/3, although it is not shown on the 1895 OS map. Between 1893 and 1913, it was a private school for young ladies. From 1908 it was run by sisters Frances and Bertha Rogers.



Figure 60. *Cotteridge* c1900

JOHNSON VERNON, DEER RETAILER, MAYIOTU
Rogers Frances Mary & Bertha (Misses), ladies' school,
Cotteridge, Constitution hill
Rogers Rennie Ross. butcher. St John's road. St John's

Figure 61. Entry in 1911 Kelly's Surrey Directory

In 1906, *Cotteridge* was put up for sale by auction; it was stated as on lease 'to a capital tenant' at £220 10s per annum.

In the 1911 census, in addition to the two sisters, there were four governesses, three servants, and seven pupils aged from 5 to 17.

By 1914, the school had been converted to a hotel; the proprietress was Miss Emily Mary Peters.



Figure 62. 1914 advertisement in *Broad Arrow*

In 1919, the *Cotteridge* became the home of Frank Sheffield Young and his American-born wife Maimie (born Mary Margaret Henry). When they married, Frank was a commercial traveller. Between 1916 and 1922 Frank and Maimie had three children.

Frank appears to have continued travelling considerably for his work and it was Maimie who was listed as the Maymie proprietress of the *Cotteridge Hotel*. In the 1920s, Frank and Maimie separated; in 1938, Frank was the co-respondent in a divorce case, alleged to have been having an affair with the wife since 1928.⁸²



Figure 63. Mrs Mary Margaret 'Maimie' Young

⁸² *Tonbridge Free Press* 5 February 1937

In 1935, Maimie retired and Mrs Florence Lewis (née Henry) took over the hotel. From prior to 1935 until 1939⁸³ the hotel was owned by Frederick William Henry of Belfast, (father of Florence and uncle of Maimie – Maimie and Florence were first cousins).

Florence ran the hotel until the end of the Second World War. In February and April 1943, American troops were entertained there by Rex Bales's National Service Concert Party.

In 1948, Thomas Mather Herd became the proprietor of the *Cotteridge*. It was probably under his stewardship that the emphasis switched from being a residential hotel to being a public house. Thomas Mather Herd ran the *Cotteridge Hotel* until at least 1975; by 1980, his son, Foster Bradford Herd had taken over.

In 1995, the *Cotteridge Hotel* changed its name to the *Litten Tree*. It was run by Greene King Inns under its Innlodge brand.



Figure 64. The *Litten Tree*

The *Litten Tree* was demolished in 2003 to make way for the development, by Berkeley Homes, of a block of flats.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Cotteridge Hotel</i>	
1901-05	Miss Alice H Dawes and Miss Beatrice Sladen
1908-13	Miss Frances Mary Rogers
1914-19	Miss Emily Mary Peters
1919-34	Mrs Mary Margaret Young
1935-46	Mrs Florence Adelaide Valentine Lewis
1947	Eric Atherton?
1948-75	Thomas Mather Herd
1980-86	Foster Bradford Herd (son of Thomas)

⁸³ 1935-39 Electoral Registers

Cricketers (Horsell) [c1860-]

Aka Cricketers Arms

Horsell Birch, Horsell.

The *Cricketers* at Horsell Birch was first opened, as a beer house, between 1857 and 1861. In the 1861 census, the occupant was Alexander Cannon, who gave his occupation as 'Greenwich pensioner'; the building was named as the *Cricketers*. This is the earliest mention.

The oldest part of the present building is thought to date from the 16th century and is timber-framed, although it was later encased in brick. This probably happened during the 18th century when the newer, front part of the building was added.

By 1892 and possibly as early as 1861, the pub was owned by the Horsell brewer, John Stedman. With the *Plough* it seems to have made up the entirety of the brewery's tied estate.

In April 1870, a William Jay was fined 5s and 19s costs for having his house open during prohibited hours, on a Sunday.⁸⁴ William was the brother of Edward George Jay, who was recorded as being the licensee from 1870 until 1884. At the time, William was resident in Twickenham so this may be a mistake for Edward. In September 1876, Edward Jay was fined 50s and costs for a similar offence. Three men found on the premises were fined 14s each.⁸⁵

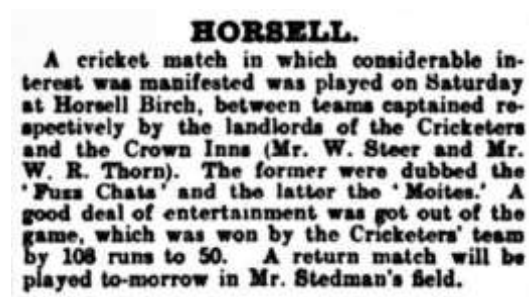


Figure 65. *West Surrey Times* 5 August 1905

In December 1911, William Steer was fined 40s and 25s costs for 'permitting drunkenness'. Ten years later, in December 1921, Albert Daborn was fined £5 for the same offence.

After James Stedman's death in 1912, the *Cricketers* was acquired by the Guildford brewery of Friary, Holroyd & Healy.

Today, the *Cricketers* is owned by Barons Pub Company Ltd, with an emphasis on families and food. In 2007, the pub featured in the ITV television series *Lewis* (series 1, episode 1 'Whom the gods would destroy').

⁸⁴ *Surrey Advertiser* 16 April 1870

⁸⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 16 September 1876



Figure 66. The *Cricketers*

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Cricketers</i>	
1861	Alexander Cannon
1866	William Croucher (formerly at the <i>Plough</i> , Horsell)
1870	William Jay
1870-84	Edward George Jay
1886-89	Henry Ottaway
1889	Abraham Cumber
1891-1913	William Steer
1913-18	Albert Charles Daborn
1918-20	Mary Daborn (temporary)
1920-26	Albert Charles Daborn
1926-1954	Thomas Rubery Foster
1955-1965	Edward Harold Copps
1967-68	J W Godfrey

Cricketers (Westfield) [c1850-2010]

53 Westfield Road, Westfield.

The 1841 Tithe Award and associated map (surveyed in 1840)⁸⁶ shows the original *Cricketers* building owned and occupied by Thomas Saunders; at that time the building was described as a schoolhouse. The building was built at least 300 years ago (one rafter has the date 1649 on it) as a workhouse for Woking.

The building was first used as a beer house in about 1850. From 1851-55, John Hooper Boylett was the licensee. He was the illegitimate son of John Hooper, previously licensee of the *White Horse* (see page 189).

In 1871, when Cornelius Stocker became the occupier, he applied for a spirit license. The chairman of the bench remarked that the house was 'in two tenements' and that in all cases houses should be put in a proper state before a license was applied for; the license was refused.⁸⁷

The *Cricketers* was owned by the Wokingham Brewery. It was probably when this brewery was sold in 1856⁸⁸ that the pub was acquired by the West Surrey Brewery.

In 1877, Ann Green applied for a full license (this is possibly the same Ann Green who was licensee of the *Crown*, Horsell from 1871-76). In registering her intention to apply, she stated that it 'has not been kept or used as an inn, alehouse or victualling house within three years preceding ...'. The application was refused on the grounds of it 'not being requisite'.⁸⁹

George Gunner was at the *Cricketers* in 1881; he later ran the post office in Sutton Green. George's father had previously been the landlord of the *Jolly Farmer* at Whitmoor Common [see page 94].

Lascelles, Tickner & Co., brewers, of Guildford became owners of the *Cricketers* in 1878 when they took over the West Surrey Brewery. In May 1885, they sold the pub to George Trimmer of the Red Lion Brewery, Farnham for £500.

The *Cricketers* was granted a full license in March 1934.

In 1936, the *Cricketers* moved into a new building next door to the original pub, which became a general store.

⁸⁶ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

⁸⁷ *West Surrey Times* 4 March 1871

⁸⁸ *Berkshire Chronicle* 7 June 1856

⁸⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 17 February & 10 March 1877



Figure 67. The original *Cricketers* 1956
(the sign above the door reads 'MEPHAM The Old Cricketers Handy Store')



Figure 68. The new *Cricketers*

The new *Cricketers* closed in 2010 and re-opened as a Chinese restaurant. This closed after about ten years and, in 2021, work started converting the building into flats.



Figure 69. Restaurant and conversion into flats

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Cricketers</i>	
1851-55	John Hooper Boylett
1861	Arthur Woods
1870	James Edwards
1871-74	Cornelius Stocker
1874-77	<i>Not trading</i>
1877-78	Ann Green
1881	George Gunner
1886-92	Daniel Cheeseman
1892-1909	Thomas Budd (moved to the <i>Leopard</i> , Guildford)
1909-26	Albert Arthur Bracey (son-in-law of Thomas Budd, having married his daughter Laura; formerly at the <i>Queen's Head</i> , Shackleford)
1926-29	Mrs Laura Bracey
1929-32	Mrs Laura Cox (William Edwin Cox married Albert Bracey's widow)
1933-47	Edmund John Meen
1947-56	Robert Henry Allen Stanborough
1958-63	Edward J Fordred
1967-68	J C Herrington

Crown (Knaphill) [<1865-]

33, High Street, Knaphill.

The *Crown* at Knaphill 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.⁹⁰

In November 1865, the landlord, then Robert Tucker, was fined £1 8s 6d for having short measures in his possession.⁹¹

The Electoral Registers show Richard Lee having a vote in Woking, due to 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 70). The price of £70 was presumably

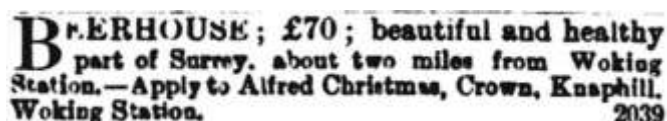


Figure 70. Surrey Advertiser 27 March 1882

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.⁹²

In 1914, Ashby & Co. applied to have the [full] license of the *Barley Mow* transferred to the *Crown*. This was refused.⁹³

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

⁹⁰ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 March 1865

⁹¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 18 November 1865

⁹² *Surrey Advertiser* 12 May 1888

⁹³ *West Surrey Times* 6 February 1914

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 clearly shown in Figure 71.



Figure 71. 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

Crown (Mayford) [c1840-<1851]

Mayford Green.

The *Crown* at Mayford was opened as a beer house, probably in about 1840. The earliest reference is from 1842 when Joseph Chitty applied for a [full] licence to 'his home at Mayford now kept as a beer house by the sign of the Crown'. It was refused as unnecessary. Joseph applied again the following year with the same result.

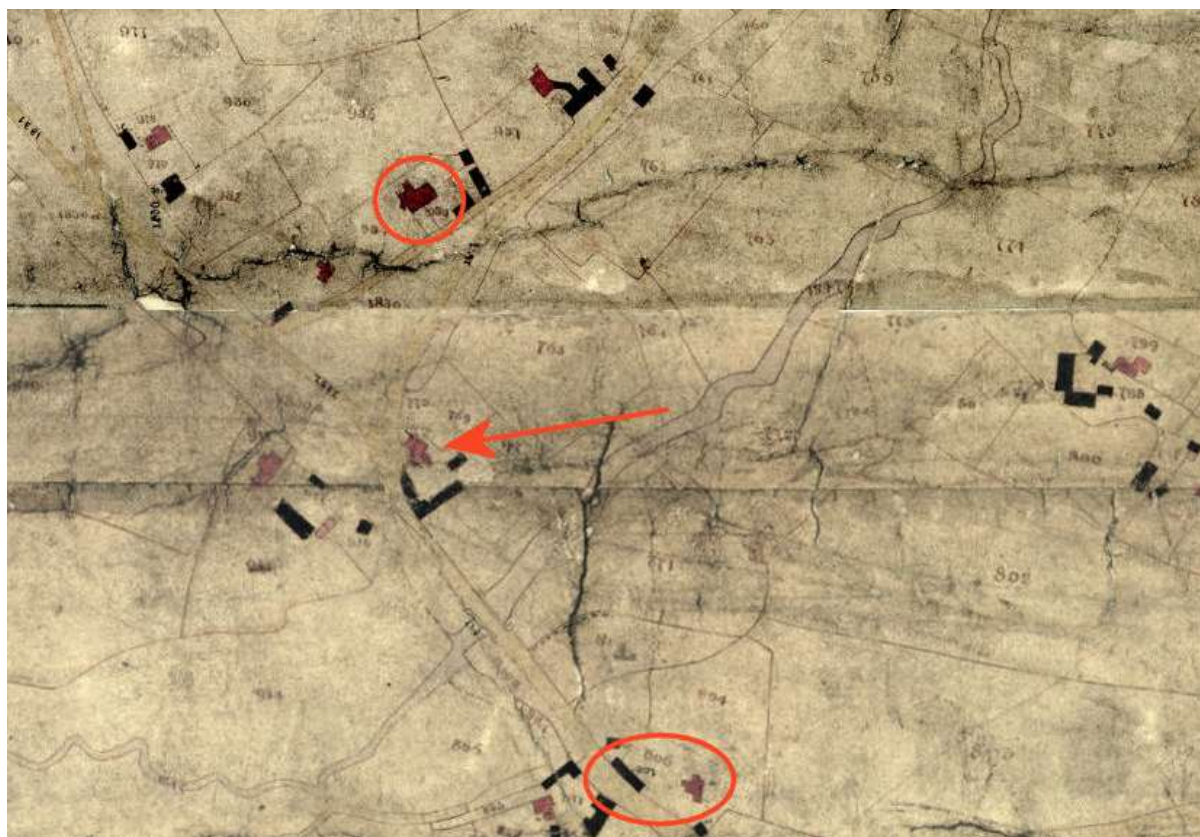


Figure 72. Location of the *Crown* beer house

The 1841 tithe award and associated map⁹⁴ show Joseph occupying two adjacent tenements (arrowed in Figure 72) between the *Bird in Hand* and *Mayford Arms* (both circled), although the *Mayford Arms* may not yet have existed as a beer house at this time (see page 105). In the 1841 census, Joseph was recorded as a farmer.

By the time of the 1851 census, Joseph had moved to Westfield. There is no further mention of the *Crown*.

⁹⁴ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

Crown Inn (Horsell) [<1742-]

104, High Street, Horsell.

The *Crown Inn* is believed to have first been established in the 18th century; it is known from a deed dated 18th October 1742. The current building dates from Victorian times and has modern additions to the left and rear.

The *Crown Inn*, in 1840, owned by Edmund Elkins, came up for sale at auction:

‘all that Old-established Freehold and Tythe-free PUBLIC_HOUSE and PREMISES, called the CROWN INN, containing 4 bed rooms, store room, bow-fronted parlour, bar parlour and club room, tap room, kitchen, pantry, underground cellar, and a brick-built oven, large turf house, stable, barn and pig styes, together with a COTTAGE containing 2 bed rooms, sitting room, pantry, and wash-house, pig sty and shed, large garden and orchard well stocked with thriving young fruit tree, in the whole 1a. 1r. 34p.⁹⁵ more or less. The purchaser to have a right to lay pipes and draw water from the well on Lot 2.’

The *Crown Inn* was purchased by Thomas Newman of the West Surrey Brewery.

In 1877, the *Crown Inn* caught fire. The report notes that the pub was very old and thatched. The fire brigade took two hours to arrive (from Guildford) and then ran out of water.

The pub, then owned by the West Surrey Brewery, Woking, was insured. It was rebuilt largely as we know it today.



Figure 73. *Crown Inn* c2000

The West Surrey Brewery was sold to Thomas Lascelles & George Tickner of Guildford, in 1878, for £3500. Thereafter they called it the “Woking Brewery”, to differentiate it from their Guildford operation. Lascelles, Tickner & Co. was bought by the Friary, Holroyd & Healy’s brewery in 1926.

The *Crown Inn* is now owned by Punch Taverns, but is also the tap for Thurstons Brewery. In October 2012, Thurstons Brewery was formed at the pub, with a ¾-barrel plant in the kitchen. The original plan was to produce an occasional brew for the *Crown Inn*, however success at various beer festivals led to more beers and plans to install a 4.5 barrel plant, next door to the pub, at 102c High Street.

⁹⁵ 1 acre is 4840 square yards (about 4047 m²); 40 perches make up 1 rood and there are 4 roods to an acre



Figure 74. CAMRA branch Pub of the Year 2019

Landlady Antoinette Harvey with partner John Mintram, centre, and Kevin Travers, from CAMRA with the pub's two award certificates

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Crown Inn</i>	
1780-82	John Tickner
1783-86	James Street
1787-1798	James Walker
1798-1804	Mrs Jane Walker (widow of James)
1806-22	William Spooner
1822-26	William Keates
1841-52	William Cox
1852-66	Daniel Shepherd
1870	Mrs Maria Green
1871-76	Miss Ann Green (daughter of Maria)
1877	Charles Thomas
1877	Mr Bedser
1878	George Gunner
1881	George Christmas
1884-89	George Barker
1889	James Coombes
1891	Edward Daniel
1892-93	Alfred Heward
1893-94	Mrs Ann Heward (widow of Alfred)
1898	Mr Boarer
1898	William George
1901-04	William H Daniels
1904-28	William Richard Burnaford Thorn
1928-40	William Henry Slaney (called up for service in the RAF)
1940	Richard John Langley
1940-59	Arthur James Kirk (formerly of the <i>Druid's Head</i> , Brighton)
1963	Gladys A Kirk (daughter of Arthur, once married to Richard Langley)
1967-68	D W Courtman

Crown & Anchor [c1750-] aka Mongers, Crown

100, High Street, Old Woking.

Prior to 1787, the *Crown & Anchor* was known as *Mongers*, after Thomas Monger. Thomas was born in 1718, so the *Crown & Anchor* probably dates from about 1750.

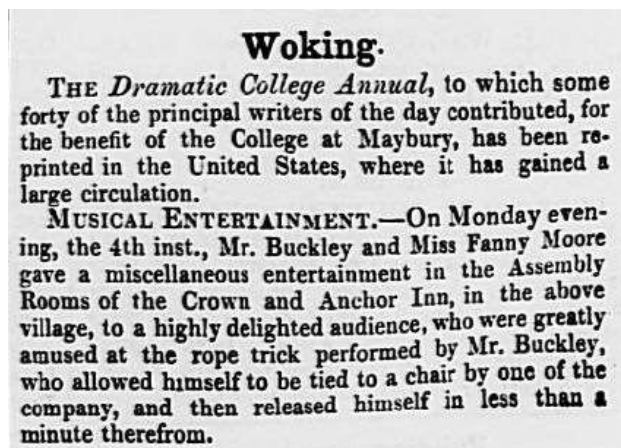
Thomas Monger died in 1787 and left the pub, along with other properties in Shackleford, to his nephew John Slaughter. It is presumed that the name changed soon after to the *Crown & Anchor*. The pub also appears as 'The Crown' in some records and local press.

John Slaughter died in 1793; his widow, Mary, then ran the pub for the next twenty-seven years.

By 1831, the *Crown & Anchor* was owned by George Newman of the West Surrey Brewery. It was later owned by Lascelles, Tickner & Co. and then by the Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery Company, as each successively took over the former.

In 1864, the pub was advertised to let 'a good living to be got by industrious person', with incoming costs of £150.⁹⁶

Figure 75. *Surrey Advertiser*
9 September 1865



In March 1895, Gilbert H White applied for a license for a new pub, to be built near Arthur's Bridge, Goldsworth, by Mess^{rs} Lascelles, Tickner & Co. If the license was granted, the brewery was willing to give up its license for the *Crown & Anchor* in Shackleford.⁹⁷ The land would be conveyed to the brewery should the license be granted. The license was refused on the grounds that the public house was not required.

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses. In March 1905, the *Crown & Anchor* was described: 'a moderately new house. The accommodation consisted of a large airy taproom, opening to the serving bar, public bar, private bar, good sized parlour, bagatelle or billiard room (out of use at present), good kitchen and wash-house, pantry and large cellar, five large bedrooms and two small single bedded rooms. Six of the

⁹⁶ *West Surrey Times* 4 June 1864

⁹⁷ *West Surrey Times* 9 March 1895

bedrooms had fire places, and all of them had good lofty ceilings. There was a three-stall stable with loft over and coach-house, and over a portion of the stable building was a clubroom approached by an external staircase of wood.'

In March 1905, a special sitting of the Licensing Justices for the Guildford Petty Sessional Division heard the objections to renewing the licenses in Woking Village. It was decided to renew the three full licences (*Crown & Anchor*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*) and refer the cases of the three beer houses (*Hand & Spear*, *Queen's Head*, *Red Lion*) to the compensation authority.⁹⁸

Being situated close to the River Wey and on a low-lying section of road, the *Crown & Anchor* has always been susceptible to flooding, as seen in Figure 77.

place to the large number of hands employed at Messrs. Spicer's Paper Mills. From Guildford to Weybridge immense sheets of water are to be seen on nearly all sides, while in Woking-street the water for a day or two ran right across the road, near the Crown and Anchor Inn. Byfleet suffers greatly from the inundations, the bridge over the river having in consequence been notified as unsafe for wheel traffic, and vehicles of all kinds are therefore compelled to go round by Addlestone, in order

Figure 76. *Surrey Advertiser* 6 January 1877



Figure 77. *Crown & Anchor* during floods

Punch Taverns, the owners, reopened the *Crown & Anchor* in August 2016, following a £675,000 refurbishment which saw a total redecoration and a new layout. However they immediately sought offers for the pub.

In May 2019 the pub closed and its future was uncertain until it reopened in December 2021. Accommodation was planned to be reintroduced in 2022.

⁹⁸ *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

The *Crown & Anchor* is the only remaining pub in Old Woking (with the *Kingfield Arms* in the tithing of Kingfield).



Figure 78. *Crown & Anchor* 2019

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Crown & Anchor</i>	
1785-87	Thomas Monger
1787-1793	John Slaughter (nephew of Thomas Monger)
1793-1820	Mrs Mary Slaughter
1821-22	Joseph Grover
1823-31	William Williams
1838-41	William Hammerton
1848	Mrs Sharp
1851-52	David Roake
1852-64	John Nunns (later at the <i>Talbot</i> , Ripley)
1864-71	John Cleveland
1872-79	Jarman King
1881-82	Edward Cutts
1884	Jarman King
1885-87	George Henry Fox
1887-98	Mrs Mary Julia Fox (widow of George Henry)
1898-99	Joseph Morton
1899-1912	Ewen Girling
1913-20	George Albert Edward Brockway
1920-32	Mrs Margaret Brockway
1932-56	William John Underhill
1963-68	Frederick Albert Luckins (previously at the <i>Queen's Head</i> , Byfleet and then the <i>Railway Hotel</i>)

Duvals [1990-2013]

aka Ice Cold Beer Corporation / Bar Nation / Scratched / Barcelona / Rock & Roll Kitchen / Mojos

30 Goldsworth Road

Duvals was a large open-plan bar built and opened in 1990, in Goldsworth Road near to Victoria Arch. It had many incarnations over the years, all aimed at the younger generation, including: the *Ice Cold Beer Corporation* (1998), *Bar Nation*, *Scratched* (2004), *Barcelona* (2004-07), and the *Rock & Roll Kitchen* (2012). Its final hurrah was as *Mojos* which opened and closed in 2013.



Figure 79. *Mojos*

It's not easy to say which of the various guises, if any, counted as a pub.

Fisherman's Retreat [<1866-1869]

St Johns, Woking

One of only two references to the *Fisherman's Retreat* is in a press report of August 1866; Thomas Clarke 'of the Fisherman's Retreat, Woking' was fined 6s 6d with 18s 6d costs for 'selling beer at unlawful hours on a Sunday'.⁹⁹

There is no Thomas Clarke listed in Woking in the 1861 census. In 1871, a Thomas Clarke, agricultural labourer, was living in Providence Street (now Church Street West) – more or less where SABMiller House is today.

In 1869, Thomas's son, also named Thomas, died; the burial register records his abode as "Fishermans Retreat", The Lye, Woking'. The *Fisherman's Retreat* was most likely located in one of the cottages scattered along the north-western edge of St Johns Lye.

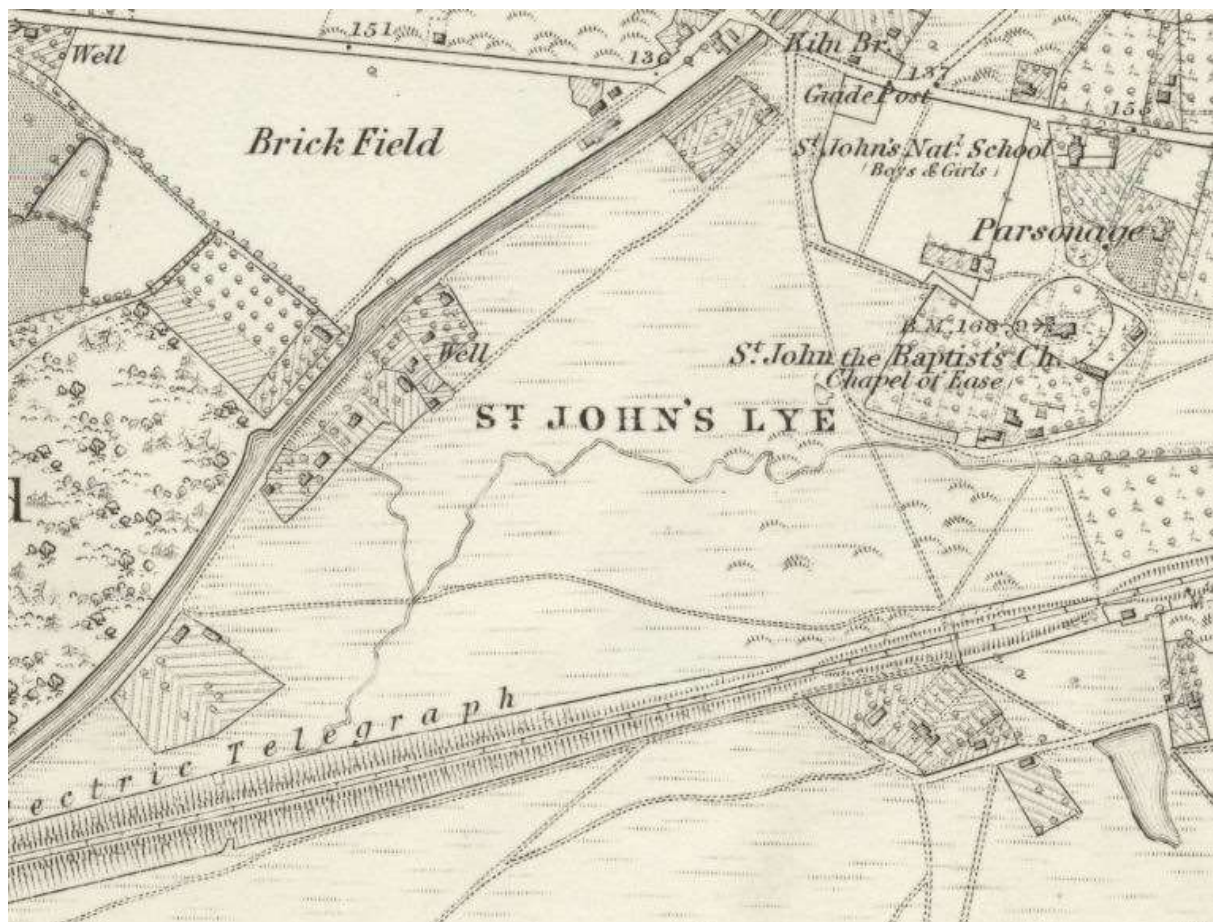


Figure 80. St John's Lye 1870

⁹⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 25 August 1866

Fox & Flowerpot [1982-]

Bampton Way, Goldsworth Park.

A 1964 plan foresaw a population of 97,000 in the Woking area by 1981 and proposed building 3 new housing schemes. One of which schemes, known as 'Slococks', was to be built on nursery lands owned by the Slocock family - which was the Goldsworth Nursery. So, in 1967, a master plan decided that the Land Commission should buy the land and drain and service the site then sell it to developers. However, in 1970, the Land Commission was abolished by the then Conservative Government; New Ideal Homes and Woking Borough Council agreed to a partnership to build Slococks.

The Goldsworth Park project was approved by the government in 1973 with work starting in Goldsworth Vale (phase one was Wilders Close etc.). The plan was to build 4,500 homes for 15,000 residents. It also planned for a lake, sports facilities, golf course, shops, swimming-pool, library, industrial estate, youth centres, pubs, churches, fire station and social facilities. The first house was completed in 1974.

The golf course, swimming-pool, library and fire station never materialised, however one pub was built, in 1982 – the *Fox & Flowerpot*.



Figure 81. *Fox & Flowerpot*

Fox & Hounds [<1841-] aka Olive Tree

Sutton Green Road, Sutton Green.

The first reference to the *Fox & Hounds* was in the 1841 census, when Joseph Tucker was recorded as an innkeeper in Sutton. In the 1851 census, George Jackman was recorded as 'Carpenter & innkeeper'.

The first mention of the name *Fox & Hounds* came in April 1858 when John Hooper, was fined 5s and 15s 6d costs for 'having on Good Friday kept open his house after 11 am'.

Turnover of licensees was quite rapid, until William Edwards arrived in 1860. Despite, in November 1865, being fined 27s including costs for 'selling before hours on a Sunday', he remained as licensee until 1878.

By 1877 (and probably much earlier), the *Fox & Hounds* was owned by the West Surrey Brewery. It was later owned by Lascelles Tickner & Co. and then by the Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery Company, as each successively took over the former.

William West, who was born in Sutton, became the landlord in about 1880; although he only stayed for less than five years, he was replaced by his brother-in-law, William John Taylor.

William John Taylor was the landlord of the *Fox & Hounds* for nearly thirty years. Although Walter Ede took over the license in 1914, William Taylor appears to have remained living in the *Fox & Hounds* – his wife, Elizabeth, died there in January 1917.



Figure 82. William John Taylor

The *Fox & Hounds* was rebuilt during William Taylor's tenure - in 1903/04.



Figure 83. The rebuilt *Fox & Hounds*

The *Fox & Hounds* was renamed the *Olive Tree* in about 2011. It is currently operated by Mitchells & Butlers.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Fox & Hounds</i>	
1841-49	Joseph Tucker
1851-54	George Jackman
1858	John Hooper Boylett
1858	Henry Holdsway
1860-78	William Edwards
1879-80	James Smith
1881-84	William West
1885-1917	William John Taylor (brother-in-law of William West, having married his sister Elizabeth)
1914-1927	Walter Henry Ede
1927-33	James Gascoigne
1933-42	James Sydney Collins (previously of <i>Boy & Donkey</i> , Cranleigh)
1942-55	James Hawkins Martin
1961-67	Austin Walter Martin
1982-87	Edward S Moore

Garibaldi [<1865-] aka Hooden Takes A Knap

134 High Street, Knaphill.

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 present on the 1840 tithe map¹⁰⁰. 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.



Figure 84. *Garibaldi*

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.¹⁰¹ The first known landlord of the pub was also in 1865; Charles Smith is thought to have left the *Kingfield Arms* (see page 99) and moved to the *Garibaldi*. Within a few months, he was fined for selling beer before licensed hours.¹⁰²

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

¹⁰⁰ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹⁰¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 20 May 1865

¹⁰² *Surrey Advertiser* 4 November 1865

believed 'a license to the house would greatly benefit in cases of emergency, the poor of the locality'.¹⁰³



Figure 85. 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.

¹⁰³ *West Surrey Times* 5 March 1870



Figure 86. *Hooden Takes a Knap*

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 87. A troupe of hooden horse 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.¹⁰⁴

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Garibaldi</i>	
1865-74	Charles Smith (previously at <i>Kingfield Arms</i>)
1875-1892	Joseph Spooner

¹⁰⁴ <https://nslmblog.wordpress.com/2017/12/12/the-lost-tradition-of-the-hooden-horse/>

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

Goldsworth Arms [1870-2011]

Goldsworth Road, Woking

The *Goldsworth Arms* was built in about 1870 by William Wells (who had also built the row of shops in the High Street, between Chapel Street and the *Albion Hotel*). It was granted a full license, in March 1871, on application by James Brooks, the first licensee.

JAMES BROOKS,
GOLDSWORTH ARMS, WOKING STATION.
HAVING now obtained a Licence to this Tavern, begs respectfully to intimate that any favour with which he may be honoured will meet with all due attention on his part.
EXCELLENT ANGLING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.
Good Stabling and every accommodation.

Figure 88. 1871 advertisement

On Christmas Day 1873, an assault took place on James's wife, Kate. Having refused to serve a certain John Fry, she asked him to leave and went to put him out, whereupon he knocked her down. James came to her aid and John Fry grabbed his beard and 'pulled a handful out'. At the trial, Kate asked the bench to be lenient for the sake of the defendant's wife and family. John Fry thus escaped imprisonment and was fined £1 and 18s costs.¹⁰⁵

From 1889 until 1895, the licensee of the *Goldsworth Arms* was George Harris.

In 1893 George Harris was elected to the Woking Board representing the Woking Station & Maybury Ward.

WOKING LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.
WARD No. 1.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—
I HAVE to thank you cordially for your support, which has resulted in my being returned as a member of this Local Board, and I again beg to reassure you that your interests shall have my unremitting attention.
—Yours obediently,
GEORGE HARRIS.
Goldsworth Arms, Woking, 28th September, 1893.

He was later a J.P. and chairman of the Woking Urban Council.



The *Goldsworth Arms* was a free house until 1892 when it was leased by Ashby & Co., brewers, of Staines; then William Wells, in October 1894, sold the *Goldsworth Arms* to Friary, Holroyd & Co. of Guildford (plan from sale in Figure 89).¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 17 January 1874

¹⁰⁶ SHC, 9637/Box1, *Deeds and papers relating to the Goldsworth Arms*

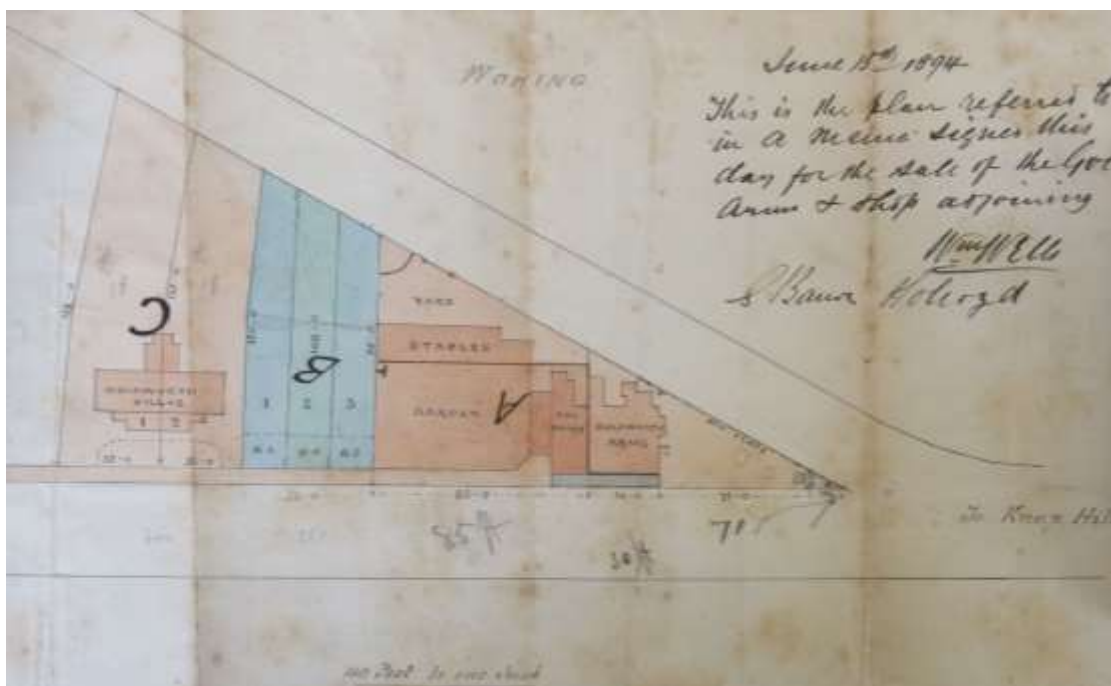


Figure 89. 1894 plan

In 1933, the barman, Albert Moore, was sent to the bank by Mrs Wakeford, the landlord's wife, with a sum of £47. He failed to pay the money in and disappeared. Weeks later, he sent a postcard stating that he was staying in a hotel in Kingston and was awaiting the police. He had taken the money to pay off his gambling debts. Due to his good army record and character reference from the landlord, Francis Wakeford, the magistrates placed him on probation for three years.¹⁰⁷



Figure 90. Goldsworth Arms c1940

¹⁰⁷ *Illustrated Police News* 29 June 1933

The *Goldsworth Arms* closed in September 2011 and was demolished in August 2015. The site currently remains undeveloped.



Figure 91. Former site of the *Goldsworth Arms* 2019

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Goldsworth Arms</i>	
1871-75	James Brooks
1878-82	Thomas Moore
1884-87	Alfred Ernest Moon
1889-95	George Harris
1896-1924	David Whetman (previously at the <i>Mayford Arms</i>)
1924-34	Francis Gordon Wakeford (previously at the <i>Wheatsheaf</i> and the <i>Albion Hotel</i> ; moved to the <i>Red House</i>)
1934-50	Albert Edward Prince
1952-60	William G Long
1963-68	W Mason

Hand & Spear [<1861-1907]

High Street, Old Woking.

The 1841 and 1851 censuses show the site of the *Hand & Spear* in the occupation of Thomas Jacques; he is listed as being a grocer in 1841 and a grocer etc in 1851. It is possible he started operating a beer house in the 1840s. Thomas died in 1855 and, by 1861, his widow, Mary was living in Southwark.

Alfred Bullen became the landlord of the *Hand & Spear* probably in the late 1850s – he was aged 24 in the 1861 census, which shows him there. This is the earliest mention of the beer house. By 1892 the beer house was owned by Ashby & Co., brewers, of Staines.

Alfred married Martha Cooper in 1867. After Arthur died, aged 37, in 1874, Martha (with three young children) ran the pub for two years before she married John Gunton. John Gunton also died young (aged 33), in 1879, leaving Martha with yet another young child. Martha was then 37; she continued to run the *Hand & Spear* for another at least two, and probably four, years. In 1886, Martha Gunton alleged that Edward Cutt was the father of her two illegitimate children, and applied for maintenance; the bench made an award of 2s 6d per week for each child.¹⁰⁸

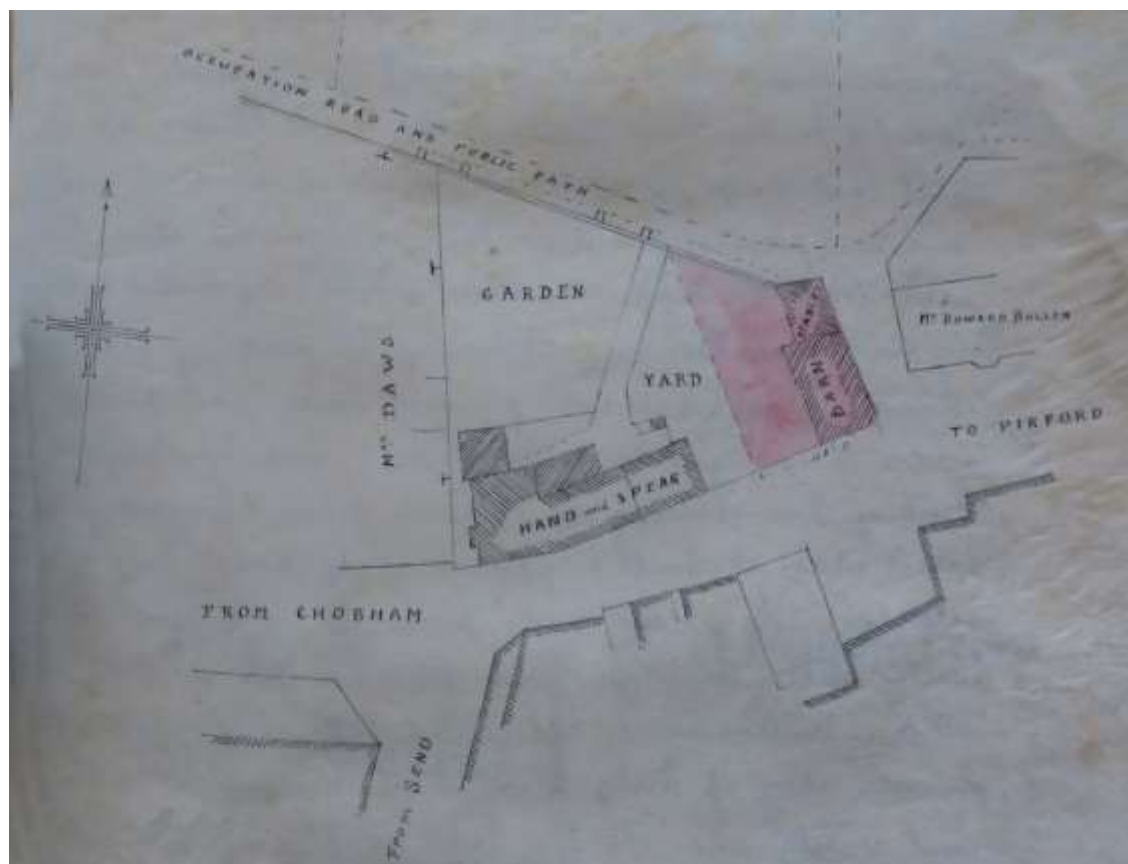


Figure 92. Plan of *Hand & Spear*

¹⁰⁸ *Surrey Advertiser* 27 February 1886

In 1889, Ashby & Co. conveyed to George Webber, a piece of land, barn & stables, adjacent to the *Hand & Spear* as shown in the plan in Figure 92.¹⁰⁹

In April 1898, the then landlord, Walter Levett, was assaulted by three potential customers (he had not served them) after he attempted to quiet them down when they entered the pub 'wrangling'. The three hit him in the face and beat and kicked him. They were each sent to prison for 14 days hard labour.¹¹⁰ Almost exactly a year later, Walter was summoned for being drunk on his premises. He was fined 10s plus costs.¹¹¹

In April 1904, Ashby & Co., applied to the magistrates for alterations to the *Hand & Spear*. Previous plans had been rejected as they would have increased the drinking area. The new plans would reduce the drinking area (from 640ft to 570ft). The width of the road outside the pub was then currently 14ft 9in. The proposals would allow this to be increased to 22ft 2in, 'gifting' the council almost 8 feet of road. Woking Urban Council had passed a resolution approving the alteration. As the wider question of licensed houses was currently under consideration, the bench adjourned the case until October.¹¹² In October the case was adjourned *sine die*.



Figure 93. The *Hand & Spear*, 1905

¹⁰⁹ SHC, 2924/2/1, *Court Book of courts baron of the manor of the Rectory of Woking*

¹¹⁰ *West Surrey Times* 22 April 1898

¹¹¹ *West Surrey Times* 21 April 1899

¹¹² *West Surrey Times* 2 April 1904

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses. In March 1905, the *Hand & Spear* was described as: 'old and dilapidated. There were two small public bars, a low-pitched taproom with stone floor, small clubroom (now used as a lumber room), room probably intended as bar parlour, but practically unused, living room or kitchen, washhouse and separate larder; two unused and two occupied bedrooms and room used as lumber room. The house was inconvenient and unsuitable on account of its dilapidated condition.'

In March 1905, a special sitting of the Licensing Justices for the Guildford Petty Sessional Division heard the objections to renewing the licenses in Woking Village. It was decided to renew the three full licences (*Crown & Anchor*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*) and refer the cases of the three beer houses (*Hand & Spear*, *Queen's Head*, *Red Lion*) to the compensation authority.¹¹³ In June 1905, the *Hand & Spear* was ordered to close. The license expired on 3 June 1907.

It was stated (by the counsel for Ashby & Co.) during the special sitting, that the license was probably 200 years old. This is unlikely, as it does not appear in the lists of Licensed Victuallers between 1785 and 1826. In all probability it first opened as a beer house following the 1830 lessening of regulations.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Hand & Spear</i>	
1840-55	Thomas Jacques
1861-74	Alfred Bullen
1874-76	Martha Bullen (widow of Alfred)
1876-79	John Gunton (married Martha Bullen, widow of Alfred)
1879-81	Martha Gunton (now widow of John)
1885-87	Jesse Mann Stone
1891-92	George Kirk
1897	James Harris
1898-1901	Walter John Levett
1901	Frederick Martyn
1901-02	John Batty
1903	William Henry Richards
1903-07	Saul James Hill

¹¹³ *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

Herbert George Wells [1995-]

51-59, Chertsey Road, Woking.

F W Woolworth was, arguably, the retail phenomenon of the twentieth century; it was the first brand to go global, building more than 5,000 nearly identical stores across the globe. Woolworth was a mass market retailer, selling factory-made goods at rock bottom prices. It established many of the standards which are still used in retail today - supplier partnerships, loss-leading, supply chain efficiencies and strict consistent branding all had their origins at Woolworths.

From its heights of the 1950s, Woolworth's fortunes declined. When the UK decimalised its currency (in 1971), Woolworth's could not afford to convert more than 10,000 cash registers, instead converting stores to self-service. Things didn't get better and, in 2008, the UK 800-strong chain went from normal trading to complete oblivion in 41 days. The writing had been on the wall for some time and the Woking store had closed in 1994.



Figure 94. The *Herbert George Wells* (Wetherspoons) 2020

Since the summer of 1995, the building has been the Wetherspoons public house, the *Herbert George Wells*.

Whilst most of the building dates from the 1960s when Woolworths rebuilt their store, the north-eastern corner (front-left seen from the front) dates from 1904 when Edmund Hunt built a three-bay building for Leas Stores Co. When Woolworths occupied No.s 51-57, No. 59 was home to Lewis & Co., tobacconists and then to Barrengers Ltd, leather goods.

In a reference to Wells's book, *The Time Machine*, the pub features, in the middle of the bar, a clock that runs 'backwards' i.e. anti-clockwise.

Jolly Farmer [<1858-]

Burdenshott Road, Whitmoor Common.

The *Jolly Farmer* at Whitmoor Common is actually in the Borough of Guildford and parish of Worplesdon, but has been included here as anyone entering the pub crosses the boundary between Woking and Guildford as they step in through the door.

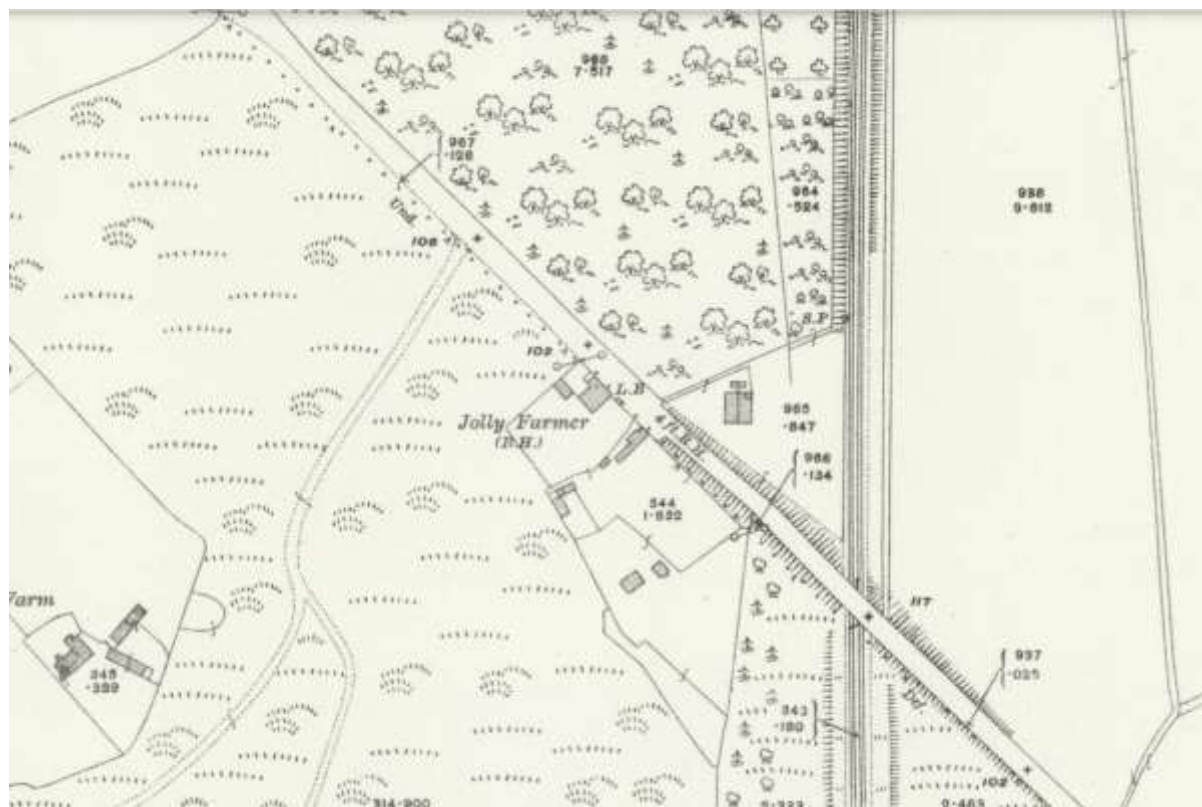


Figure 95. Jolly Farmer on 1912 OS map
(the boundary between Woking and Guildford is shown by the dotted line)

The *Jolly Farmer* was established as a beer house, probably in the mid-1850s by George Gunner, an agricultural labourer. The earliest reference found was in 1858, when local press reported the sudden death of George's son, David.¹¹⁴

Sometime between 1861 and 1871, George Gunner's son, Joseph, took over the pub. In the 1871 and 1881 censuses, Joseph was listed as a market gardener; it is his wife Lucy, who was listed as a 'beer retailer'. In 1888, it was Lucy who was assaulted by a customer after she refused to serve him.

George Gunner's eldest son, also George, was at the *Cricketers*, Westfield in 1881 and later ran the post office in Sutton Green.

Joseph and Lucy retired from the pub in about 1899; Joseph died the following year. The pub was then taken over by John Burtenshaw.

¹¹⁴ *West Surrey Times* 26 June 1858

By 1892, and probably from the time it first became a beer house, the *Jolly Farmer* was owned by Lascelles, Tickner & Co., of Guildford. Lascelles were taken over by Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery in 1926.



Figure 96. Jolly Farmer

The pub was granted a full license in February 1958.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Jolly Farmer</i>	
1858-71	George Gunner
1881-99	Joseph & Lucy Gunner
1900-14	John Burtenshaw
1914-17	Mrs Mary Burtenshaw (widow of John)
1917-38	Mrs Mary Bushnell (late Mary Burtenshaw)
1938-44	Abraham John Osgood
1944-61	Tom Moore

Junction Tap [2005-]

Aka Pitchers / Shotz / RSVP / Ogilvy

43-47, Chertsey Road, Woking

No.s 45-49 Chertsey Road were built, in about 1898, by Edmund George Hunt; he then rented them out. They were used as a variety of retail shops until the late 1980s.

Since the late 1990s, No.s 43-47 have been home to a series of bars: *Legends*, *Dukes*, *Junction 45*, *Pitchers*, *Shotz*, the *rsvp*, the *Ogilvy* and, currently, the *Junction Tap*.

Legends (no. 45) and *Dukes* (No.s 43-45) were more wine bars than pubs. In 1995, all three units were combined in *Junction 45*. *Pitchers* and *Shotz* which followed were sports bars. It first became what we would recognise as a pub in 2005, in its *rsvp* guise. In 2013, after a revamp it reopened as the *Ogilvy* (named after the astronomer in *The War Of The Worlds* by H G Wells).



Figure 97. The *rsvp*



Figure 98. The *Ogilvy*

The *Ogilvy* closed in 2019 and after another revamp reopened as the *Junction Tap*.



Figure 99. The *Junction Tap*, 2020

King's Head [<1861-2010]

Aka Royal Albert

59, Chertsey Road, Byfleet.

The 1861 census (taken on 7th April) shows James Randall (or Randle[s]) occupying a tenement in Chertsey Road, Byfleet (adjacent to the entry for French's Farm). The tenement was named *Royal Albert* Beer House, although James had given his occupation as 'Master gardener'. In 1851, James had been living in Wandsworth so probably arrived in Byfleet in the mid to late-1850s.

In August 1861, James Randall had a petition of bankruptcy filed against him. The records of the proceedings describe James as 'of Byfleet, Victualler'.¹¹⁵ The proceedings ended with the payment of a dividend in March 1862.

John North appears in the 1871 census at the *King's Head*, as 'Beer house keeper'. We cannot be certain that the *Royal Albert* and the *King's Head* occupied the same building but it seems most probable. John North appears in the electoral registers from 1868 (register for 1869) so we can assume that he was at the *King's Head* at least by 1868.

It is a moot point whether the *Royal Albert* and the *King's Head* can be considered the same pub (even if they did occupy the same building). Holroyd's Byfleet Brewery probably bought the building (Friary, Holroyd & Co. own it by 1892)¹¹⁶ but would not have taken over the business nor probably the stock.

In 1872, John North, then described as 'beer house keeper and grocer', was fined 10s and 15s 6d costs for having 'unjust weights' in his shop.¹¹⁷

In 1900, George James Cox became the licensee. When George died in 1907, the license passed briefly to his son, Arthur James Cox, before being taken on by George's widow, Mary. After about three years, Mary remarried – to Frederick Bradley and ran the pub until 1933.

Mary Bradley applied for a wine license in March 1931; it was refused. A wine license was approved in March 1934.



Figure 100. Frederick Bradley & Mary

¹¹⁵ *London Gazette* 20 August, 20 September, 4 & 29 October and 29 November 1861 and 18 March 1862

¹¹⁶ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1903]*

¹¹⁷ *West Surrey Times* 27 Jan 1872

It was during Mary's time in charge that the pub became popular with most of the early aviators at nearby Brooklands (including A V Roe, Howard Pixton and Tom Sopwith). The December 24th issue of *Global Flight* magazine for 1910 reports 'a cheery little function took place at the King's Head, Byfleet on Thursday evening of last week when some 38 mechanics from the various hangars at Brooklands organised a dinner.'



Figure 101. The *King's Head*

The *King's Head* was closed in 2010, by the then owners, Punch Taverns. It has since been demolished and replaced by housing.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>King's Head</i>	
1861	James Randall
1868-85	John North
1886-90	George Slaymaker
1890-99	William/Charlotte Slaymaker
1900-07	George James Cox
1907-08	Arthur James Cox (son of George)
1908-11	Mrs Mary Maria Cox (widow of Arthur)
1911-33	Mrs Mary Maria Bradley (previously Cox)
1933-38	William Marsh Bird
1938-48	Frederick Darnell Chapman
1948-57	Stanley Edwards (son-in-law of Frederick Chapman, having married his daughter Margaret)
1963	W J Sheffield
1968	E A Keen

Kingfield Arms [<1864-]

Kingfield Road, Kingfield.

The exact origins of the *Kingfield Arms* are obscured by time and lack of records. In May 1864, following the death of the landlord, George Reading, his grocery shop and bakery were put up for sale¹¹⁸, but presumably did not sell. The tenant was William Triggs, described as grocer, baker & publican.

In 1840, George Reading had been the occupier as well as the owner.¹¹⁹ We do not however know how early it was also a beer house (or by what name it went).

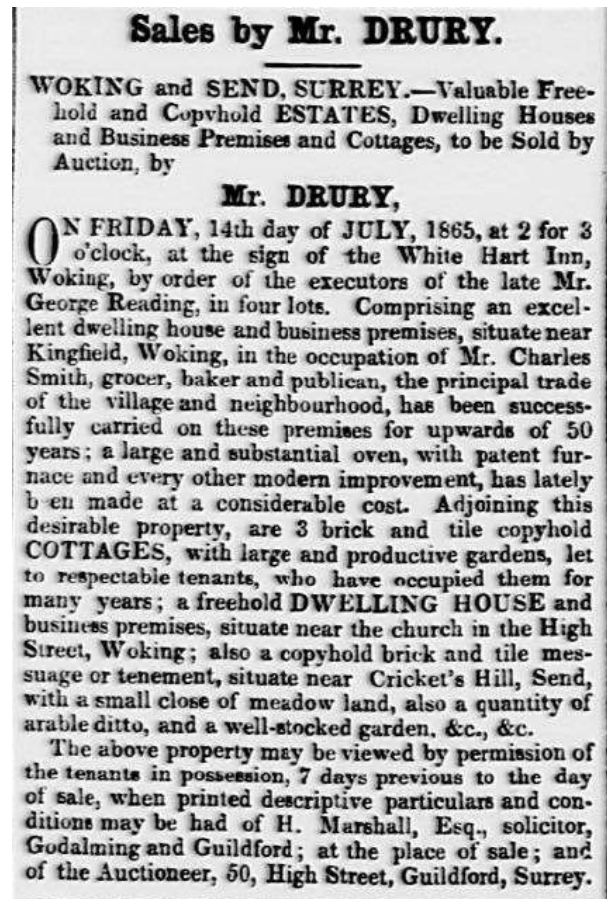
In April 1865, Charles Smith, grocer & baker, was fined 40s including costs for having 'unjust scales'.¹²⁰ In July, the shop and bakery were again put up for sale (Figure 102). At this time Charles was described as grocer, baker & publican.

In November 1865, a Charles Smith, licensee of the *Garibaldi* (page 83), was fined for selling beer before licensed hours. Despite the commonness of the name, it is too much of a coincidence for this not to be the same man.

The first mention of the name *Kingfield Arms* was not until the 1881 census, when William Bragg was the licensee. The 1861 and 1871 censuses, respectively, record Richard Haryott and James Lambert as 'grocer and baker' but no mention is made of a beer house.

The business is presumed to have sold in 1865, as it does not appear to be advertised for sale again. It may have been acquired at this time (or soon afterwards) by the Byfleet or Friary (Guildford) breweries - Friary, Holroyd & Co. possessed it by 1892.¹²¹

William Bragg, took over the *Kingfield Arms* in 1875. He ran it until his death in 1887, when his widow, Sarah, took over. In 1895 Harry Bragg, son



Sales by Mr. DRURY.

WOKING and SEND, SURREY.—Valuable Freehold and Copyhold ESTATES, Dwelling Houses and Business Premises and Cottages, to be Sold by Auction, by

Mr. DRURY,

ON FRIDAY, 14th day of JULY, 1865, at 2 for 3 o'clock, at the sign of the White Hart Inn, Woking, by order of the executors of the late Mr. George Reading, in four lots. Comprising an excellent dwelling house and business premises, situate near Kingfield, Woking, in the occupation of Mr. Charles Smith, grocer, baker and publican, the principal trade of the village and neighbourhood, has been successfully carried on these premises for upwards of 50 years; a large and substantial oven, with patent furnace and every other modern improvement, has lately been made at a considerable cost. Adjoining this desirable property, are 3 brick and tile copyhold COTTAGES, with large and productive gardens, let to respectable tenants, who have occupied them for many years; a freehold DWELLING HOUSE and business premises, situate near the church in the High Street, Woking; also a copyhold brick and tile messuage or tenement, situate near Cricket's Hill, Send, with a small close of meadow land, also a quantity of arable ditto, and a well-stocked garden, &c., &c.

The above property may be viewed by permission of the tenants in possession, 7 days previous to the day of sale, when printed descriptive particulars and conditions may be had of H. Marshall, Esq., solicitor, Godalming and Guildford; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneer, 50, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.

Figure 102. *West Surrey Times* 24 July 1865

¹¹⁸ *West Surrey Times* 7 May 1864

¹¹⁹ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹²⁰ *West Surrey Times* 22 April 1865

¹²¹ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1903]*

of William and Sarah, purchased the beer house business from his mother for £80.

In 1905, when the license came up for its annual renewal, the Justices objected to the fact that a baker's shop formed part of the licensed premises and desired them to be separated. When it was explained that structural alterations were difficult because the only access to six of the bedrooms was through the baker's shop, the chairman of the Bench said "That's what makes it objectionable'. It was also stated that making structural alterations was difficult because the landlord was in Chicago. This implies that the Friary brewery was only a lease-holder and that the freehold had been purchased by somebody else.¹²²

In August 1909 Harry Bragg was declared bankrupt. At his initial hearing he stated that he had bought the beer house business from his mother, that he had also taken on the bakery business that his parents had run. Four years earlier his landlord had built a new building adjacent to the beer house to accommodate the bakery business and had increased his rent from £30 to £50 per year. The baker's shop was closed but he was still carrying on the public house for the Friary Brewery Company.¹²³ In March 1910, Harry Bragg applied for discharge from bankruptcy. His discharge was suspended for two years because 'his assets were not equal to 10s in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, he had failed to keep accounts as sufficiently disclosed his business and financial position and he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent'.¹²⁴

Albert Wildish, then licensee, in 1931 applied for and was granted a license to sell wine for consumption on and off the premises, which he said had recently been remodelled. The following year, an application was made to transfer the beer and wine license of the *Kingfield Arms* to Mr Robert Dobbs of the *Bleak House* and to transfer Mr Dobbs's full license to Albert Wildish. Despite a document being presented which Mr Dobbs had signed, giving his consent to the transfer, when questioned Robert Dobbs stated that he did not want the transfer. The request was denied.¹²⁵



Figure 103. Arthur A Bendy, licensee 1951-56

¹²² *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

¹²³ *London Gazette* 20 August 1909, *Surrey Advertiser* 9 October 1909

¹²⁴ *London Gazette* 29 March 1910

¹²⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 13 February 1932



Figure 104. *Kingfield Arms*

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Kingfield Arms</i>	
1840-51	George Reading
1861	Richard Haryott
1864	William Triggs
1865	Charles Smith
1871-75	James Lambert
1875-87	William Bragg
1887-95	Sarah Bragg (widow of William)
1895-1910	Harry Bragg
1911-28	Frederick George Stockley
1928-50	Albert Edward Wildish
1951-56	Arthur Alexander Bendy
1956	Mrs Josephine Bendy (widow of Arthur)
1957-61	Raymond T Titley (moved to <i>Railway Hotel</i>)
1961-68	George C Mott

Maybury Inn [<1861-]

aka Maybury Arms / Maybury Hotel / Inn at Maybury

Maybury Hill, Maybury

In 1840, the plot where the *Maybury Inn* now stands (No. 87 on the tithe map, described as a 'cottage and garden')¹²⁶ was owned and occupied by Stephen Harding, a carpenter, and his family. Stephen died in 1853.

By the time of the 1861 census, the Maybury Inn beer house had been built in the garden of the old cottage, probably by the West Surrey Brewery. Elizabeth Stone, widow, was the landlady; she was granted a full license in March 1861.

In 1864 the inn was advertised for let: 'Rent and taxes very low. Coming-in moderate. Apply to the West Surrey Brewery, Woking'.¹²⁷

From 1864, there was a steady succession of tenants and managers, none of the staying for too long; the typical tenure being from two to four years.

In 1892, the inn was owned by Lascelles, Tickner & Co. of Guildford. Lascelles had taken over the Woking Brewery (which West Surrey had become) in 1878; Lascelles, in turn, were taken over by Friary, Holroyd & Healy's in 1926.

In *The War Of The Worlds*, H G Wells mentions 'the *Maybury Inn* with its swinging sign'.



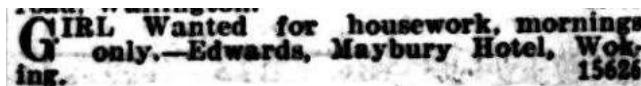
Figure 105.
Maybury Inn c1912
This postcard (section)
is titled 'Maybury Inn',
although the sign
outside reads 'Maybury
Hotel'

¹²⁶ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹²⁷ *West Surrey Times* 7 May 1864

Stability was achieved after the first World War, when John Earle Staples was the landlord for 10 years. He was followed by Edward Edwards, from 1929, and then his son, Albert Edwards, until about 1970.

There are sporadic references to the pub in the local press as the 'Maybury Arms' or the 'Maybury Arms Inn'. These occur from the 1870s right up until the 1950s. During the period 1929-31, the pub was sometimes referred to as the Maybury Hotel mainly in advertisements for Conway Coaches excursions, but also in this 1931 advertisement for staff.



In 1933, the Friary brewery donated land to the council for improvements to the road junction.¹²⁸

Since 2012? The pub has been known as *The Inn at Maybury* – an example of Mitchells & Butlers Premium Country Pub chain.



Figure 106. *The Inn at Maybury*

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Maybury Inn</i>	
1861	Elizabeth Stone
1864	Walter Walker
1866-71	Robert Munson Ely
1871-73	Charles Edward Riddle
1873-75	Thomas Stenning (previously of the <i>Rose & Crown</i> , Dorking)
1877-83	James Reed Wood

¹²⁸ *Surrey Advertiser* 14 January 1933

1887-1901	Charles Parker
1901/2	Isaac Mephram
1902-03	Victor Albert Bolton
1904-05	George Jones
1905-06	William Metcalf
1906-09	Richard Edward Wotton
1909-10	Benjamin John Cheese
1910-15	John Pyne
1915-29	John Earle Staples
1929-37	Edward Albert Edwards
1937-68	Albert Hubert W Edwards (son of Edward)

Mayford Arms [<1866-] aka The Drumming Snipe

Guildford Road, Mayford.

The building which would become the Mayford Arms was, in 1840, owned and occupied by James Lee, a grocer.

On the tithe map (Figure 107), James's house was plot number 806 and his shop 807.

In both the 1841 and 1851 censuses, James is shown as a grocer, with no mention of a beer house. It is possible that his grocer's shop sold beer as an off-license.



Figure 107. 1840 tithe map extract

In James's will he described himself as 'grocer and farmer'. Other than a few bequests, he left everything to his two sisters.¹²⁹ It seems most likely that the *Mayford Arms*, as a beer house, came into being after James's death in 1858.

Barnabas Halls was occupying the premises in 1861. The census that year described him as 'grocer and farmer'. Amongst his family was his son, Frederick, 'farmer's son'.

The first mention of the *Mayford Arms* by name was in 1866. George Sale, a labourer of Sutton, accused another man of stealing his watch. In giving evidence he said that he was drinking in the *Mayford Arms* from three in the afternoon until 11 o'clock in the evening.¹³⁰

The *Mayford Arms* was put up for sale at auction, in 1867; it was described as: 'a capital, modern, and substantial brick, slate and tile well-arranged 11 room Dwelling House and Business Premises; also a large brick and tile blacksmith's shop, now used as a coal store; superior timber and slate newly-erected skittle shed with boarded floor, and a detached wash-house, now used as stores; 2-stall stables, cow house, calf pen, fowl house, piggeries,



Figure 108. The old Mayford Arms

¹²⁹ Principal Probate Registry 1858/646 *Will of James Lee*

¹³⁰ *Sutton Journal* 30 August 1866

extensive waggon shed with slate roof, and other convenient buildings, stone-pitched yard, a well and pump of excellent water, a large productive garden, well furnished with full-bearing fruit trees; adjoining the garden are two enclosures of meadow and arable land. This valuable property includes a frontage to the high roads of 400 feet, partly enclosed by a brick wall, and an iron palisade fence &c.'. ¹³¹ It may have been bought by the Friary brewery of Guildford – Friary, Holroyd & Healy's owned it by 1890.

Frederick Halls, son of Barnabas, was occupying the *Mayford Arms* in 1871, described as 'beer house keeper'. He was the licensee until his death in 1877. His widow, Helen, then took on the pub. In February 1879, she married Henry Ledger but he died in August the same year (having lived just long enough to see the birth of their son on 4th August).

Helen Ledger married Eli Jackman, in 1882, and they ran the pub together until 1887.

In 1890 David Whetman, who had taken over the pub in 1887, applied for a license to sell wine for consumption on and off the premises. It was refused due to the proximity of the *Bird in Hand* which already had a full license.

In March 1905, the Justices sanctioned the rebuilding of the pub next to the old one and transference of the license.

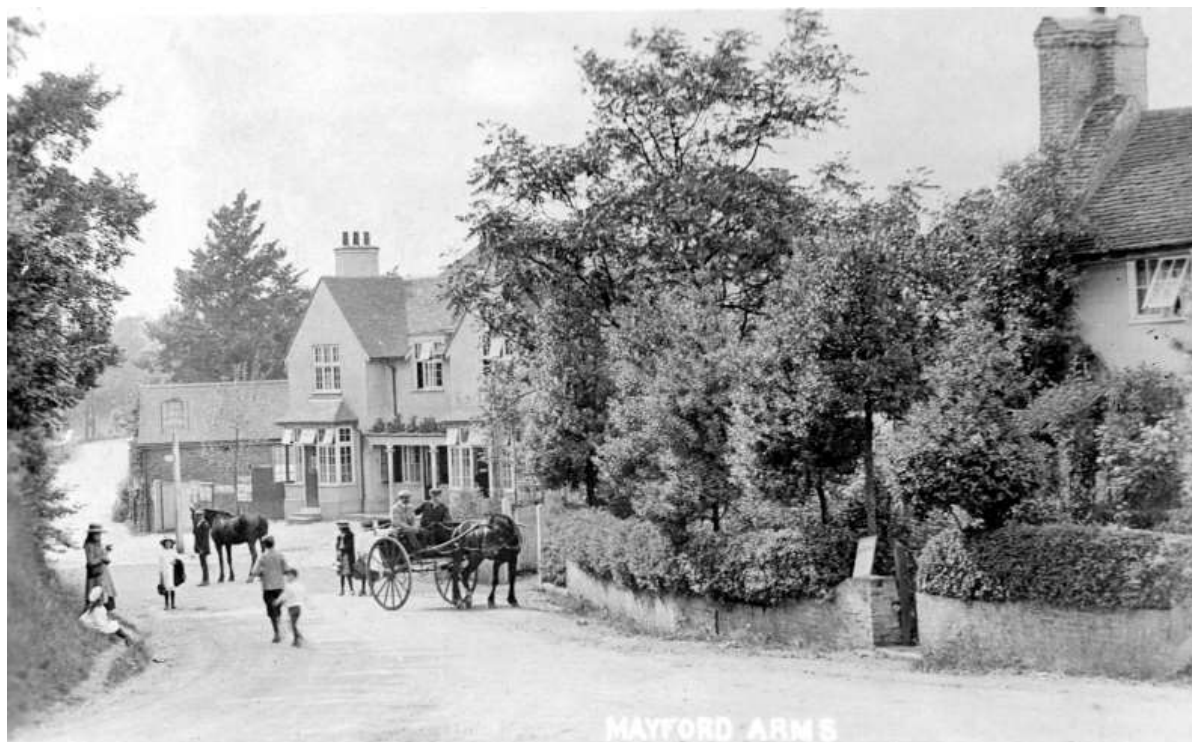


Figure 109. The new *Mayford Arms* c1906

Most of the figures in the street were probably added by the photographer afterwards

The *Old Mayford Arms* was put up for sale at auction in 1906. It is now a private house.

¹³¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 13 April 1867

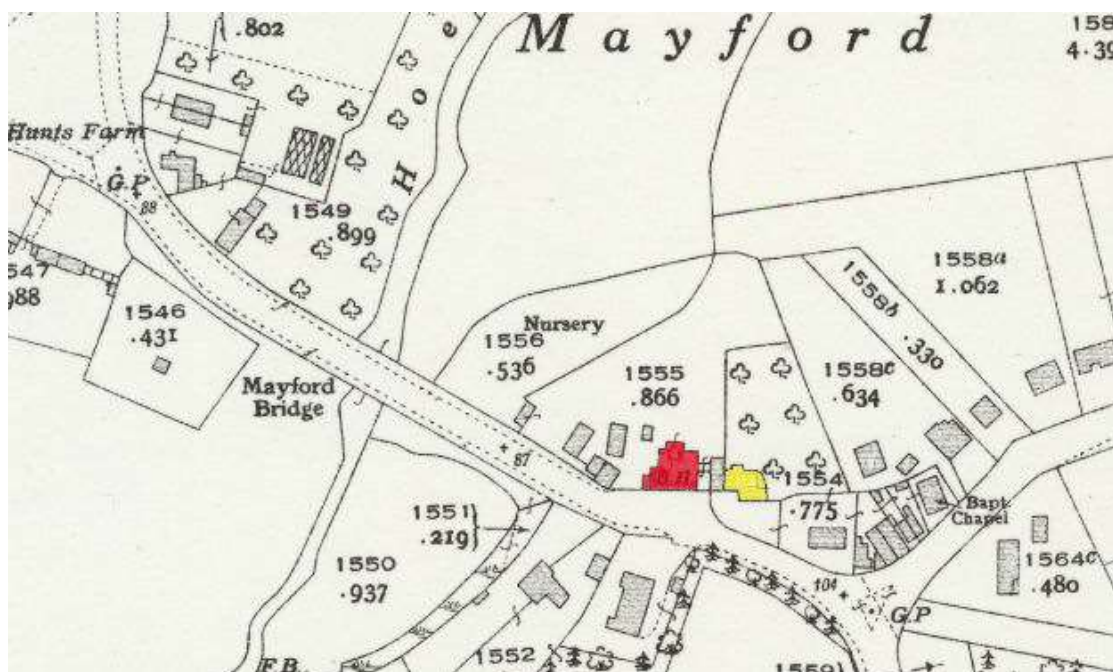


Figure 110. 1913 OS map showing old (yellow) and new (red) *Mayford Arms*

In 1914, Vernon Robinson was summoned for ‘permitting gaming to be carried on on licensed premises’ (he had permitted a penny slot machine to be installed). His defence was ignorance – that he was not aware that playing a slot machine was gambling; he stated that in the 9 years he had held a license he had never before been summoned. He was fined 10s and costs. His license renewal, which had been adjourned pending his prosecution, was then granted.¹³²

Vernon Robinson went on to run the *Mayford Arms* for more than 45 years; his son then ran the pub for a further 24 years.

In January 2020, the pub reopened after refurbishment as the *Drumming Snipe*, the second in the Brucan Pubs range, although still owned by Greene King.

¹³² *West Surrey Times* 7 & 13 February and 11 March 1914



Figure 111. The *Drumming Snipe*

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Mayford Arms</i>	
1832-58	James Lee (grocer)
1864	Wilson
1871-77	Frederick Halls
1877-82	Helen Halls/Ledger (widow of Frederick and then of Henry Ledger)
1882-87	Eli Jackman (married Helen Ledger)
1887-94	David Whetman
1894-1941	Vernon Robinson
1941-64	Harold Vernon Robinson (son of Vernon)
1967-82	Alan Charles F Grimmer

Mayford Manor Hotel [1963?-1993]

Guildford Road, Mayford.

Mayford House was built off of the Woking-Guildford Road, near Pyle Hill, Mayford, between 1871 and 1895.



Figure 112. Location of Mayford House, 1895

In the early part of the 20th century the house was substantially extended.

MAYFORD MANOR HOTEL. Guildford Road (A320). Mayford, nr. Guildford/Woking. Within easy reach London. The hotel with the country house atmosphere. Noted for its good cuisine. Fully licensed bar and restaurant. Bedrooms well appointed—long-staying guests welcome. Ideal setting weddings and all private parties. Tel. Woking 5695.

The *Mayford Manor Hotel* closed in 1993, was demolished and replaced by a housing estate, Maybourne Rise.

Nag's Head [c1840-]

aka Hunters Lodge

Bagshot Road, Brookwood.

On the site that would later become the *Nag's Head*, a building is shown on the 1709 map of Brookwood, by John Holmes¹³³; it was occupied by John Witherill.

In 1840, the plot (1420 on tithe map¹³⁴) was owned and occupied by Henry Loveland. By the time of the 1841 census, Arthur Williams and his wife, Hannah, were occupying the premises. Arthur gave his occupation as 'beer seller'. It is likely that the premises were not known as the *Nag's Head* at this time. In 1851, Arthur, now a widower, still a beer seller, was living there with his daughter Jane and son-in-law, William Rapley. Arthur died in 1855.

In 1861, William Rapley and Jane were living in the same area at a tenement designated 'New grounds' (probably the adjacent plot, later *The Meadows*); William was a shoemaker, as he was in 1851. It would seem that Arthur's beer house had closed down.

The first mention of the *Nag's Head* by name was in 1862, when a [full] license was granted to Richard Stevenson¹³⁵ for 'the *Nag's Head* near the new lunatic asylum between Guildford and Bagshot'. In June 1867, John Clipsham was charged with 'keeping his house open on a Sunday'. The bench was lenient; despite it being his second offence, John was let off with a warning.¹³⁶

By 1892, the *Nag's Head* was owned by Lascelles, Tickner & Co., brewers, of Guildford. In 1926, Lascelles was taken over by their Guildford rivals the Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery Company.

In 1894, Frank Spiers became licensee of the *Nag's Head*. Unfortunately he died after only 9 months, aged 40. Frank's widow, Elizabeth née Saunders took over the license. Elizabeth was the sister-in-law of Charles Waters of the *Railway Hotel* (he had married Frank's sister, Fanny Spiers). When, in 1896, she was summoned for having served watered-down drinks, he defended her in court; their defence was that 'whilst a mistake had obviously happened, neither of them had any idea how'. She was found guilty and fined £2.¹³⁷

¹³³ SHC 7749/Map2, *Map of Brookwood lying in the Parish of Woking surveyed and plotted in Decbr 1709 by John Holmes, Survr*

¹³⁴ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹³⁵ *West Surrey Times & Sussex Agricultural Express* 8 March 1862

¹³⁶ *West Surrey Times* 8 March 1865

¹³⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 16 December 1896

Around the turn of the 19th/20th centuries, the *Nag's Head* sported a pub sign painted by Walter Winans, an American artist known for his realistic depictions of horses, cowboys and native Americans.

Walter William Winans (1852-1920)

Walter William Winans was an American marksman, horse breeder, sculptor, and painter who participated in the 1908 and 1912 Summer Olympics. He won two medals for shooting: a gold in 1908 and a silver in 1912, as well as demonstrating the sport of pistol duelling in the 1908 Games. At Stockholm in 1912, he also won a gold medal for his sculpture *An American Trotter*.



Figure 113. Walter W Winans

Walter was born at St. Petersburg, Russia, where his father was engaged in construction work; he lived in St Petersburg until the age of 18. Walter took the oath of allegiance at the US Embassy before leaving for England, to take up residence (although he was an American he did not visit America until he was 58).

Walter won 12 consecutive British Pistol Championships at Bisley, where he has a firing range named after him.

By 1976, the *Nag's Head* had become owned not by Friary Meux, but by Ind Coope, another part of Allied Breweries. Following the 1989 Beer Orders¹³⁸, the pub became owned by Groveplace Ltd.

As can be seen in the aerial view in Figure 114, the *Nags Head* has undergone many refurbishments and extensions over the years.

By 1995, the *Nag's Head* was owned by Bass Charrington who, following yet another major refurbishment and extension to the rear of the building, renamed it the *Hunters Lodge*.



Figure 114. Aerial view 2022

¹³⁸ The Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) Order 1989 and The Supply of Beer (Loan Ties, Licensed Premises and Wholesale Prices) Order 1989



Figure 115. As the *Hunters Lodge* c2000

In 2014, the pub reverted to its previous identity of the *Nag's Head*. It is currently owned by Mitchells & Butlers.



Figure 116. *Nag's Head* 2020

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Nag's Head</i>	
1841-51	Arthur Williams
1862	Richard Stevenson (previously at <i>Hen & Chickens</i> , Bisley)
1863	William Slaughter
1866-70	John Clipsham
1871-77	George Fisher
1877-79	Mrs Mary A Fisher (widow of George)
1881-94	Mark Juett
1894-95	Frank Spiers
1895-1905	Mrs Elizabeth Spiers (widow of Frank)
1905-11	William Hill
1912	Charles William Royce
1912-14	Harold Grainger
1914-22	Mrs Louisa Caroline Grainger
1922-23	Thomas Coles Shaw
1923-42	Frederick Blake
1942-43	Mrs Kate Blake (widow of Frederick)
1943-56	Lawrence Crawford
1963-68	E Holloway

Necropolis Refreshment Rooms [1854-1960s]

Brookwood Cemetery, Brookwood.

Brookwood Cemetery was conceived by the London Necropolis Company in 1849 to house London's deceased, at a time when the capital was finding it difficult to accommodate its increasing population, of living and dead.¹³⁹ Its initial owner being incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1852, Brookwood Cemetery (apart from its northern section, reserved for Nonconformists) was consecrated by Charles Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, on 7 November 1854. It was opened to the public on 13 November 1854 when the first burials took place.

Brookwood Cemetery originally was accessible by rail from a special station – the London Necropolis railway station – next to Waterloo station in Central London. Trains had passenger carriages reserved for different classes and other carriages for coffins, and ran into the cemetery on a dedicated branch line. There were two stations within Brookwood Cemetery – one for Church of England and one for non-conformists.

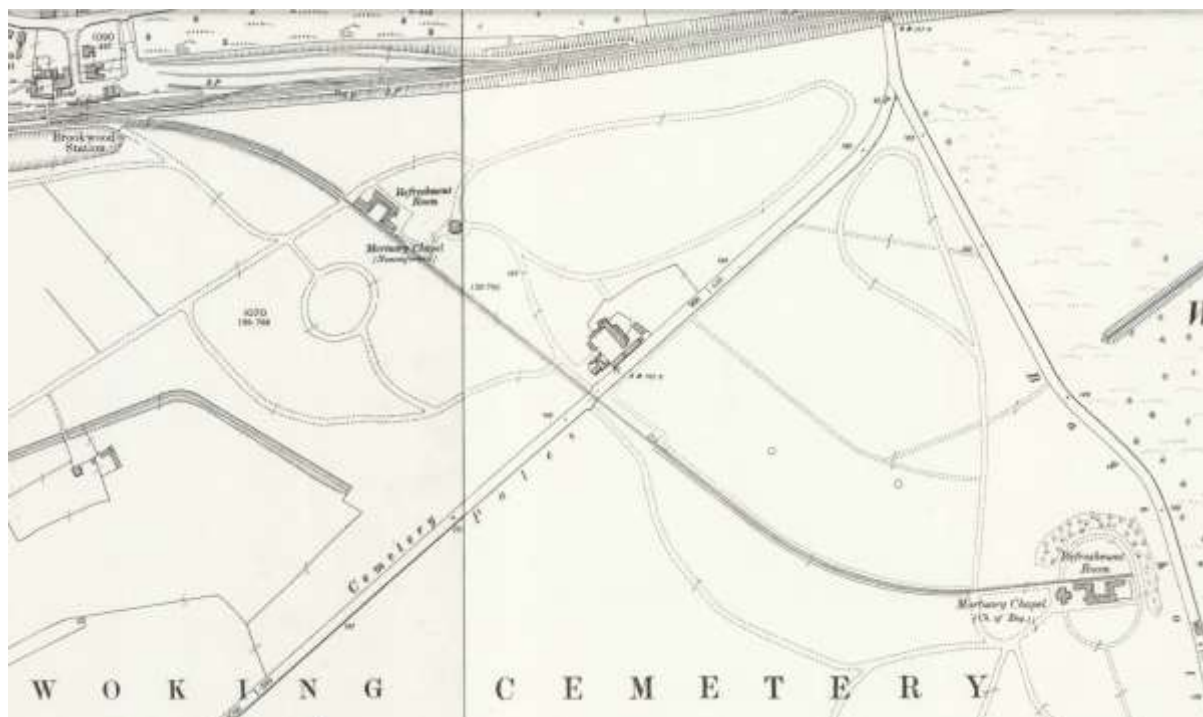


Figure 117. 1894 map showing cemetery railway and stations

The stations were described in 1854:

The stations are constructed with peculiar neatness, and are situated at a very convenient distance from the chapels. They comprise first class and general reception rooms, apartments for the officials, and first and second class refreshment rooms. The latter have semi-circular counters formed of marble...¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ Many people thought it was a land speculation scheme and indeed much 'surplus' land was soon sold off, including where Woking town centre now is.

¹⁴⁰ *Surrey Standard* 11 November 1854

The Refreshment Rooms were intended for the refreshment of mourners who had travelled by train from the Necropolis station in London. As such, they were, presumably, not intended to be open to the general public; they do not therefore really count as public houses (although see below). They had full licenses and could therefore serve wine and spirits as well as beer.



Figure 118. North station & refreshment room, 1901

Gwen Stonard, whose parents ran the north refreshment room from 1927-41, said: ‘As well as catering for mourners, who mostly came down from London by train, we also had local people who walked through the cemetery calling in for afternoon tea. Of course the bar was an added attraction, as it had a full licence and kept to pub opening hours ...’.¹⁴¹

The licenses for both refreshment rooms were held by an official of the Necropolis Company, with managers employed to actually run them. The managers were provided with accommodation within the station buildings.

The funeral trains stopped running in 1941, when the London station was bombed. However the Refreshment Rooms continued in use until the late 1960s. The south station was burned down in an act of vandalism in September 1972.

Proprietors/managers of the Brookwood Cemetery Refreshment Rooms		
1870-75	Richard/Charlotte Lee	
1881	Catherine Basset	
1887-88	Richard Spooner	
1892	Julian Chamberlain Larkman	
1894-1943	John Baker Walker	
1901-11	Alfred Robert Gillard	
	<i>North Bar</i>	<i>South Bar</i>
1912-13	Alfred Robert Gillard	William Barber
1914		
1915	Claire Harrison ¹⁴²	
1916	Edith Marshall	

¹⁴¹ *London's Necropolis A Guide to Brookwood Cemetery*, John M Clarke, 2018

¹⁴² There are almost no official records from the war years. Local press reports Claire Harrison (driving offence) and Edith Marshall (lighting offence) as being at the refreshment rooms in these years

1918-25	Joseph Hudson	Arthur Knapp
1926	William Jeremiah Ashby Wilkinson	
1927-41	George Stonard	William Jeremiah Ashby Wilkinson
1943	Charles G Miller	
1945	Frederick Ryall	Thomas Opie
1948-56	Samson J Dendy	
1956-61		

Old Stillage [1984-2019]

aka **Tristan's / Rosie O'Grady's / The Station / Soda & Rye / The Pound**

12, Chertsey Road, Woking

Previously the Central Stores, built in 1893, in 1979 the building was converted into *Tristin's* Wine Bar. The licence was permitted because what was proposed was not a pub, but would have a 'higher class' of clientele.



Figure 119. Central Stores in Chertsey Road c1910



Figure 120. Two views of Tristin's Wine Bar

Just five years later, in 1984, *Tristin's* was converted to a traditional pub and styled the *Old Stillage*. The pub attained a degree of notoriety when, on

Christmas Eve 1990, Robert Warden murdered Kenneth MacLean in the bar of the *Old Stillage*, after a row over ‘a stolen pint of beer’.



Figure 121. *The Old Stillage*



Figure 122. *Rosie O'Grady's*

The murder spelled the end for the *Old Stillage*. In 1992, it became one of the *Rosie O'Grady's* chain. *Rosie O'Grady's* lasted for almost 20 years. At one time it had an upstairs restaurant area called *Heavens Above*.

This pub has had the greatest number of name changes of any ‘proper’ pub in the Woking Borough. Since 2010, the pub has had a variety of owners and names, including just 6 months as *Soda & Rye*.



Figure 123. *The Station*



Figure 124. *Soda & Rye*



Figure 125. The *Pound* 2020

The pub closed in March 2019 after the revocation of its licence, following two incidents of serving alcohol to minors.

In August 2019, a planning application to convert the pub to a takeaway was submitted; in November, the building was sold for £1,000,000. As of August 2022, the building had not been renovated nor reopened.

Planets [1996-1999]

Crown Square, Woking.

In 1976/77, a Fine Fare superstore was built which blocked off the eastern end of Commercial Road in Woking. Fine Fare became Gateway in 1987 and then Asda in 1991.

In 1994, supermarkets gave way to entertainment and Asda was converted into *Planets*, completed in 1996. *Planets* was a mixed-use scheme comprising hotel, restaurant, nightclub and leisure facilities.

About half of the ground floor was given over to a large open-plan bar, which included its own brewery (see page 12).



Figure 126. XX895 Blackburn Buccaneer standing over the *Planets* bar.

Another feature of note was the Blackburn Buccaneer aircraft standing over the bar. This was XX895, a veteran of the first Gulf War. The tail-fin had been cut off to clear the roof, the undercarriage doors and pitot were removed, and it was adorned with various drinks advertisements.

In 1999, *Planets* came under new ownership and was rebadged as *The Big Apple*. The removal of the in-house brewery, by the new owners, allowed the creation of new commercial units fronting onto Chertsey Road. The Buccaneer also was removed.

Plough Inn (Byfleet) [<1636-] aka New Plough Inn

104 High Road, Byfleet

The *Plough Inn* probably dates from the 16th century. It was recorded, in 1636, in Taylor's *Taverns* as the only inn in the village.¹⁴³ In 1613, the Justices of the Peace, compiled a list of the number of alehouses in each parish in the western division of Surrey; this gives a figure of two for Byfleet, of which it is likely that one was the *Plough* and the other had closed by 1636.¹⁴⁴

The *Plough Inn* originally stood next to Plough Bridge. However the area was subject to such a constant flooding hazard that, in 1855, the pub was pulled down and rebuilt in its current location in the High Road. The 1851 census lists the *Plough Inn*, clearly next to the bridge – the next entry is for Bridge Farm – occupied by Absolom Bone.

place to the large number of hands employed at Messrs. Spicer's Paper Mills. From Guildford to Weybridge immense sheets of water are to be seen on nearly all sides, while in Woking-street the water for a day or two ran right across the road, near the Crown and Anchor Inn. Byfleet suffers greatly from the inundations, the bridge over the river having in consequence been notified as unsafe for wheel traffic, and vehicles of all kinds are therefore compelled to go round by Addlestone, in order

Figure 127. *Surrey Advertiser* 6 January 1877

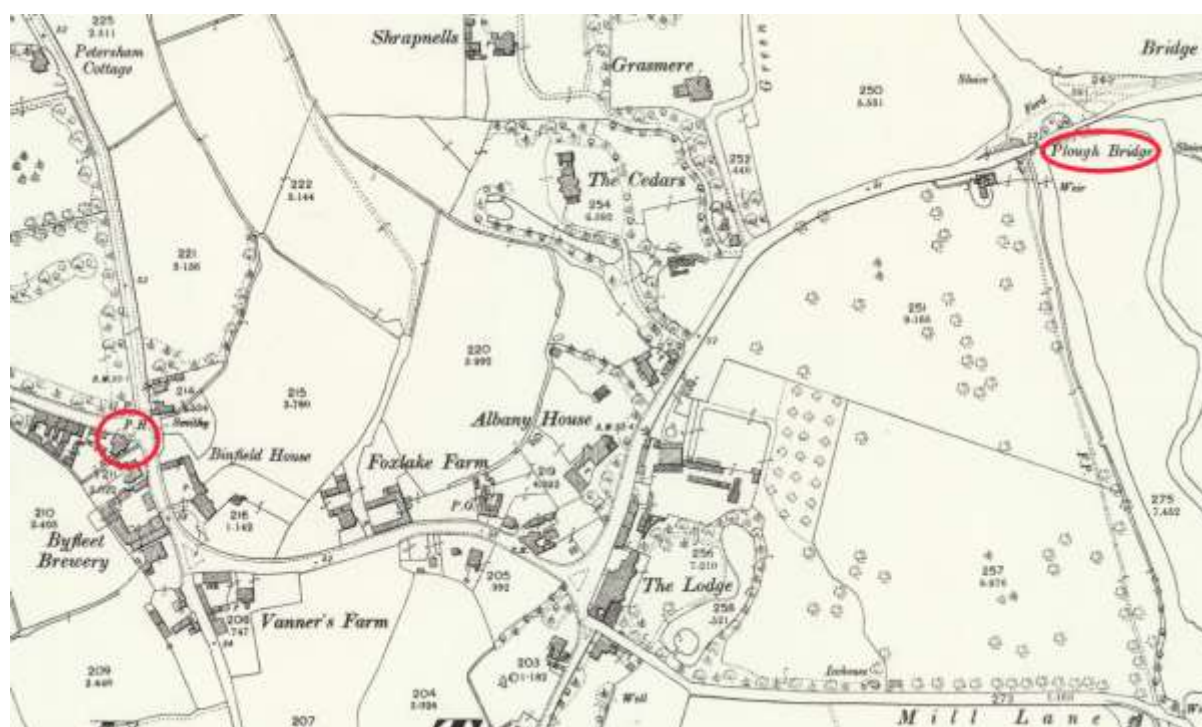


Figure 128. Map showing Plough Bridge and current location of the *Plough Inn*

The 1861 census lists Charles Pritchard at the *New Plough Inn* in its current location.

¹⁴³ *Taverns in Ten Shires*, John Taylor, 1636

¹⁴⁴ SHC, LM/1051

Charles Prichard ran the *Plough Inn* for over thirty years, until forced into bankruptcy in June 1897.¹⁴⁵ His case was dealt with fairly quickly and a first and final dividend, of 7s 4d in the pound, was declared in October that year.¹⁴⁶

In 1892 the *Plough Inn* was owned by Hodgson's, Kingston Brewery Co.; Hodgson's was taken over by Courage in 1943.

A fatal accident on 24th September 1942 saw a military Bren-Gun Carrier, operated by the Welsh Guards, collide with the corner of the *Plough Inn* killing a regular lady customer named Miss Edith Minnie Wyatt. Sadly she died outside the premises having been pinned against the pub's bay window.



Figure 129. The *Plough Inn* c1945

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Plough Inn</i>	
1636	John Bailey
1781-91	John Floyd
1791-92	Mrs Martha Floyd (widow of John)
1792-1805	John Deer Marlow
1806-08	Thomas Stonestreet

¹⁴⁵ *London Gazette* 4 June 1897

¹⁴⁶ *London Gazette* 19 October 1897

1809	William Peacock
1811-12	John Mills
1812-14	Edward Collyer
1815-32	John Chapman
1840	Henry Harrison
1838-41	James Pizzey
1848-55	Absolom Bone
1855?	<i>Moved to present site</i>
1855-97	Charles Henry Prichard
1897-1905	James Chuter
1905-47	Frederick Richard Castleman
1947-49	Robert George French
1951-60	Albert Frederick Chesher
1961	D Matthews
1967-68	L Balls

Plough (Horsell) [<1861-]

Cheapside, Horsell.

The earliest record of a beer house in Cheapside is in the 1861 census, when William Croucher was recorded as 'Beer house keeper & cordwainer'. Three tenements later in the records, James Steptoe, labourer, was recorded.

In 1866, William Croucher had moved to the *Cricketers*, at Horsell Birch and James Steptoe was recorded as 'Beer retailer'.¹⁴⁷ It is not clear whether James was now occupying the same building as William previously was; in 1892 (and probably at this time also) both the *Plough* and the *Cricketers* were owned by John Stedman of the Horsell Brewery, comprising the entirety of the tied estate.

After James Steptoe's death in 1875, his widow Ann (his second wife, his first, Mary, having died in 1862) took over the license. Ann married William Rance in 1877 and again took over when he died in 1885.

After running the pub for forty years, Ann transferred the license to her son-in-law, Herbert Elliott¹⁴⁸, in 1914. Herbert was landlord of the *Plough* until 1949 – it was thus in the same family for over eighty years.



Figure 130. The *Plough* postcard c1990

The pub was ravaged by fire in July 2016.¹⁴⁹ It has since been rebuilt and reopened in 2018. The owners are Punch Taverns.

¹⁴⁷ *Post Office Directory, Surrey 1867*

¹⁴⁸ Herbert had married Ann's daughter, Sarah Ann Steptoe



Figure 131. The *Plough* following the 2016 fire

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Plough</i>	
1861	William Croucher (moved to the <i>Cricketers</i> , Horsell Birch)
1866-75	James Steptoe
1875-77	Ann Steptoe (widow of James)
1877-85	William Rance (married Ann Steptoe)
1885-1914	Ann Rance (now widow of William)
1914-49	Herbert Elliott (son-in-law of Ann Rance, having married Sarah Ann Steptoe)
1950-52	Frederick C Cossey
1953-68	Ernest Madder

Prince of Wales [1863-1990s] aka Prince of Wales Hotel

12 Robin Hood Road, St Johns.

Thomas Salter was born in Chippenham in about 1819. In 1948, he was working in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, where his daughter was born. He arrived in Woking in about 1855.

In October 1857, Thomas Salter was charged with having sold beer at his house (at Knaphill) without a license for on-sales; he was also charged with not having a board displayed outside his house; also with, in August, having had eight gallons of currant wine stored in two casks. He was initially fined £20, £10 and £50, but this was reduced after mitigation to £5, £2 10s and £12 10s.¹⁵⁰

Thomas was again charged with having sold beer at his house without a license in March 1859; this time, he was not convicted.¹⁵¹

The 1861 census shows Thomas Salter occupying Brickfield House – he was described as ‘Brickmaker’. It was presumably from here that he was selling beer in 1857 and 1859.

In October 1862, Thomas Taunton of the Cannon Brewery, Guildford, purchased a plot of land, of just under half an acre, from the London Necropolis Company. The land cost £100.¹⁵² On this land Thomas Taunton built the Prince of Wales (also seen referred to in local press as *Prince of Wales Inn* and *Prince of Wales Tavern*).

Thomas Salter, applied for a [full] license for the *Prince of Wales* in March 1863. The license was refused. In making his case, he stated that the building had been built by Thomas Taunton, at a cost of upwards of £900.¹⁵³



Figure 132. Plot of land purchased in 1862

Thomas presumably went ahead offering accommodation and serving beer to his customers (he would not at this time have needed magistrates' approval

¹⁵⁰ *West Surrey Times* 31 October 1857

¹⁵¹ *West Surrey Times* 5 March 1859

¹⁵² SHC, 3935/Box9 *Conveyance London Necropolis & National Mausoleum Company to Thomas Salter 1862*

¹⁵³ *West Surrey Times* 7 March 1863

for a beer license). The following year a license **was** granted to Thomas Salter, in March 1864; it was pointed out that the stabling accommodation had been increased [in 1876 there was stabling for 12 horses]. The chairman said that, since the last licensing day, several of the magistrates had visited the premises and, in his opinion, they had been mistaken to refuse the license the previous year.¹⁵⁴

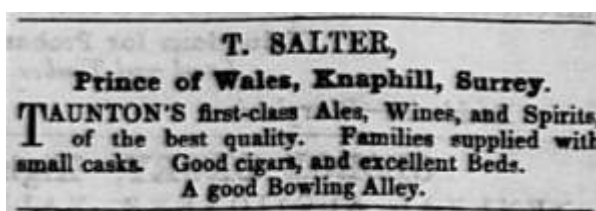


Figure 133. Advertisement, September 1864

Thomas Salter died on 31st January 1875.



Figure 134. Albert E Inwood & Mabel

From 1891 to 1898, the licensee was Albert Edward Inwood. When he died in 1898, his widow Mabel took over the license until 1901.

Mabel then, in 1901, remarried, to Daniel Jelley. Daniel was the son of Thomas Jelley, landlord of the *Queen's Head*, Knaphill from 1870-1901. Daniel and Mabel then ran the *Queen's Head* until 1905.



Figure 135. Mabel & Daniel Jelly

One of the more interesting characters who became licensee of the *Prince of Wales* was George Hirsch (aka George Jackley). Even though he was only there for a short time (about 5 years) he had his name on the pub building when the brewery had official photographs taken in about 1940 (Figure 137). George was a comic actor who was the leading comedian for the Melville Brothers at the Lyceum Theatre, during the inter-war years. George, himself, was the son of Nathan Jackley who, with his own troupe, The Jackley Wonders, performed in circuses throughout Europe and the United States.

George Jackley retired in the late 1930s and took over the *Prince of Wales* in 1939. After leaving in 1944, he lived in Horsell, where he died in 1950.

¹⁵⁴ *West Surrey Times* 12 March 1864



Figure 136. George Jackley



Figure 137. *Prince of Wales* c1940

The *Prince of Wales* was demolished in the early 1990s; the houses of Capstans Wharf now cover the site.



Figure 138. The *Prince of Wales* being demolished

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Prince of Wales</i>	
1863-74	Thomas Salter
1874-76	William Fowler
1880-81	George Brown
1881-82	Edwin Caiger
1887-91	William Wickens
1891-98	Albert Edward Inwood
1898-1900	Mrs Mabel Thurston Inwood (widow of Albert)
1900-1907	David Jackson
1907-1913	James Thomas Ayres
1913-14	Mrs Alice Ayres (widow of James)
1914-1929	Frederick Campbell Sleight
1930-38	Victor Henry Greaves (previously at <i>Queen's Head</i> , Byfleet)

1939-44	George Philip Jackley Hirsch (aka George Jackley) ¹⁵⁵
1944-47	John Edward Farmer
1947-56	Mrs Irene E Farmer (widow of John)
1957-67	Kenneth Reginald Peacock (previously at the <i>Drummond Arms</i> , Dorking)

¹⁵⁵ George Jackley was, for 30 years, a well-known star of music halls and pantomimes

Princess of Wales [<1861-] aka Prince of Wales / Princess

24 Princess Road, Maybury.

The Princess of Wales was opened as a beer house in probably in the 1850s. Lazarus Lawrence was recorded as 'beer house keeper' in the 1861 census; he was a 'labourer' in 1851. Lazarus first appears in the electoral register in 1853 as owning his own property, so the beer house may date from this time. It may have been known by a different name at this time.

In 1863, the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) consented to become patron of the nearby Royal Dramatic College, in the place of his late father, Prince Albert. It is likely that the pub was named the *Prince of Wales* to commemorate this.

Lazarus Lawrence applied for, and was refused, a spirits license in 1863 and again in 1865. In 1865, in support of his application he stated that the beer house had 11 rooms and he was 'about building stables'.¹⁵⁶ Both of these applications were recorded as for the *Prince of Wales*. The 1870 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 139) also shows the pub as the *Prince of Wales*.

Lazarus was granted a full license in April 1866.¹⁵⁷



Figure 139. 1870 OS map showing the Royal Dramatic College and *Prince of Wales*

By the time of the 1871 census, the pub seems to have changed its name to the *Princess of Wales*. The 1878 Post Office Directory for Surrey also lists the pub as the *Princess of Wales*. It is not known exactly when or why the name was changed. Prince Edward married Alexandra of Denmark in 1863, so sometime after this.

The *Princess of Wales* was featured (as the *Spotted Dog*) in H G Wells's book *The War Of The Worlds*. Wells was living in nearby Maybury Road between 1895 and 1897, when he wrote the book.

By 1892, the pub was owned by Lascelles, Tickner & Co. of Guildford. Lascelles was taken over, in 1926, by the Guildford brewery of Friary, Holroyd & Healy's.

¹⁵⁶ *Surrey Advertiser* 17 February 1863, 11 February 1865

¹⁵⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 17 March 1866

In 1940, alterations to the building were approved by the magistrates.¹⁵⁸ These presumably were the single-storey flat-roofed extensions to the front and side (the side one of which can be seen in Figure 140).



Figure 140. *Princess of Wales* c1940



Figure 141. Robert A Baker, licensee 1950-c1960

In about 1995, the pub changed its name from the *Princess of Wales* to, simply, the *Princess*.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Princess of Wales</i>	
1863-73	Lazarus Lawrence
1874-84	Alfred Lawrence (son of Lazarus)
1887-89	Thomas Garnham
1891-94	Christopher Akehurst
1897	Jesse Kelly
1897-1925	William Brown

¹⁵⁸ *Surrey Advertiser* 14 February 1940

1925-46	William John Goodeve (probably the same as the John Goodeve previously at the <i>Anchor</i> , Pyrford)
1946-49	Mrs Gertrude Martha Goodeve (widow of William)
1950-60	Robert Alfred Baker (previously at the <i>Plough</i> , Guildford)

Queen's Head (Byfleet) [c1840-] aka Leather Bottle

2, High Road / 2-4 Parvis Road, Byfleet.

The *Leather Bottle* beer house was opened in about 1840, probably soon after the relaxation of the licensing requirements. The owner was Henry Dennett of the Byfleet Brewery.

John Chuter, carpenter, and his family are shown in the 1841 census as living in a tenement whose address was given as 'Beer shop'. In 1848, John Chuter 'landlord of the Leather Bottle beer shop' was charged with 'keeping his house open during the hours of Divine Service'. The newspaper account supplied one other snippet: that 'the fine goes one moiety to the county and the other to the informer'.¹⁵⁹

John Chuter died in 1851 and his son George (who apparently had been running the bar for a while) took over.

In about 1855, the *Leather Bottle* was rebuilt as the *Queen's Head*. The first mention of the *Queen's Head* is in a newspaper account of an inquest which was held there in June 1856.¹⁶⁰



Figure 142. *Queen's Head* c1900

¹⁵⁹ *Sussex Advertiser* 28 March 1848

¹⁶⁰ *West Surrey Times* 14 June 1856

George later retired to concentrate on his building business, handing over to his son-in-law, Richard Hooper Minett, who had married his daughter Ellen in 1867. That same year, George's eldest daughter, Lucy, had married Thomas Carpenter, who became licensee of the *Sun Inn* (see page 181).



Figure 143. Henry Rich.d Wakefield, licensee 1951-1963 (pictured on his wedding with his wife, Nellie, 1912)



Figure 144. *Queen's Head* today

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Queen's Head</i>	
1841-48	John Chuter
1851-61	George Chuter
1869-78	Richard Hooper Minett (son-in-law, having married Ellen Chuter)
1878	Harry Sheppard
1880-85	Esau Woodger
1886-87	George Coker
1887-1919	Robert Flint
1919-25	George Flint (son of Robert)
1925-27	Harry Hayward Venille
1927-30	Victor Henry Greaves (moved to <i>Prince of</i>

	<i>Wales, St John's)</i>
1930-44	Frederick Albert Luckins (moved to <i>Railway Hotel</i> , Woking)
1944-50	Harold Alfred Westendarp
1951-60	Henry Richard Wakefield
1967-68	E Ohlsen

Queen's Head, Knaphill [<1862-1992]

75 Robin Hood Road, Knaphill.

The site where the *Queen's Head* later sat was, in 1840, owned and occupied by Mary Howard (née Spong).¹⁶¹ Her husband, William Howard, was a yeast seller. They were still occupying the premises in the 1861 census.

Mary obviously sold up shortly afterwards. In May 1862, Isaac Bingham was fined £1 and 17s costs for having deficient measures. In March the following year, Isaac applied for a spirit license, which was refused.¹⁶² He was refused again in 1864.



Figure 145. 1864 advertisement

By 1870, the landlord was Frederick Clarke who, in April that year, was fined 2s plus 18s costs for keeping his house open during prohibited hours. He pleaded guilty but said that it was on account of 'the difficulty he experienced I getting some obstinate women out of the house'. Frederick was superseded later that year by Thomas Jelley.

Thomas Jelley applied for a spirit license in 1876. He was also refused – on the grounds that the public need was well served by the *Prince of Wales* and the *Royal Oak*.

In 1901, Thomas Jelley retired; his son Daniel and Daniel's wife Mabel took over the pub. Mabel had been the widow of Albert Inwood, late of the *Prince of Wales*. Daniel and Mabel then ran the *Queen's Head* until 1905.



Figure 146. Mabel & Daniel Jelly

The pub was owned by Thomas Fladgate Harris's Knowle Green Brewery of Staines. After Thomas Harris died, in 1903, the brewery and its pubs were acquired by Ashby & Co., also of Staines. In 1937, Ashby's was bought by H&G Simonds of Reading, which itself was taken over by Courage in 1960.

¹⁶¹ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹⁶² *West Surrey Times* 31 May 1862 & 7 March 1863

In 1903 there were proposals for a tramway to run from Maybury to Knaphill and then to Parley Bridge where it would join up with the (also proposed) Woking and Bagshot Light Railway. This, if built, would have run past the *Queen's Head*, no doubt increasing trade substantially.



Figure 147. William Henry Rotheron,
licensee 1918-1920

The *Queen's Head* was granted a wine license on 11th March 1950.



Figure 148. *Queen's Head*, Knaphill

The pub closed in the summer of 1992; the following year it was demolished and replaced with 11 houses on the site.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Queen's Head</i>	
1861-66	Isaac Bingham
1870	Frederick Clarke
1870-1901	Thomas Jelley
1902-05	Daniel Jelley (son of Thomas)
1905-07	Henry Strudwick
1907-13	William George Shrub
1913-18	Walter E Smith
1918-20	William Henry Rotheron
1920-24	Thomas Stevens

1924-34	Francis Edward Bisson
1935-36	William Henry Brookes
1936-39	George Frederick Trussler
1940-41	Frederick George Carver
1941-52	Thomas Walter Giles
1953-58	Clarence Arthur Bennett
1959-61	Douglas Owen Thomas

Queen's Head (Shackleford) [<1851-1990s]

40, High Street, Old Woking.

In 1840, the site of the *Queen's Head* (plot 230 on the tithe map), described as a 'factory and garden' was recorded as owned and occupied by Seraphina Dart.¹⁶³ There is no sign of Seraphina in any other official records.¹⁶⁴

The 1851 census shows Henry Jones, in approximately the right place, as a 'retailer of beer'. It is reasonable to assume that the *Queen's Head* opened as a beer house sometime between 1841 and 1851.

The 1855 Post Office Directory lists Charles Hawkes as a beer retailer in Woking; it is probable that he was at the *Queen's Head*.

In November 1855, William Gande, 'of the Queen's Head beer shop at Woking', was charged with 'keeping his house open for the sale of beer after the hour of 11 o'clock', on the night of the 13th. During the evidence it was stated that defendant had been at the house about a fortnight. William's defence was that he had tried to clear the pub, he had twice asked the constable for help to evict several men who were letting off fireworks in the building and who eventually set fire to the chimney.¹⁶⁵ The case was dismissed¹⁶⁶. One of the witnesses called was the owner of the premises, a Mr Daws.

William Gande ran the *Queen's Head* for 25 years until his death in 1880. His daughter Margaret then took it on.

In 1892 the *Queen's Head* was owned by Friary, Holroyd & Co., Guildford. By 1897 it had been acquired by King & Sons (later King & Barnes) of Horsham.

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses. In March 1905, the *Queen's Head* was described: 'an old cottage with modern additions in front and at rear. It contained a taproom and bar combined, small private bar, parlour, kitchen, scullery and a separate larder; two bedrooms with fireplaces and one without, and small box-room. There was a small building which might be used as a stable. The structural repair was very fair.'

In March 1905, a special sitting of the Licensing Justices for the Guildford Petty Sessional Division heard the objections to renewing the licenses in Woking Village. It was decided to renew the three full licences (*Crown & Anchor*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*) and refer the cases of the three beer houses (*Hand & Spear*, *Queen's Head*, *Red Lion*) to the compensation

¹⁶³ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹⁶⁴ It is possible that 'Seraphina Dart' was a mistranscription of 'Elizabeth Daws', from (presumably) the surveyor's notebook into the official apportionment record; Elizabeth was the wife of William Daws who was probably the owner mentioned in 1855

¹⁶⁵ *West Surrey Times* 1 December 1855

¹⁶⁶ Seven men were found guilty of letting off fireworks within 50 yards of the highway'

authority.¹⁶⁷ The Compensation Authority decided not to proceed with the case of the *Queen's Head*.

William Crathern became the licensee of the *Queen's Head* in 1907, running the pub until just before his death in 1935. On 11th March 1950, the *Queen's Head* was granted a full license.



Figure 149. *Queen's Head*, Shackleford

The pub was closed in the 1990s and demolished for housing.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Queen's Head</i>	
1851	Henry Jones
1855	Charles Hawkes
1855-80	William Gande
1880-81	Miss Margaret Gande (daughter of William)
1888-98	Robert Dyos
1899-1902	Charles Andrews
1903-06	Harry Peckham
1906-07	Albert Arthur Bracey (later at the <i>Cricketers</i> , Westfield)
1907-34	William Henry Crathern
1934-41	Clarence William Munday
1941-56	John Hall
1957-68	Edward L Green (previously at the <i>Hop Blossom</i> , Farnham)

¹⁶⁷ *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

Railway Beer Shop [<1840-<1851]

Poole Road, Woking.

The 1841 Tithe Award¹⁶⁸ lists plots 1774 and 1775 as two cottages and gardens. Adjacent to the two cottages is plot 1776 which was described as 'Railway Beer Shop'. All of these plots were owned by James Trigg and occupied by Charles Jackman (and others). The beer shop was situated on the south side of what would become Poole Road. The 1841 census shows West Digges as a beer shop keeper, so it is likely he was one of the 'others' mentioned in the tithe award.



Figure 150. Extract from tithe map
(Beer shop is arrowed)

It is possible that drinking took place on the premises – the term beer shop was not synonymous with off-license - but it may have been just for off-sales. There was a bowling green just behind the beer shop.

There is no mention of a beer shop in the 1851 or 1861 censuses. On the 1871 OS map, the beer shop building is not shown and the two cottages are named *Heathcot Cottage*. It is probable that the beer shop had closed by 1850.

¹⁶⁸ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

Railway Hotel [1840-] aka The Cardinal / Sovereigns

Guildford Road, Woking.

The London & Southampton Railway was officially opened to the public from Nine Elms to Woking on 21st May 1838. All around Woking Station was open heathland. The station was the railhead for Guildford, Godalming and the surrounding area; many coaches and carriages descended on Woking to connect with the fast, efficient rail service to London.

The *Railway Hotel* was the first building to be built on Woking Common after the railway crossed it in 1838. It was built in 1840, at the junction of several tracks across the common, by Edward Woods, to cater for the sudden influx of coaches.



Thomas Taunton, who owned the Friary Brewery, Guildford, bought the hotel, in 1857 for £1000.

Figure 151. Early photograph of the *Railway Hotel*

In November 1865, the landlord, Henry Forester, was fined £1 18s 6d for having short measures in his possession (six other licensees were fined by the County Bench, on the same day, for the same offence).¹⁶⁹

From 1873 to 1875, the landlord was Henry Fooks. Henry's brother-in-law, James Squibb, then took over the license in 1875, until his death in September 1880. In July 1880 James had advertised for 'steam roundabouts, shooting galleries etc' for the Bank Holiday.¹⁷⁰

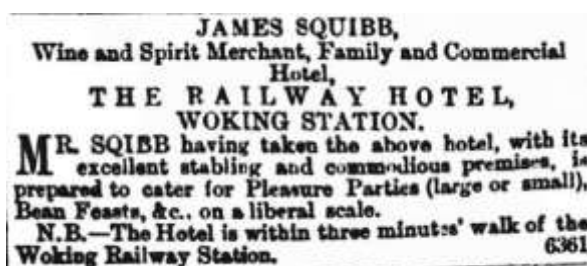


Figure 152. Advertisement, 1875

After James's death, his widow, Edith (Henry Fooks's sister), took over the license, running the hotel for another five years.

By 1892 the hotel had been acquired by Lascelles, Tickner & Co., Guildford; It came back into the hands of the Friary Brewery in 1926 when Lascelles was taken over by Friary, Holroyd & Healys.

¹⁶⁹ *Surrey Advertiser*, 18 November 1865

¹⁷⁰ *Surrey Advertiser*, 24 July 1880

The hotel was extended in 1895, providing additional bedrooms and bathrooms. Henry Peak was the architect.

Figure 153. Charles Finden Waters,
licensee 1895-1901



For a brief time in the 1970s the hotel was known as the *Cardinal*; this was an acknowledgement that Thomas Wolsey was staying at Woking Palace in 1515 when he was made a Cardinal by Pope Leo X. This is also the reason Woking FC play in cardinal red and are nicknamed the 'cardinals' or 'cards'. Woking FC were formed at the *Railway Hotel* in October 1887, when the club held its first General Meeting there, to elect officers and arrange fixtures.



Figure 154. As the *Cardinal*

Since 1980, the hotel has been known as the *Sovereigns*.



Figure 155. The *Sovereigns*, c2000

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Railway Hotel</i>	
1840-55	Thomas Scutt
1857-64	James Jay
1864	John Woodham
1864-65	George Nuthall
1865-67	Henry Forester
1870	Mrs Sarah Miller
1871	Robert John Ward
1873-75	Henry Fooks
1875-80	James Squibb (brother-in-law of Henry Fooks)
1880-95	Mrs Edith Squibb (widow of James; retired to run private hotel in Commercial Road)
1895-1902	Charles Finden Waters
1902-03	Percy Gourlay
1903-04	Harry Mitchell d'Alton
1904-09	John Tigue
1909-10	Charles Arthur Chaplin
1910-21	Mrs Christina Jackson/Parsons
1921-23	Edward Percy Briggs
1924-29	George Richard Godley
1929-30	John Edward Thomas James
1931-42	John Francis Fitch
1942-44	Mrs Ethel Fitch
1944-53	Frederick Albert Luckins (previously at the <i>Queen's Head</i> , Byfleet; moved to the <i>Crown & Anchor</i>)
1955-60	Frank Lawrence

1961	Raymond T Titley (previously at the <i>Kingfield Arms</i>)
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Rat & Parrot [1999-2009]

48 Chertsey Road, Woking

The *Rat & Parrot* opened in 1999 in Chertsey Road, Woking, in the premises previously occupied by Perrings furniture store and, before that, Tesco.

The *Rat & Parrot* long lay derelict from its closure in 2009 until 2021 – for longer than it was actually trading. It was finally demolished for redevelopment in April 2021.



Figure 156. Rat & Parrot c.2005



Figure 157. Rat & Parrot in 2020

Red House Hotel [1869-] aka Red House / Fahrenheit & Firkin / O'Neill's

Chobham Road, Woking

The *Red House Hotel* was first built, by Robert Daws of Send, in 1869, at a cost of £690. It was then in Chobham Road, towards which its entrance faced. The proprietor was Ellis Spenceley.

When, in Spring 1870, the hotel applied for a licence, it was refused due to the proximity of several other licenced premises (including the *Railway Hotel*, *Albion Hotel* and the *Railway Refreshment Room*) and the fact that ‘the only habitations near the *Red House* are four cottages’¹⁷¹.

When Robert Daws died, in 1870, the *Red House Hotel* became the property of his widow, Elizabeth. From 1871, the tenant landlord was Charles Wright, until his death in July 1888. During this period, the hotel was a common venue for auctions, meetings and



RED HOUSE HOTEL,
Near Woking Station,
CHARLES WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.
COMMERCIAL POSTING HOUSE.
OPEN AND CLOSED CARRIAGES
Always in readiness, and meeting all trains. Good
Carriage Horses to be let monthly, or for any period.
Terms of the Proprietor, as above.
Wines and Spirits of the choicest quality. Large or
Small Casks of Ale or Stout supplied. 7819

Figure 158. 1887 advertisement

coroner's inquests. It was granted a full license, in March 1871.

The *Red House Hotel* was enlarged in 1896, by the addition of a saloon bar, a coffee room and a billiard room. The architect was Robert Clamp of Woking¹⁷².

This alteration resulted in the entrance of the hotel fronting onto the junction of Chobham Road and Chertsey Road; the hotel gained a '26 Chertsey Road' address when the road was renumbered in 1910.



Figure 159. The *Red House Hotel* 1898

Following the death of Elizabeth Daws in 1897, the *Red House Hotel* was purchased by Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery.

Harry Hart Norton, in 1908, was fined £40 for diluting beer.

¹⁷¹ *West Surrey Times* 5 March 1870 (licences were granted or renewed only annually)

¹⁷² *The Building News* 27 March & 25 September 1896

In the 1920s and 30s the Red House was the centre of boxing in Woking; former European flyweight Arthur ‘Joey’ Smith was the landlord and boxing tutor to lads including Les Ward (a professional boxer at middleweight and light-heavyweight who took part in 179 professional contests 1930 and 1943).¹⁷³

The *Red House Hotel* was demolished, in 1936, and a new *Red House* public house built on the corner of Chobham Road and Commercial Road. At this time, the address reverted to Chobham Road, although some references listed it as in Commercial Road.

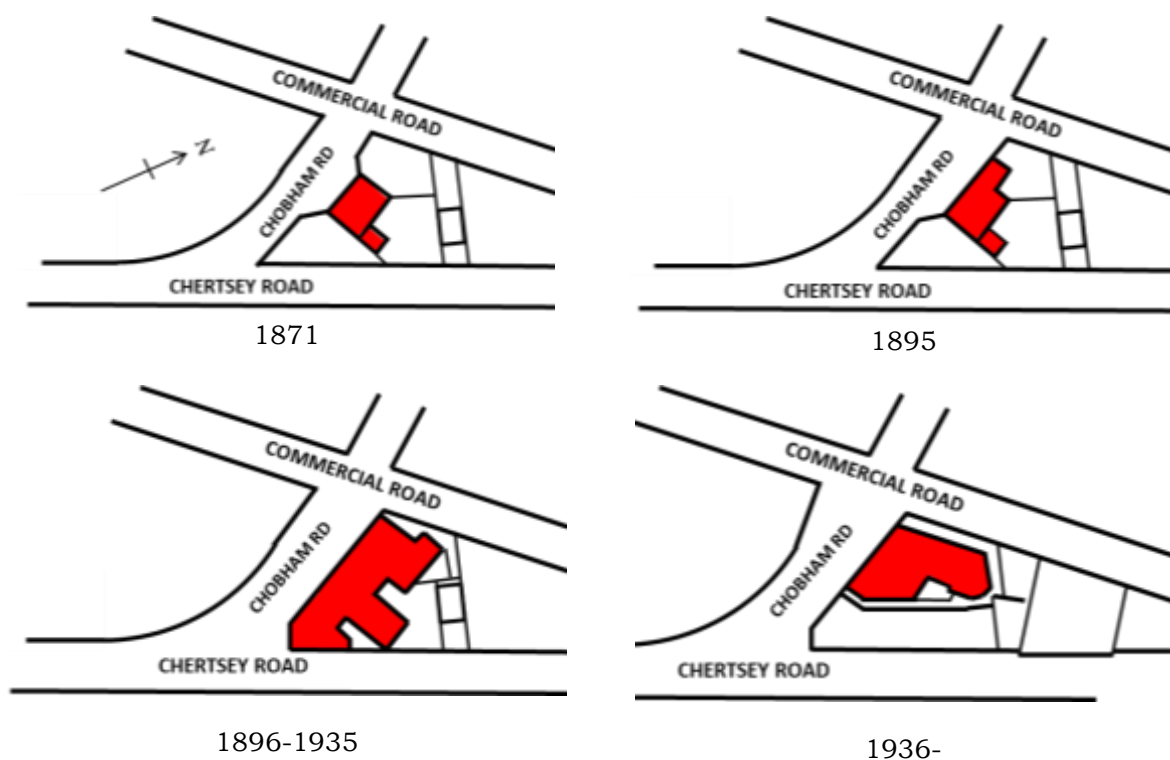


Figure 160. The changing footprint of the *Red House*

In 1991, when Allied Domecq bought the Firkin chain of pubs, Friary Meux (as it then was) was also owned by Allied Domecq. In 1996 the *Red House* was rebranded as the *Fahrenheit & Firkin*, brewing its own beer on the premises. Brewing ceased in 1999, following the purchase of the pub chain by Punch Taverns.

¹⁷³ *Woking Review*, August 1967



Figure 161. *Fahrenheit & Firkin*



Figure 162. *O'Neill's*



Figure 163. Beermat

The *Fahrenheit & Firkin* was one of the pubs sold to Bass by Punch Taverns in around 2000. Bass rebranded the pub as *O'Neill's*¹⁷⁴.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Red House</i>	
1869-71	Ellis Spenceley
1871-88	Charles Wright (brother-in-law of Ellis Spenceley)
1889	John Wood
1891	Harry P Green
1895-99	Alfred Isted
1899-1900	Jane Bantwick
1900-08	Harry Hart Norton
1908-10	William Giles
1910-11	Andrew Allen
1911-22	George Richard Godley
1922-23	D Chapman
1923-34	Arthur Ernest Smith

¹⁷⁴ The first O'Neill's was opened in Aberdeen in 1994 by Bass, the largest pub company in the UK at the time. A second O'Neill's opened at Covent Garden in 1995 and by 1996 there were 52 and it was Bass's most successful pub chain. By late 1996, Bass was opening a branch of O'Neill's every week.

1935	<i>Pulled down and rebuilt</i>
1937-47	Francis Gordon Wakeford
1947-48	Frank Ernest Hurley / Colin Kingsley Jupp ¹⁷⁵
1948-50	George Charles Carey / Frank Ernest Hurley
1968	T Woods & R E Young

¹⁷⁵ From this time the license was held jointly by the Secretary of the Friary Brewery and the pub manager

Red Lion (Shackleford) [<1854-1905]

High Street, Old Woking.

In 1851, Thomas Kemp Brickwood was lodging in Woking, with Caroline Holt, the young widow of a grocer;¹⁷⁶ in August that year he married her. By 1854, Thomas & Caroline were running the *Red Lion* beer house alongside the grocery business.

After Thomas died in 1873, Caroline ran the pub for another five years, until her own death. The household effects and furniture were sold at auction.¹⁷⁷

In 1899, James Kittredge applied for a license for a new hotel to be built at the corner of Walton Road and North Road; at the time he was also a member of Woking Council. The Friary, Holroyd & Co. brewery, Guildford who owned them, offered to give up the licenses for both the *Royal Standard*, in Knaphill and the *Red Lion*, if the new license was granted. It was refused.¹⁷⁸ In 1902, a similar application was proposed - this time offering to give up three other licenses, including the *Red Lion*. It was again refused.¹⁷⁹

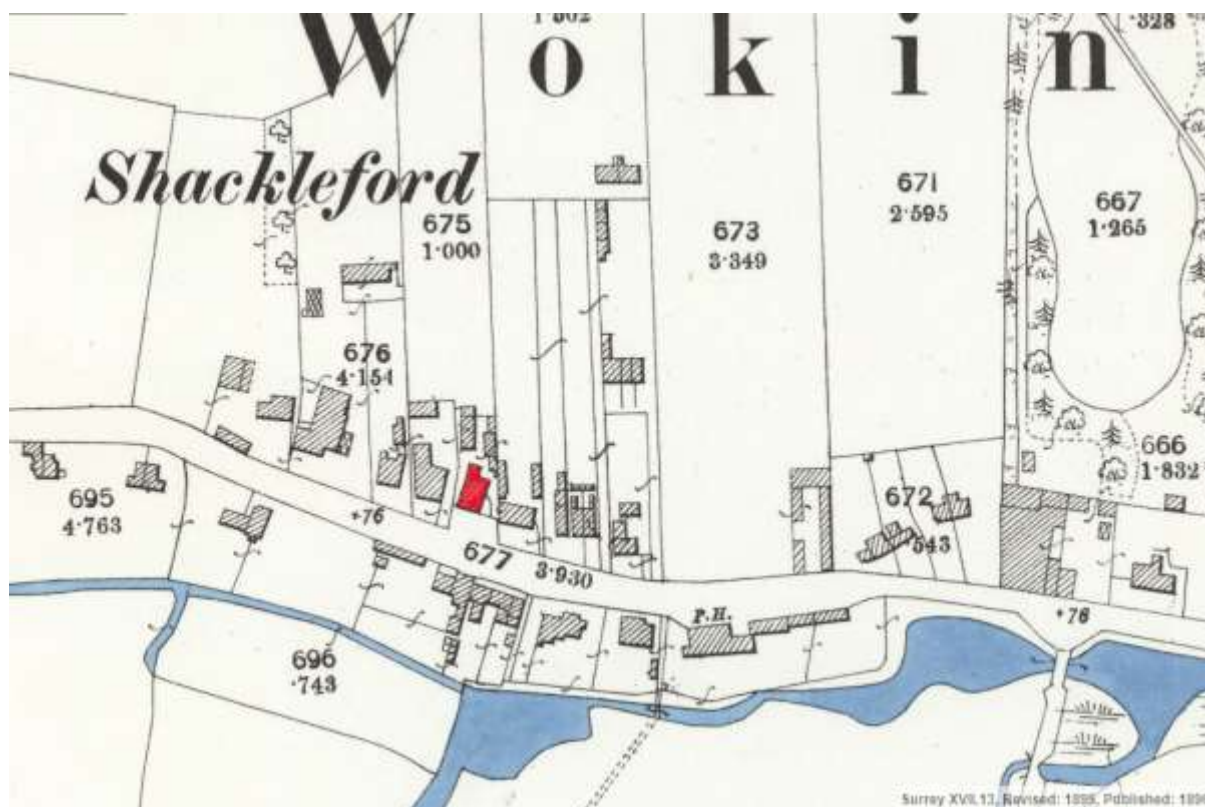


Figure 164. Location of the *Red Lion*

Thomas Smither was born in Bramley in 1855, where he later worked as a carrier. In 1900 he came to Woking and, in April 1901, took on the license

¹⁷⁶ TNA, *Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851 - Class: HO107; Piece: 1594*

¹⁷⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 22 June 1878

¹⁷⁸ *West Surrey Times* 10 March 1899

¹⁷⁹ *West Surrey Times* 14 March 1902

of the *Red Lion* beer house. On 12th August 1901, Thomas went missing at about 9:30am. He was found at about 3:30 in the afternoon by his son, aged 14, hanging by a rope from a beam in the stable at the back of the premises. The inquest returned a verdict of ‘death from suicide, by hanging, whilst of unsound mind’. He was 45 years old.¹⁸⁰

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses. In March 1905, the *Red Lion* was described: ‘old, with accommodation consisting of a taproom, small front parlour and a small side parlour with separate entrance, living room or kitchen, and lean-to scullery. There were three bedrooms with fireplaces and one without a fireplace. There were outbuildings which were practically in a ruinous condition. The walls of the kitchen were very damp and the floor was somewhat below the level of the ground. The roof needed attention.’

In March 1905, a special sitting of the Licensing Justices for the Guildford Petty Sessional Division heard the objections to renewing the licenses in Woking Village. It was decided to renew the three full licences (*Crown & Anchor*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*) and refer the cases of the three beer houses (*Hand & Spear*, *Queen’s Head*, *Red Lion*) to the compensation authority.¹⁸¹

In June 1905 the *Red Lion* was ordered to close.



Figure 165. Former site of the *Red Lion* 2019

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Red Lion</i>	
1854-73	Thomas Kemp Brickwood

¹⁸⁰ *West Surrey Times* 16 August 1901

¹⁸¹ *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

1873-78	Mrs Caroline Brickwood (widow of Thomas)
1881	John William Drinkwater
1889	Frederick Prowting
1892	Frederick Smith
1894-1900	Herbert Sherwood
Apr-Aug 1901	Thomas Smither
1902-05	Albert (aka William) Holt (previously at <i>Queen's Head</i>)

Red Lion Inn (Knaphill) [<1865-<1871]

Knaphill.

Almost nothing is known about the *Red Lion Inn* in Knaphill.

In 1865, the police were called to investigate an assault on a Mr Boulton at the *Red Lion* beer house 'in the parish of Horsell'.¹⁸² When PC Cordery arrived he found 'a riotous mob' outside the *Garibaldi* beer house. This newspaper account (reproduced below) suggests that the *Red Lion* was just across the road. Figure 166 shows how the three parishes of Woking, Bisley and Horsell all met at the corner of Knaphill High Street and Chobham Road. The *Red Lion* was possibly *Poplar Cottage* or one of the buildings nearby.



Figure 166. 1870 OS Map

The 1871 census has an entry for the *Red Lion Inn* (which was unoccupied) in the same vicinity.

¹⁸² *Surrey Advertiser* 20 May 1865

Horsell.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

At the County Bench, on Saturday last, John Faggotter, John Stevens, and John Stent, bricklayers, were charged with having assaulted P.C. Cordery in the execution of his duty.

Stent did not appear, and a warrant was granted for his arrest.

P.C. Cordery deposed that on the evening of Tuesday the 2nd of May, he went to the Red Lion beer-house, in the parish of Horsell, about an assault on Mr. Boulter. There was a riotous mob outside the Garibaldi beer-house. The mob asked witness what brought him there, and was it that b—— Boulter. Persuaded the latter to go away, lest the mob should assault him. Stevens went into the Red Lion, and became abusive and disorderly. The landlord asked witness to put Stevens out of the house, which he did. Afterwards, on the road, the three defendants jostled witness. Faggotter got in front of him, and pushed him, and took out a trowel, and said, "You b—— I'll stick this into you." Stevens was drunk, and he with the others urged on the mob against witness.

To Stevens—I did not go from one beer-house to the other, and drink with men in front of the bar. My wife did not fetch me home that night from the bar, but she came to see if I was assaulted.

Mr. Thomas Simmonds, of Knaphill, superintendent of the building of the Lunatic Asylum, deposed that he saw the policeman, who was perfectly sober, pushed about by the crowd. The constable showed remarkably good temper under the great amount of provocation he had received. The defendants took part in the pushing.

Mr. George Luff, foreman of the bricklayers, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Simmonds, and said that the constable was really over-forbearing under the circumstances.

Henry Robinson, bricklayer, was called for the defence; and swore he saw the policeman drink stout three quarters of an hour with the men at Mr. Faggotter's, and then he went into the Red Lion. The constable afterwards came out and pushed the men, but the latter did not push him. The men were the worst for liquor, and the policeman was also nearly intoxicated.

The Bench felt that the assault was proved, and as it was very difficult to control the large number of men at work at Knaphill, and as the police were a small body, the bench would not deal with the defendants in the ordinary way, and give them the alternative of a fine, but would send them to gaol for a month, each with hard labour. The Bench hoped this would be a warning to others.

Red Lion Hotel (Horsell) [1566-]

123, High Street, Horsell.

The *Red Lion Hotel* is an ancient public house. The present building only dates from the 18th century, but there has been a pub on the site since the mid-1500s. In 1566, Edward Roke applied for a licence to open an ale house, very probably there.

In 1780, Henry Cobbett was paying land tax of £1 for the Red Lion of which he was the owner and occupier.^{183,184} Henry ran the hotel for forty years, retiring in 1820; he died in 1829.

Kelly's Directories of Surrey 1867–1882 tell us that the hotel was a posting house¹⁸⁵ and had rosery gardens.



Figure 167. Red Lion Hotel

HORSELL one mile from Woking Station, S.W.R.
RED LION COMMERCIAL INN.
JOHAN HOWARD (late of the Bell Inn, Reigate)
begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of
Horsell and neighbourhood that he has taken the
above Inn, and hopes by strict attention to business to
receive a share of support. All Wines and Spirits of
the best quality at the lowest possible prices. Large
or Small Dinners provided on the shortest notice.
July, 1886. 5956

Figure 168. Despite the advertisement, John Howard was at the Red Lion for less than a year

In January 1888, the landlord, Isaac Miles, was fined 10s for being drunk on his premises.

¹⁸³ Surrey, England, Land Tax Records, 1780-1832 (Horsell)

¹⁸⁴ SHC QS5/10/2a, Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1903]

¹⁸⁵ A posting house was an inn where horses were kept and could be rented or changed out. Postriders could be hired to take travellers by carriage or coach and also delivered mail and packages on a route, meeting up at various places according to a schedule. A postmaster was an individual from whom horses and/or riders known as postilions or "post-boys" who might help a coachman drive coaches could be hired.

Elkins & Co.'s brewery, of Guildford, and twelve tied houses (including the *Red Lion*) were auctioned on 2nd August 1890. The *Red Lion* was purchased by Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Ltd. for £2025.¹⁸⁶

Frederick Chaffey applied for a renewal of the license, in February 1907. The Constables reported that the hotel was 'much frequented by gypsies', there was 'frequent disorder there' and 'a gate which provided the means by which drink was obtained from the rear of the premises'. The renewal was adjourned. Later that month, the renewal was granted, Frederick stating that he 'was willing to keep the gates locked after 6pm' and being warned that unless the condition was strictly adhered to 'there would be trouble'.¹⁸⁷

The face of progress was illustrated in 1915 when the hotel put their stables up for let, advertising them at suitable for a tax-cab business or motor garage.

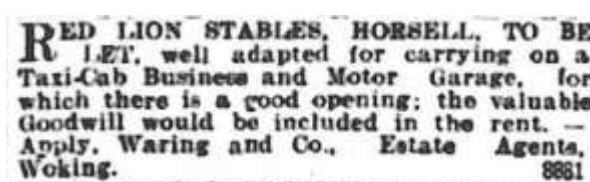


Figure 169. *Surrey Advertiser* July 1915

In 1926, a garden designed and made by the landlord's wife, Alice Chamberlain, was featured in the magazine *Amateur Gardening*.

In 1943 Hodgson's Kingston Brewery was taken over by Courage.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Red Lion Hotel</i>	
1566-	Edward Roke
1780-1820	Henry Cobbett
1821-26	Luke Steer
1827-31	Charles Mills
1836-74	Stephen Moore
1881	George Johnson
1886-87	John Howard (late of <i>Bell Inn</i> , Reigate)
1887-88	Isaac Miles
1889-91	James Pickett
1891	Frederick Smith
1892	Albert Hunt
1894	Henry Smith
1894-1905	Albert Gosling
1906-07	Frederick Chaffey
1908-11	Arthur Edward Brown
1911-22	Philip Childs
1922-53	Lewis George Chamberlain
1954-68	John Jack

¹⁸⁶ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 August 1890

¹⁸⁷ *West Surrey Times* 9 February & 2 March 1907

Robin Hood Inn [1857-2018]

Robin Hood Road, Knaphill.

In 1840, the land on which the *Robin Hood Inn* would be built was owned and occupied by Henry Harris; it was plot number 1538 on Tithe map.¹⁸⁸ The 1841 and 1851 censuses show Henry as a farmer.

In 1858 Henry Harris applied for a [full] license for ‘the *Robin Hood*, a new house recently erected...’. In support of the application, Henry handed in ‘a memorial numerously and respectably signed’¹⁸⁹. The application was refused, although the *West Surrey Times* reported that it was granted.¹⁹⁰

A second application in 1859 was refused as ‘the Act had not been properly complied with’. Further applications were also refused in 1860 and 1861. The pub would have had a [purchased] license to serve beer.

In 1859, the *Robin Hood* was put up for sale. It was described:

‘A Desirable COPYHOLD ESTATE, with a substantial brick-built DWELLING HOUSE , called the “Robin Hood”, containing 5 bed rooms, parlour, and bar, a large taproom, kitchen, washhouse, bakehouse, capital underground cellar, and convenient cupboards; also TWO detached COTTAGES and HOMESTEAD, containing a double bayed barn, stable, cow stall with loft over, pig styes, lewin [sic], poultry house, fruit room, cart shed, and other outbuildings, with a most productive Orchard and Gardens, in the whole 6a. 1r. 6p. (more or less), pleasantly situate on the road side leading from Knaphill to Woking, about 200 yards from the New Asylum, and two miles from the Woking Station, in a most improving neighbourhood, about 60 respectable houses having been built within the last 12 months within a quarter of a mile from these premises, and many others are to be built immediately, which will render this property very valuable as a beer shop or for any other business. The beer shop is now doing a good trade, and is well worth the attention of a brewer.’¹⁹¹

The pub was presumably purchased by F A Crooke & Co., brewers, of Guildford - who owned it in 1864. In 1929, Crooke & Co. were taken over by Hodgson’s Kingston Brewery. The Kingston Brewery was itself taken over, by Courage, in 1943.

Henry Harris, in 1863, then described as publican (presumably the tenant of Crooke & Co.), opposed the applications for licenses for the *Queen’s Head* and the *Prince of Wales*. Henry died in June 1864 and, in September and October, Crooke & Co. advertised the pub for let.

In 1864, Mr and Maria Prior were the occupants of the *Robin Hood*; we only know this because Maria was a witness in a court case and described as ‘wife of the landlord’.

¹⁸⁸ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹⁸⁹ Basically, a petition with signatures designed to impress the magistrates

¹⁹⁰ *West Surrey Times* 6 March 1858

¹⁹¹ *Windsor & Eton Express* 7 May 1859

Mr & Mrs Prior did not stay long because, by 1868, John Palmer was the licensee. When he died in 1875, his widow Jane took on the license and ran the pub for the next six years. In 1881, Jane remarried to George Attfield and he became the licensee until his death in January 1898. Following George's death, his brother-in-law (having married his sister, Susan) Edwin Small became the licensee. Edwin died in 1914 and the pub was continued on by Susan. When Susan retired in 1917, it ended a period of almost 50 years of the pub being in one family.



Figure 170. *Robin Hood* c1905

In 1903 there were proposals for a tramway to run from Maybury to Knaphill and then to Parley Bridge where it would join up with the (also proposed) Woking and Bagshot Light Railway. This, if built, would have run past the *Robin Hood*, no doubt increasing trade substantially.

The *Robin Hood* closed in 2018, and the freehold was put up for sale by the then owners, Ei Publican Partnerships. After standing empty for a year, on 12th May 2019, shortly before 6pm, flames and huge plumes of black smoke began to rise from the derelict pub. The gutted building was later demolished and the site cleared. It now (Aug 2021) awaits redevelopment.



Figure 171. *Robin Hood* April 2018



Figure 172. *Robin Hood* on fire

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Robin Hood</i>	
1858-64	Henry Harris
1864	Mr & Maria Prior
1868-75	John Palmer
1875-81	Mrs Jane Palmer (widow of John)
1881-98	George Nathaniel Attfield (married Jane, widow of John Palmer)
1898-1914	Edwin Small (brother-in-law of George Attfield, having married his sister Susan)
1914-17	Mrs Susan Small
1917-21	Edgar John Hunt
1921-23	John Alexander Gordon

1923-25	Arthur Henry Stillwell
1925-27	William Tappenden
1927-29	William Cornwell
1929-32	Alfred James Robinson
1932-34	Stanley Ellis
1934-35	Charles A Bellwood
1935-38	Thomas Charles Elvidge (moved to the <i>White Hart</i>)
1939-41	Rowland Milner Westerman (moved to the <i>Swan Hotel</i> , Guildford)
1941-53	Frederick W Cresswell
1954-57	Henry George Blowers
1958-61	Maurice J Welham
1973-96	David Maurice Comens
1996-?	Mrs Cherry Comens (widow of David)

Rose & Crown [<1743->1808]

Aka Crown

Town Street, Old Woking.

Very little is known about the *Rose and Crown*. It was situated in Town Street, Woking (now Old Woking) in the middle of the 18th century and was likely on the eastern corner of Church Street¹⁹². In 1743, it was owned by Robert Harvest and occupied by Benjamin Monger who was the tenant. Benjamin Monger was uncle to Thomas Monger, later of the *Crown & Anchor* (see page 75).



Figure 173. The *Rose & Crown* probably stood on this corner

Between 1785 and 1797, Richard Harland and then Henry Scott were listed as licensees in Woking.¹⁹³ It is likely they were at the *Rose & Crown*. From 1780 until 1789, Richard Harland rented, for £12 12s, from a Mrs East, a property variously recorded as 'The Crown Inn', 'The Crown land' or 'The Crown'.¹⁹⁴

Proprietors of the <i>Rose & Crown</i>	
1743	Benjamin Monger
1780-88	Richard Harland
1789-98	Henry Scott
1798-1808	Joseph Reading

¹⁹² Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Series PROB 11; Piece: 729, *Will of Aaron Geal, 1743*

¹⁹³ SHC QS5/10/2a, 3, 4-5, 22-23, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785-1804]*

¹⁹⁴ SHC QS6/7, *Surrey Land Tax Records, 1780-1832*

Rowbarge [1857-]

39 St Johns Road, St Johns.

In 1840, the *Rowbarge* was owned and occupied by James Spooner; it was plot number 1529 on the tithe map.¹⁹⁵ The 1841 census shows James and his family living in the house; James was a labourer. James died in 1844 and, in 1851, his widow, Sarah, and family were still living there.

Sarah Spooner died in 1857. James's will stated that after her death his property be sold and the proceeds divided between his children.¹⁹⁶

In March 1858, William Richardson applied for a license for the *Rowbarge*. When questioned, he stated that 'the house contained parlour, taproom, five bedrooms, stabling for four horses, and lock up coach house. He had no skittle alley.' The application was opposed by William Cooke of the *Star Inn* (see page 175) on the grounds that it was too close to his own house and 'the traffic was not sufficient to support more than one house in that locality'. The license was not granted.¹⁹⁷

An application was again refused in 1860 but, in 1861, a full licence was granted.¹⁹⁸

In 1883, Albert Jackson became licensee of the *Rowbarge*. This followed a distinguished military career and a second career as a warder at the Woking Invalid Prison.

Albert was summoned in September 1883 for allowing gambling on his premises. PC 71 gave evidence that he saw seven men playing crib and that one of the losers called for and paid for a pot of beer. The bench dismissed the case.¹⁹⁹

In 1889, Albert shot a mad dog which had visited the area, had bitten a man, and was being kept at bay by a butcher who was 'valiantly throwing stones at the dog'.²⁰⁰



Figure 174. Albert Jackson

Albert Jackson is better known however as 'the first person who started the business of fly proprietor and ran a service of buses to Woking Station for twenty years ...'. He bought several vehicles and, in about 1882, began a service to take the officers from Inkerman Barracks to the station or even

¹⁹⁵ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

¹⁹⁶ LMC DW/PC/5/1845/25 *Will and Testament of James Spooner of the Parish of Woking in the County of Surrey Laborer*

¹⁹⁷ *West Surrey Times* 6 March 1858

¹⁹⁸ *West Surrey Times* 10 March 1860 and 9 March 1861

¹⁹⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 10 September 1883

²⁰⁰ *West Surrey Times* 30 March 1889

further afield. Eventually his 'omnibuses' ran to Woking, Knaphill, Send and Ripley.

In 1892, the *Rowbarge* was owned by Thomas Kenward of Hartley Row Brewery, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.²⁰¹

Prior to 1876, this brewery was owned by William Cave, who probably bought the Rowbarge site from James Spooner's estate. Kenwood & Co., along with 41 tied houses, was acquired by Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Breweries Ltd in 1921.

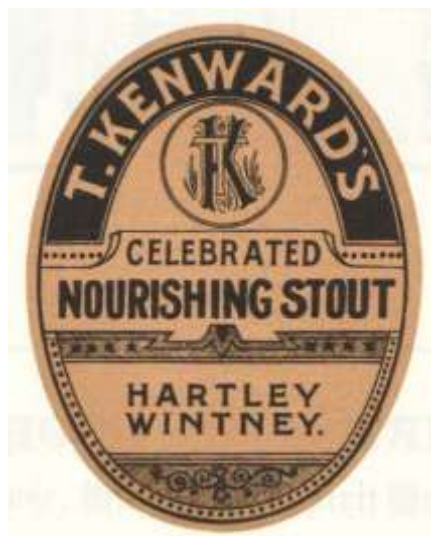


Figure 175. From breweryhistory.com
(Geoff Dye)

Urban Padmore became licensee of the *Rowbarge* in 1896, a position he held for 45 years.

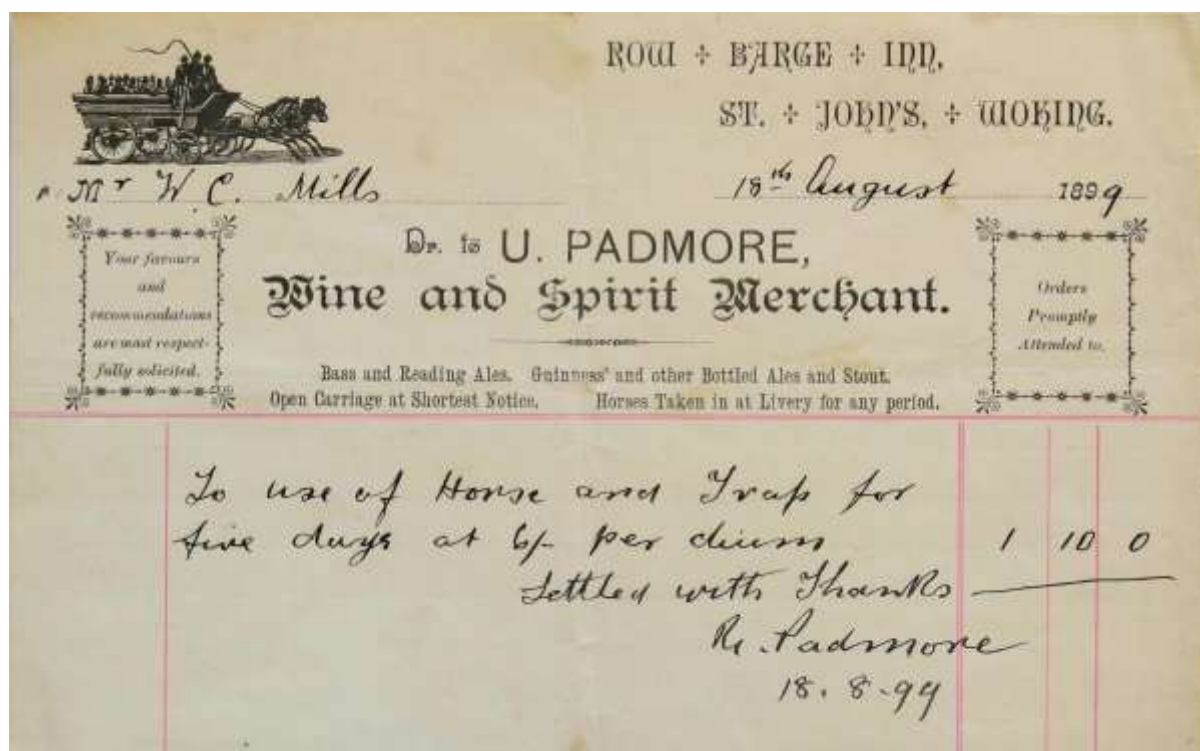


Figure 176. Urban Padmore receipt

The *Rowbarge* was severely damaged by a fire that broke out in the kitchen, in January 2011.²⁰² Figure 177 shows the pub in 2012, after rebuilding. It also shows the numerous extensions to the original building that have been made over the years.

²⁰¹ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1903]*

²⁰² <https://www.getsurrey.co.uk/news>



Figure 177. Rowbidge 2012

Proprietors/managers of the Rowbidge	
1858-64	William Richardson
1869-71	John Clacy
1871	Thomas Hobbs
1874-79	William Spooner
1881-82	Jeremiah Collings
1883-89	Albert Jackson
1889-93	Oliver Pain
1893-96	Mrs Ann Pain
1896-1940	Urban Padmore
1940-56	Arthur C B Padmore (son of Urban)
1963-65	Arthur George Springall
1967-68	L Hollindale

Royal Oak (Goldsworth)

College Lane, Goldsworth.

The *Old Cottage* in College Lane dates from the late 17th century. It has been suggested that the premises were once an inn known as the *Royal Oak* and subsequently as the *Bell* and/or *Red Lion*, but there would appear to be no documentary evidence of this.

The area around College Lane was, in the nineteenth century, known as Royal Oak, after the Royal Oak Farm.

Royal Oak (Knaphill) [<1858-]

Anchor Hill, Knaphill.

The site where the *Royal Oak* now sits was owned and occupied by William Wood[s], farmer, and his family in 1840 (plots 1464 and 1465 on the Tithe map).²⁰³

The building dates from the 17th century. The first record is in the commentary to John Remnant's 1719 map of the Manor of Woking,



Figure 178. Extract from Remnant's map of 1719

which shows a cottage occupied by Richard Stedman. The building is also shown on the 1709 map of Brookwood, by John Holmes²⁰⁴.

In the 1851 census, William, his wife Frances and their children were in Pirbright; however, following William's death in 1854, Frances applied for a license for the *Royal Oak* (which was granted) in 1858²⁰⁵. Frances married the nurseryman, Michael Waterer, in July 1859 and the license was transferred to him in November that year.²⁰⁶

The *Royal Oak* came up for sale at auction in 1888 following death of the owner Richard Hodd:

The Royal Oak Inn, Knaphill

The above-named well-frequented fully-licensed HOUSE situate in the hamlet of Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, contiguous to the main entrance of the renowned Rhododendron show grounds of Mr. Anthony Waterer, and about three miles from the Guards' Camp at Pirbright. The house is substantially built of brick, and contains bar, parlour, tap-room, cellar, spirit-room, large club-room, private sitting-room, kitchen, three large bedrooms, detached scullery, lock-up coach-house, stabling for four horses, with granary over, yard, skittle-alley (recently built), orchard grass plot, large and fertile garden, well planted with fruit trees; the whole occupying an area of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, lately let to Messrs. Ashby, Brewers, of Staines, under a repairing lease, at a rental of £40 per annum, who are now tenants at will²⁰⁷; the premises are sublet by them to an enterprising tenant, doing

²⁰³ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

²⁰⁴ SHC 7749/Map2, *Map of Brookwood lying in the Parish of Woking surveyed and plotted in Decbr 1709 by John Holmes, Survr*

²⁰⁵ *West Surrey Times* 6 March 1858

²⁰⁶ *West Surrey Times* 23 November 1859

²⁰⁷ A tenancy at will arises when a tenant occupies a property, with landlord consent, indefinitely, on the basis that either party can end the arrangement by giving immediate notice at any time.

a large and increasing trade, free for spirits. The tenure is copyhold of the Manor of Woking.'

It was bought by Ashby's brewery, who had previously been leasing it.

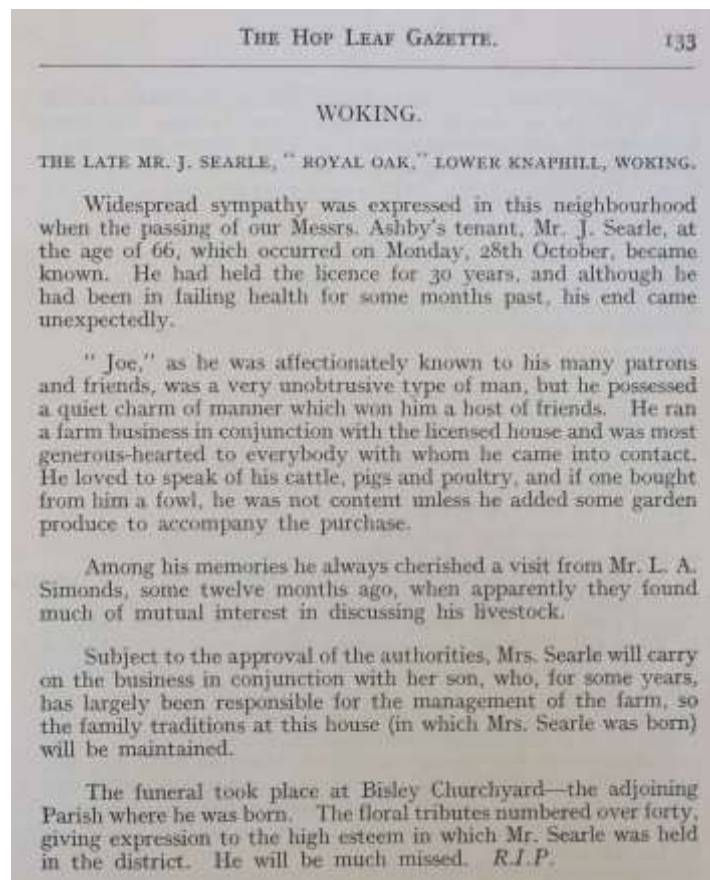
In 1903 there were proposals for a tramway to run from Maybury to Knaphill and then to Parley Bridge where it would join up with the (also proposed) Woking and Bagshot Light Railway. This, if built, would have run past the Royal Oak, no doubt increasing trade substantially.

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

In 1906, Joseph Searle became landlord of the *Royal Oak*, which he remained until his death in 1935. H & G Simonds Ltd, who had taken over Ashby's brewery in 1930 and were then the owners, announced his death in their in-house magazine 'The Hop Leaf Gazette'.

Joseph's widow, Minnie, took over the pub, along with their son, David. The license was transferred into David's name in 1947; David carried on the pub until at least 1968.

Figure 179. Extract from
Hop Leaf Gazette



LICENSING (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1910.

At the TRANSFER SESSIONS holden at The Court House, Woking
in the County of Surrey on the *Tenwith* day of *January*
193*6* for the Division of Woking in the County of Surrey

THE LICENSING JUSTICES for the said Division HEREBY
GRANT to *Minnie Searle*
of *The Royal Oak, Knaphill, Woking*
THIS JUSTICES LICENCE authorising her in substitution
for *Joseph Searle* who ~~held~~ *ter* has
held) a licence in respect of the premises mentioned
below to hold an Excise Licence to sell ——— by retail
at the licensed premises situated at *Knaphill*
in the Parish of *Woking* known by the sign of
" *The Royal Oak* " any intoxicating liquor which
may be sold under a spirit retailer's (or publican's) licence
for consumption either on or off the premises

This licence shall be in force from this day until the
5th day of April next.

GIVEN under the official seal of the
Licensing Justices, which is hereto affixed
under their authority by me.

W. Davis

Clerk of the Licensing Justices.



Figure 181. Publican's license in Minnie Searle's name



Figure 182. The *Royal Oak* 1911



Figure 183. The *Royal Oak* today

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Royal Oak</i>	
1858	Mrs Frances Woods
1859-71	Michael Waterer (married Frances Woods)
1873	John Franklin
1877-80	David Stevens (moved to <i>Anchor Hotel</i> ,

	Knaphill)
1882-83	George Nicholson
1885-86	Philip Francis
1886	Charles Friend
1887-91	Alfred Brighton (formerly of the <i>Wheatsheaf</i> , Horsell)
1892	Benjamin Warren
1893-1905	Thomas Alexander
1905-06	Mrs Mary Alexander (widow of Thomas)
1906-35	Joseph Searle
1936-47	Mrs Minnie Searle (widow of Joseph)
1947-68	David Joseph Searle (son of Joseph & Minnie)

Royal Standard [1858-1911]

Anchor Hill, Knaphill.

The *Royal Standard* was located at the bottom of Anchor Hill, on the opposite side to the *Royal Oak* (Figure 184). In 1840, the site (Plot 1476 on 1840 tithe map) was owned by Henry Stevens and occupied by Joseph Bedford, a blacksmith.²⁰⁸



Figure 184. 1894 map showing location of Royal Standard

Joseph Bedford and his son, also Joseph and also a blacksmith, died within a few months of each other in 1849. In the 1851 census, the house was occupied by Joseph junior's widow, Jane, and her children from her first marriage. Jane is stated as being a schoolmistress.

Jane married again in 1857; in August 1858 probate was granted on Joseph junior's unadministered estate and it is likely that this was when the house was acquired and converted into a beer house.

The first licensee was William Smith, who had previously been at the Wheatsheaf Hotel, Horsell.

Woking.

ACTION FOR SEDUCTION.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, before Mr Justice Keating, and a common jury, was heard the case of *Smith v Dormandy*, which was an action brought to recover compensation in damages for the seduction of plaintiff's daughter by the defendant. The defendant pleaded first, not guilty; and secondly that the plaintiff had not been deprived of his daughter's services. Mr Henry James was counsel for the plaintiff; Mr Butler Rigby for the defendant. The plaintiff had formerly been landlord of the Wheatsheaf public house, near Woking, where he first became acquainted with the defendant, who was one of the warders of the Woking gaol. At that time, his daughter Charlotte, who was then fifteen years of age, acted as barmaid, and it was there that she first saw the defendant. When she was seventeen years of age, she was living with her father at the Royal Standard, Knaphill, and the plaintiff alleged that on the evening of the 7th of March, 1861, he sent his daughter out to post some letters, and whilst she was out, the defendant overtook her in a lane, and effected her ruin. The result was that she was delivered of a child in the month of November following, and the plaintiff now claimed compensation in damages for the loss of his daughter's services during that time, she having been discharged from a situation when her mistress found out the state she was in. Charlotte Smith, who is now 18 years of age, having been sworn to the above facts, the defendant who is a gigantic man, with large beard and moustache, called no witnesses; and Mr Rigby having addressed the court in mitigation of damages, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £25.

Figure 185. *West Surrey Times* 31 May 1862

²⁰⁸ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

In November 1865, James Harmsworth, was fined £1 8s 6d for having short measures in his possession.²⁰⁹

In March 1866, Herman Tozer applied for a full license; it was refused.²¹⁰ In August the same year he was fined £2 plus 18s 6d costs for 'selling beer after 1 o'clock at night. The bench remarked that it was his second offence and that, if convicted again, he would lose his license.'²¹¹



Figure 186. The *Royal Standard*

It appears the level of trade for the *Royal Standard* was not very high. With the fully-licensed *Royal Oak*, *Robin Hood* and *Anchor Hotel* and also the *Queen's Head* and *Barley Mow* beer houses all nearby, competition was considerable.

James Kittredge became the tenant of the *Royal Standard* in about 1880. In 1899, he applied for a license for a new hotel to be built at the corner of Walton Road and North Road; at the time he was also a member of Woking Council. The Friary, Holroyd & Co. brewery, Guildford, who owned both pubs, offered to give up the licenses for both the *Royal Standard* and the *Red Lion* in Shackleford if the new license was granted. It was refused.²¹² A

²⁰⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 18 November 1865

²¹⁰ *Surrey Advertiser* 17 March 1866

²¹¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 25 August 1866

²¹² *West Surrey Times* 10 March 1899

similar application was proposed in 1902 - this time offering to give up three other licenses, including the *Royal Standard*. It was again refused.²¹³

In both March 1908 and February 1909, renewal of the *Royal Standard*'s license was referred to the Compensation Authority, under the Licencing Act 1904²¹⁴; both times it was decided not to proceed with the case. In February 1910, renewal of the license was again referred. The pub was closed in 1911.²¹⁵

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Royal Standard</i>	
1858-61	William Smith
1861	James Meetens
1865	James William Harmsworth (moved to the <i>Barley Mow</i>)
1866-73	Herman Tozer
1880-1911	James Kittredge

²¹³ *West Surrey Times* 14 March 1902

²¹⁴ Licensing Magistrates could thenceforth refuse to renew a pub's licence if it was considered that the pub was unnecessary to provide for the needs of the public. Compensation would be paid both to the owner of the premises and the licensee although, typically, only about 10% of the compensation went to the licensee.

²¹⁵ SHC, 10119/1/2, *Register of Licensed Premises in Woking (1908-1948)*

Star Inn [<1856-2014]

Aka Star Hotel

Wych Hill, Woking.

In 1840, the site where the *Star Inn* would later be was owned, copyhold, and occupied by William Smither[s], farmer.²¹⁶ In his will, made in May 1843, William left to his nephew, Stephen, ‘all that my copyhold estate where I now live consisting of the house yard barn garden and land thereunto belonging situate at Whitstreet Hill ...’.²¹⁷ William however did not die until 1857 and by the 1851 census was living in Windlesham; another nephew, William, was occupying the house at Wych Hill. Also at the house on census night was William junior’s sister, Mary (then Mary Cooke), blacksmith’s wife.

William Cooke, who had married Mary Smither in 1829, presumably bought the house from the Smither family. In 1856 William Cooke applied for a license – this was granted after discussion of distances established it was not too close to the *Railway Hotel*.²¹⁸

In February 1858, William Richardson applied for a license for the *Rowbarge*. William Cooke opposed the application on the grounds that it was too close to his own house (‘on which he had laid out considerable expense’) and ‘the traffic was not sufficient to support more than one house in that locality’. The license was not granted.²¹⁹

In August 1858 William Cooke charged with ‘keeping his house open otherwise than for the reception of travellers, on a Sunday’ – the charge was dismissed. William Cousins, in 1871, was also charged with ‘keeping his house open for sale of beer at illegal hours’. Again the charge was dismissed.

In 1892, the *Star* was owned by Friary, Holroyd & Healy’s of Guildford. They had probably purchased it from the estate of William Cooke, who had died in 1887.

Henry Compton, in 1915, was charged with ‘permitting drunkenness’ on his premises; the charge was dismissed.

In the 1960s the *Star* was noted for having 24 different sherries and a pictorial juke box in the saloon lounge which showed a different film with each record played.

²¹⁶ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

²¹⁷ TNA, Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Series PROB 11; Piece: 2255, *Last Will and Testament of me William Smither*, 1843

²¹⁸ *West Surrey Times* 8 March 1856

²¹⁹ *West Surrey Times* 6 March 1858



Figure 187. The *Star Inn* c 2000

The pub closed in about 2015. It was then converted into a Co-Op store.



Figure 188. The *Star Inn* 2015



Figure 189. Co-Op 2021

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Star Inn</i>	
1855-70	William Cooke (blacksmith)
1871-76	William Cosens/Cousins
1877-78	James Butt
1881-84	Thomas Spiers
1885-88	Leonard Hills
1889-1904	George Tipping
1904-1926	Henry Compton
1926-31	Mrs Ellen Fanny Compton (widow of Henry)
1931-52	Herbert Topliss Compton (son of Henry & Ellen)
1953-58	Raymond Harold Ferris
1961	William Morris

**Station Hotel (West Byfleet) [1889-]
aka Byfleet Hotel / Claremont / Catherine of Aragon /
Station**

2, Station Road, West Byfleet.

The *Station Hotel* was built and opened in 1889 by George Barron Holroyd's Byfleet Brewery; the architect was Arthur Marshall, C.E., of Byfleet.²²⁰

The first landlord was Edward Oakley, who had until then run the *Sun Inn*, some ½ a mile the other side of the railway, the licence being transferred.



Figure 190. The *Station Hotel* c1905

²²⁰ *West Surrey Times* 9 March & 15 June 1889



Figure 191. The *Byfleet Hotel* c1915

The building was extended, probably just before the 1929 advertisement announcing its new lounge (Figure 192).



Figure 192. 1929 advertisement

Within Woking Borough, this pub is second only to the *Old Stillage* in terms of changes of name. Figure 191 shows that the hotel was called the *Byfleet Hotel* as early as 1915, although the advertising board on the side still says 'Station Hotel'; it was not until the mid-1930s that the *Byfleet Hotel* name was generally used in the press and street directories. The pub's name changed to the *Claremont* in

the early to mid-1980s, in June 2010 to *Catherine of Aragon*²²¹ and in 2015 it became the *Station*.

²²¹ Byfleet Manor was granted to Catherine of Aragon by Henry VIII in 1533, following their divorce



Figure 193. The *Claremont* 2000



Figure 194. The *Catherine of Aragon* 2012



Figure 195. The *Station* c2020

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Station Hotel</i>	
1889-1903	Edward Oakley
1904-1913	Frederick Hicks
1913-14	John Frederick Barnes
1914	Henry Wakefield (moved to <i>College Arms</i>)
1918-22	John Harris
1922-24	Thomas Arthur Simon
1924-28	Charles Snaith Culley
1928-35	Charles Kiddle
1935-37	Edwin Giles / Sydney William Clements) ²²²

²²² From this time the license was held jointly by the Secretary of the Friary Brewery and a manager

1937-38	Edwin Giles / George Albrey Gibbs
1938-40	George Gibbs / Colin Kingsley Jupp
1940-48	Colin Kingsley Jupp / Reginald Heghley
1948	Colin Kingsley Jupp / George Charles Carey
1953-56	Edward Albert Rowe
1967	T J Mitchell

Sun Inn [1854-1889]

Pyrford Road, West Byfleet.

The *Sun Inn* was a short-lived inn situated on Pyrford Road, near Byfleet Corner. It started life as a beer house in the 1850s. In August 1854, Henry Dennett of Byfleet Brewery purchased the copyhold from Samuel Sheppard, a farmer, for £90; in October he was enfranchised in cognizance of the further sum of £25.

The first record of the name *Sun Inn* was in 1861, when Henry Hill applied for a spirit license – which was the only one of eight new applications to be granted.²²³



Figure 196. 1870 OS map

Henry Hill died in 1865 and the pub passed into the hands of Thomas Carpenter, who was recorded there between 1870 and 1876. In about 1878, Thomas Carpenter moved to Kingston and the pub passed to Edward Oakley.

The Friary, Holroyd & Healy brewery, in 1889, had the licence transferred to the newly-built Station Hotel. The intention was to transfer the full license, but leave the *Sun* with a beer-only license. The magistrates granted the transfer on the condition that the *Sun* was closed once the hotel opened. Edward Oakley moved from the *Sun Inn* to become the landlord of the new hotel.

In February 1890, Edward's brother, William Richard Oakley, announced his intention to apply for a license for the Sun Inn for off-sales; This was refused. In the 1891 census, William and his family were living there, recorded as 'late Sun Inn'.

Proprietors/managers of the Sun Inn	
1854	William Smith
1861-65	Henry Hill
1870-78	Thomas Carpenter (bricklayer)
1879-87	Edward Oakley

²²³ *West Surrey Times* 16 March 1861

Surrey [c1965-]

Hermitage Road, Knaphill.

The *Surrey* was built in 1965, by Watney Combe Reid (Alton) Ltd, to serve the new housing estates at Hermitage Woods. It was intended as a temporary building, but has survived development plans.

The pub was later named *The Surrey* as a result of a competition to select a name.

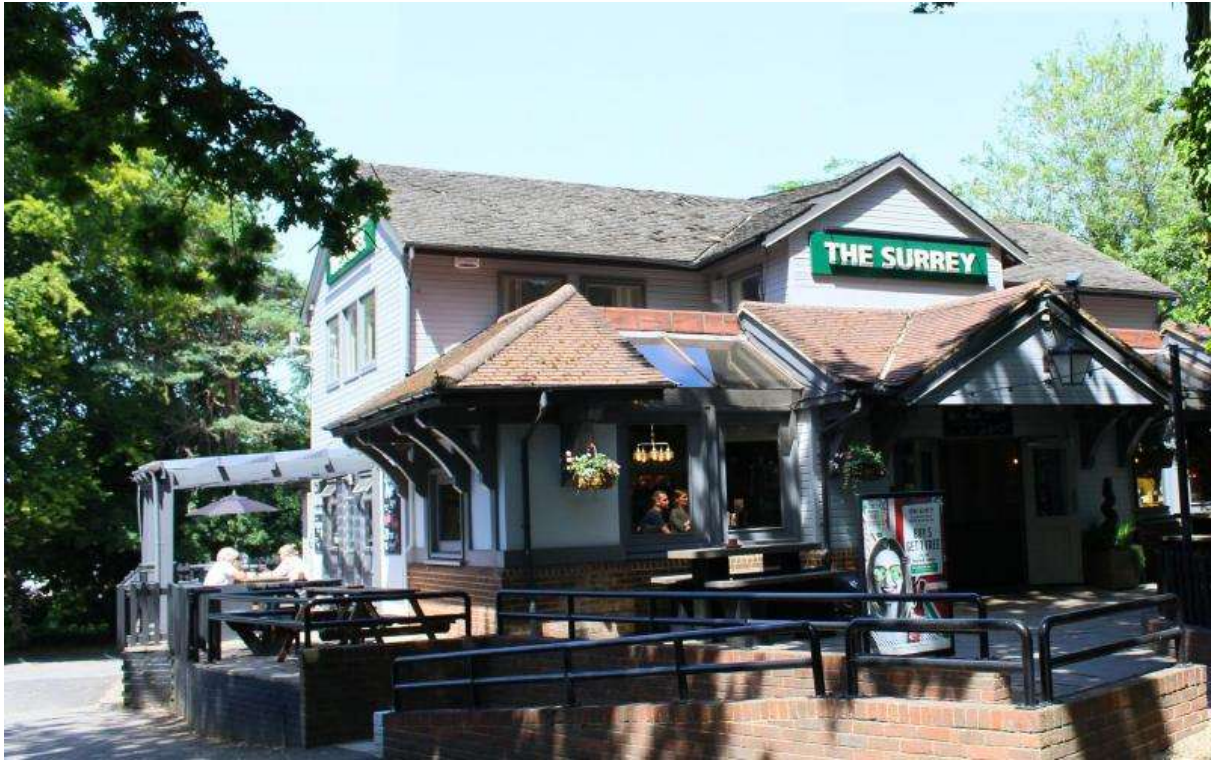


Figure 197. *The Surrey*

The *Surrey* is now owned by Greene King and is one of their Flaming Grill line.

[Old] Wheatsheaf

Horsell.

It is possible that there used to be a public house called the *Wheatsheaf* within Horsell (earlier than the current *Wheatsheaf Hotel*).

In 1780, James Roake paid 12s land tax ‘for the Wheatsheaf’ for a property of which he was the owner and Joseph Roake the occupier.²²⁴ The name suggests that this was a public house, although it could equally have been a farm. The tax was paid continuously up until 1832, when the tax was superseded. The argument against this being a public house is that none of the listed occupants appear in the lists of licensed victuallers between 1785 and 1826.

The Land Tax records for Horsell are arranged into two – Town End (where the modern village is around the church) and Sithwood End (Goldsworth and Knaphill). The *Wheatsheaf* was in Town End; other than this we have no knowledge of where it was.

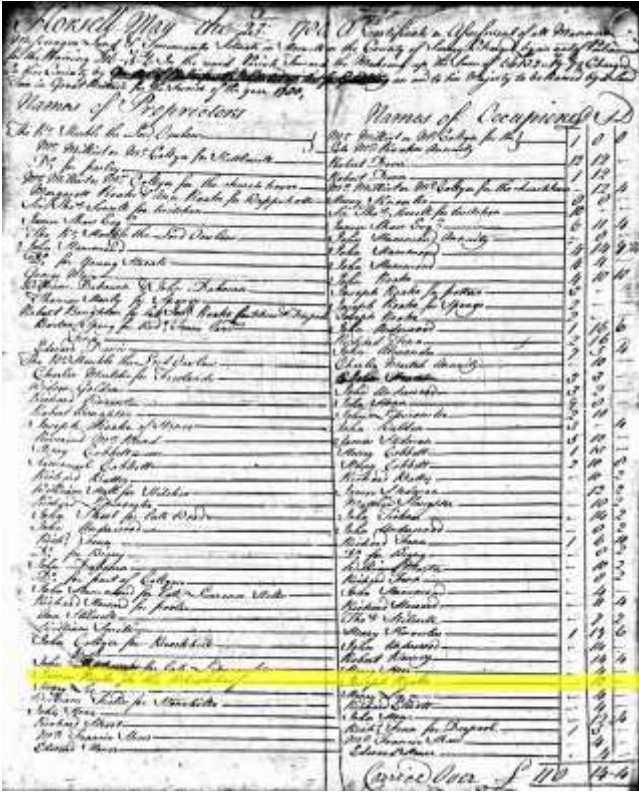


Figure 198. 1780 Land Tax for Horsell

Owners and Occupiers of the <i>Wheatsheaf</i>		
1780-84	James Roake	Joseph Roake
1785		James Roake
1786-89	Henry Roake	Henry Roake
1790	Thomas Whitburn	William Elett
1791-1805		Thomas Whitburn
1806-25		James Cobbett
1826-32	Mrs Whitburn	

²²⁴ Surrey, England, Land Tax Records, 1780-1832 (Horsell)

Wheatsheaf Hotel [1851-] aka Wheatsheaf Inn

Chobham Road, Horsell.

Reuben John Percy (aka John Percy) was born in Feltham, Middlesex in 1823. After short spells in Lancashire and Shropshire, he arrived in Woking in about 1849. When his daughter was baptised in 1850, he was living in Brookwood and described as a 'railway contractor'. Within a year he was the first landlord of the *Wheatsheaf Hotel*²²⁵.

In 1956/7 Reuben built and moved to the *Albion Hotel* (see page 18). At the *Wheatsheaf*, there followed a succession of short term licensees, until some degree of stability was achieved by the arrival, in 1872, of Alfred Brighton.

In 1865, the *Wheatsheaf* was advertised for let, enquiries to be made at the Cannon Brewery, presumably the owner.²²⁶

When Woking FC was first formed (founded 1887) they used to play their home matches on Horsell Recreation Ground opposite the *Wheatsheaf*. The teams used the hotel's toilets as changing rooms.

The Cannon Brewery was owned by Thomas Taunton who, in 1865, set up the Friary Brewery in Guildford. After taking over the Byfleet and Chertsey breweries, it was named Friary, Holroyd & Healy's Brewery Co.

Friary, Holroyd & Healy merged with the Guildford brewery of Meux, in 1960, to form Friary Meux which, four years later, became part of Allied Breweries, later Allied Domecq. The *Wheatsheaf* was successively owned by these breweries.

Figure 199. Surrey Advertiser
14 August 1916

BURGLARY AT 'THE WHEAT-SHEAF.

An audacious burglary was committed at the Wheatsheaf Inn during the early hours of Thursday morning. About four o'clock P.C. Sharp's attention was attracted by an open window of the private bar, facing the road, from which a small piece of glass had been removed close to the catch. He at once roused the proprietor, Mr. H. A. Waters, and together they made an examination of the premises. On a table in the private bar was an empty drawer of the cash register, in which nearly £10 had been left overnight, and from the public bar some packets of cigarettes had also been taken. The thief or thieves had likewise helped themselves to lemonade and biscuits. A strange feature of the affair is that, while numerous matches had also been struck, a quantity of paper had been burned on the floor behind the counter. Whether this was done to better illuminate the bar, or for some other purpose, remains a mystery. In any case it is fortunate the place was not set on fire. Although Mr. Waters sleeps immediately overhead, he heard no noise, nor was his dog disturbed.

The *Wheatsheaf* had a refurbishment in the 1930s during which the colonnaded front was replaced with a new façade featuring larger glass windows (compare Figure 200 with Figure 201).

²²⁵ *West Surrey Times* 26 January 1889

²²⁶ *Surrey Advertiser* 2 December 1865



Figure 200. *Wheatsheaf Hotel* 1926

In 1944, the then manager, Edward Milbanke, had the renewal of his license refused by Woking Justices after an objection by the police. Mr Milbanke had been involved in the illegal trade of firearms. A member of the Home Guard, Mr Milbanke had obtained, from a member of Woking Constabulary, weapons which had been surrendered to the police, before selling them on to other members of the Home Guard. On appeal to the County Sessions, the license was renewed.²²⁷



Figure 201. *Wheatsheaf Hotel* c1965

²²⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 8 & 15 January, 12 February, 11 & 25 March & 1 April 1944

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Wheatsheaf Hotel</i>	
1850-56	Reuben John Percy (moved to <i>Albion Hotel</i>)
1857-58	William Smith
1858	James Percy
1859-60	G Smith
1860-61	Frederick Joseph Meeke
1864	Charles Gondell
1864-66	William Criddle
1866	William John Garrod
1867	Mr Wells
1870	Richard Dodgson
1872-83	Alfred Brighton (retired and then later moved to the <i>Royal Oak</i> , Knaphill)
1886-1894	Thomas Mortimore
1897-1918	Herbert Arthur Harry Waters
1919	James Gardiner
1920	Herbert Arthur Harry Waters
1921-23	Edwin Giles (secretary) ²²⁸ / Francis Gordon Wakeford (manager) (moved to the <i>Albion Hotel</i> and, later, to the <i>Goldsworth Arms</i> and the <i>Red House</i>)
1923-25	Edwin Giles (secretary) / Robert Robin Geering (manager)
1925-29	Edwin Giles (secretary) / Ernest Rees (manager)
1929-31	Edwin Giles / John Cotter
1931-47	Edward Cecil Milbanke / Colin Kingsley Jupp
1947-48	Colin Kingsley Jupp
1948-49	Colin Kingsley Jupp / George Charles Carey
1967	F Horrex, F L Kemp, K Luff, A Magee, K Rudden, M Wrenn, C A Battams, C Byrne, K Durkin, B Harris, K Rudden, A R Sowden, M Wrenn

²²⁸ From this time the license was held jointly by the Secretary of the Friary Brewery and a manager

White Hart Hotel [<1743-2012]

Aka Harts Horn

150 High Street, Old Woking.

The *White Hart* was an ancient pub, possibly dating from the 15th century. It was rebuilt in the late 19th century, as a two-storey brick building, although some parts may have been earlier. The pub was a local staging post and hosted the annual Charter Fair.

In 1743, Aaron Geal[e] possessed the *White Hart*. In his will made that year, he gave it to his son, also Aaron.²²⁹

To my son Aaron Geale and his heirs for ever all that my Copyhold Messuage or Tenement Out Buildings Yards Garden or Orchard with all and every the Appurts thereunto belonging situate lying and being in the Town of Wokeing aforesaid and butting or joining to the Buildings and Land of M^r Edward Lawford on the East and Land of Abel Walters Esq.^r on the South and to the Buildings and Land of Samuel Greenfield on the West and the Town Street on the North and is now part in my own possession and part in the tenure and occupation of John Bedford the younger and called and known by the name of Harts Horn and bearing the sign of the White Hart ...

1822 tied to West Surrey Brewery

Elkins & Co. brewery, of Guildford, and twelve tied houses (including the *White Hart*) were auctioned on 2nd August 1890. The *White Hart* was purchased by Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Ltd. for £1800.²³⁰

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses. In March 1905, the *White Hart* was described: 'fairly new, and had private bar, public room, good billiard room with lavatory and w.c. attached, coffee room private sitting room, smaller private room, living room, large kitchen and scullery combined, a separate larder and a wine cellar, four large bedrooms, four other bedrooms, servant's bedroom, bathroom (hot and cold), lavatory and small boxroom. There was a lock-up coachhouse, large open shed, four stalls and a loose box.'

In March 1905, a special sitting of the Licensing Justices for the Guildford Petty Sessional Division heard the objections to renewing the licenses in Woking Village. It was decided to renew the three full licences (*Crown & Anchor*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*) and refer the cases of the three beer houses (*Hand & Spear*, *Queen's Head*, *Red Lion*) to the compensation authority.²³¹

Closed in June 2012/2014 and now the White Hart Mews.

²²⁹ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Series PROB 11; Piece: 729, *Will of Aaron Geal*, 1743

²³⁰ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 August 1890

²³¹ *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

Proprietors/managers of the <i>White Hart Hotel</i>	
1743	John Bedford the younger
1780-87	William Stone
1788-1812	Allen Barnes
1815-20	John Howell
1820-22	Mrs Elizabeth Howell (widow of John)
1822	James Howell
1822-24	Charles Sanders
1824-27	Henry White
1829	J Shepard
1830	? Higgins
1831	? Sheppard
1840-46	Martha Jones
1847-80	Philip Penfold
1881	Frederick Arnott
1882	Thomas Richard Ward
1885	James Smith
1886-87	John Gale
1887-88	H W Webster
1889	Thomas Wilks Plaisted
1891-92	Arthur Trail
1893-1900	Edmund Springfield
1901	Frederick G Martyn
1902	Arthur John Corbett (Inn) / D T Richardson (Hotel)
1902	David Young Pinkerton
1903	Mrs Jessie Pinkerton
1903-04	James William Arthur George Harris
1904-07	John Sealy
1907-08	Charles T__born
1908-10	Frank Sparks
1910-12	Percy Dennis
1912-14	Bertie Gordon Bratchell
1914-39	Charles Gale
1939-54	Thomas Charles Elvidge (previously at <i>Robin Hood</i> , Knaphill)
1955-68	Richard J Cook

White Horse Hotel [<1749-1913]

Aka Old White Horse

Town Street, Old Woking.

The *White Horse* was one of Woking's oldest public houses. The first record of it is from 1749, when John Climps died and his son, Henry, was admitted to the premises at the Manor Court.²³² Henry died in 1750 and, in October 1751, Henry's widow, Elizabeth, surrendered the premises to John Chatfield of Ripley.

The records of Licensed Victuallers²³³ and the Land Tax²³⁴ tell us that, from at least as early as 1780 until 1792, John Mariner was the landlord and occupier of the *White Horse*. In 1762, John had married Mary Monger, daughter of Thomas Monger (of the *Rose & Crown* (see page 161) and then *Mongers* – later the *Crown & Anchor* (see page 75)).

After John Mariner, there were a number of short-stay licensees, until John Hooper arrived in 1819 and stayed until his death in 1843. John Hooper's illegitimate son, John Hooper Boylett, was later licensee at the *Cricketers*, *Westfield* and the *Fox & Hounds*.

After John Hooper, in the following 70 years until its close, the *White Horse* saw a further twenty-one licensees come and go. Some of them were recorded in the local press.

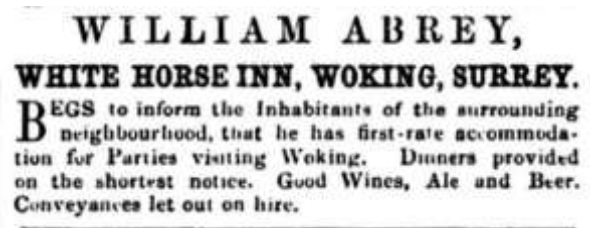


Figure 202. William Abrey advertisement 1858

In April 1861, James Gunner was charged with keeping his house open after 11 o'clock at night, on Good Friday. He was fined £1.²³⁵

Before 1877, the *White Horse* had been acquired and was tied to the West Surrey Brewery. Lascelles, Tickner & Co. of Guildford. Lascelles took over the West Surrey Brewery in 1878 (renaming it Woking Brewery).

Towards the end of its life the *White Horse* became known by the name *Ye Olde White Horse* as can be seen in the advertisement to the right and the c1905 postcard in Figure 204.



Figure 203. 1902 advertisement

²³² SHC, G97/5/41, *Court book of the manor of Woking: court baron and view of frankpledge* (5 May 1680 -4 Jan 1752)

²³³ SHC, QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1804]*

²³⁴ SHC, QS6/7 *Land Tax Records, (Woking), Surrey, England, 1780-1832*

²³⁵ *West Surrey Times* 13 April 1861



Figure 204. *White Horse* c1905

Following the Licensing Act 1904, magistrates began to look critically at renewals of licenses. In March 1905, the *White Horse* was described: ‘an old house, its accommodation consisted of a private bar, public bar, coffee room (approached from separate entrance), tap room (lighted by a skylight only), kitchen washroom, and large clubroom (with entrance from the garden), on the bedroom floor one combined bed and bathroom, two large double-bedded rooms, one good-sized single bedroom and a man’s bedroom. The stabling was two single stalls and a loose box, and a coachhouse. The house was old-fashioned and the rooms were low, some of the bedrooms varying from 6ft 6in to 7ft.’

In March 1905, a special sitting of the Licensing Justices for the Guildford Petty Sessional Division heard the objections to renewing the licenses in Woking Village. It was decided to renew the three full licences (*Crown & Anchor*, *White Hart*, *White Horse*) and refer the cases of the three beer houses (*Hand & Spear*, *Queen’s Head*, *Red Lion*) to the compensation authority.²³⁶

The *White Horse* closed in 1913 when the licence was refused. William Buckland, the landlord, sold off surplus furniture, pianoforte, bagatelle table, etc at auction on 17th December 1913.²³⁷

In 1923, the *White Horse* site was purchased by Conway West, motor engineers. Part of it was sold, in 1926, to Woking Council to make way for road widening and construction of a bypass (which did not materialise). Eventually, it was pulled down.

²³⁶ *West Surrey Times* 11 March 1905

²³⁷ *West Surrey Times* 13 December 1913

Proprietors/managers of the <i>White Horse</i>	
1780-92	John Mariner
1793-97	James Davey
1801-02	John Whitburn
1802-04	Thomas Sturt
1805-17	Joseph Brown
1818	James Etherington
1819-43	John Hooper
1843-45	Mrs Elizabeth Hooper [widow of John]
1846	Thomas Stilwell
1847-48	William Robert Elkins
1848-52	Richard Stilwell
1852-54	William Johnson
1854-56	Charles Davis
1856-57	James Holden
1858-59	William Abrey
1860-61	James Gunner
1865-68	John Rickards
1870-75	Mrs Harriett Rickards [widow of John] (moved to the <i>Prince Albert</i> , Guildford)
1877-78	Mrs Lydia Stonehouse
1879-86	Charles Edmund Ham
1889-90	Charles Henry Croker
1891	Charles Street
1893-95	Robert Holmes
1896	George Pugsley
1898-99	Mrs Sarah Heath
1901	Thomas Eales
1901-07	Richard Rose
1907-11	George Rowson
1911-13	William Buckland

Woking Station Refreshment Room [1845-]

Woking Station.

Woking Station was partially rebuilt in 1845, when the Guildford branch line was added. The refreshment room, located on the central 'island' platforms, probably dates from this time. It was intended for the refreshment of travellers and had extended opening times compared to public-houses. Outside of normal licensed hours, the doors were locked and customers had to show a ticket in order to be served.

The refreshment room was owned by the London & South-Western Railway and (at least later) were managed on their behalf by a contractor, the profits being shared. In 1857, a Mr Jay was granted a license on understanding that it 'was to be used as a refreshment room and that only'.²³⁸



Figure 205. Woking Station Refreshment Room
(‘DINING ROOM’ can be made out on the door glass left of picture)

An official of the contractor would hold licenses for several locations (initially Waterloo and Woking, increasing in number as the rail network grew). The contractor employed waiters and barmaids who managed and operated the rooms. From 1887 until 1931, the contract was held by the firm of Spiers and Pond Ltd. In 1876, the *Surrey Advertiser*, reviewing the *Criterion* restaurant in Piccadilly, opined ‘Mess^{rs} Spiers & Pond long since upset the miserable practice in vogue for years at our railway stations, by which the souls of hungry and thirsty travellers were vexed.’

It appears that soon the inevitable happened and the rules around serving travellers were abused by customers and staff alike. In January 1891 three men were summoned for ‘obtaining drink at the refreshment room at the

²³⁸ *West Surrey Times* 7 March 1857

Woking Railway Station, during prohibited hours, by representing that they were travellers'. They were fined £1, including costs.

In January 1898, there was an incident whereby a man, who had previously been drinking, and arguing, in one of the refreshment rooms fell under a train and was killed. At the inquest, the Coroner criticised the refreshment rooms, saying it was 'a rascally bad system'. He had been in these bars sometimes when he had been perfectly disgusted with what he had seen, and if he had seen such things in a public-house he should have mentioned the matter to the authorities. 'They were nothing in the world but drinking saloons. Such bars were not meant for the use of performing dogs, or for a place where loafers might booze all evening. They were really intended for the use of *bona fide* travellers.'²³⁹

Other offences concerning 'selling intoxicating liquor to a drunken person' and 'serving alcohol during closing hours' were heard by the magistrates in 1907, 1909 and in 1911.

In 1931, the contract for the refreshment rooms was taken on by Frederick Hotels Ltd.

After the Second World War, it appears that accommodation was provided for live-in staff, as they are listed in the Electoral Registers as being resident there.

In 1998, there were two licensed refreshment rooms at Woking: *Stop Gap* on platform 1 and the *Lemon Tree* on the island platforms 2 & 3.

EXCESSIVE CHARGES AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—I have often wondered, while refreshing myself at one of the railway refreshment rooms, how it is the third-class travelling public have so long endured the fleecing they get therein by paying 4d. for a cup of tea, 3d. for a bottle of gingerbeer, 2d. for about half-a-dozen spoonfuls of ale, while eatables are equally dear. I suppose, like myself, they know not of a remedy, and so remain inactive and indifferent.

But, sir, by recent action at the Brewster Sessions at Rochester and Holyhead, it is evident that if our magistrates would only use their powers, the prices of refreshments could be regulated by the simple and effective process of refusal to renew the license till the applicant promised to charge the third-class travelling public a price for refreshments that is fair to both parties, or, better still, to set up third-class refreshment rooms apart from the present ones, with prices accordingly.

No doubt, the high rent paid by the caterer is, in a measure, the chief regulating factor of the prices; but, however that may be, it is evident there is a want of consideration on the part of both railway and catering authorities towards the third-class travellers, whose pockets ought to be more kindly considered, especially as it is out of the same pockets that two-thirds of the big dividends are derived.

In conclusion, I am bold enough to predict that if ever third-class refreshment bars, or rooms, at railway stations are set up at all important towns (and I see no reason why there should not be such), such a boon will become so popular, and will be so patronised that each room will be a gold mine to the owners.—Yours truly,

T. STARE.

Woking, 29th August, 1900.

²³⁹ *West Surrey Times* 14 January 1898

Licensees/managers of the <i>Woking Station Refreshment Rooms</i> ²⁴⁰	
1857	____ Jay
1863	William Henry Clark
1892	Joshua Ellis ²⁴¹
1903-11	Ernest Frederick Bugler
1917-31	Amos Piper
1931-49	Thomas Henry Rowe (Frederick Hotels Ltd)
1945	Hilda M M Hopkins*
1946	Dorothy M Green, Hilda M M Hopkins, Bella MacDonald*
1947	Mary Donoghue, Jean C Farrell, Bella MacDonald*
1948	Rosina S C Cairns, Mary Donoghue, Jean C Farrell (Frederick Hotels)*
1949	William Henry Johnson (British Transport Commission)

* Live-in staff, not licensees

²⁴⁰ An official of the contractor would hold licenses for several locations and was not resident at Woking. Staff employed by the contractor would run the bars day-to-day

²⁴¹ 1892 List of Licensed Victuallers shows Joshua Ellis (of Spiers & Pond) as licensee of Woking, Richmond, Kingston and Mortlake Stations refreshment rooms as well as of Richmond Cricket Club

Yates [2002-] aka Slug & Lettuce

5-7 Chobham Road, Woking.

Numbers 5 and 7 Chobham Road, Woking were built in about 1875. In 1882, they were owned by Mrs Elizabeth Daws, widow, who also owned the *Red House Hotel*²⁴².

In 2002, No.s 5 (then 5a & 5b) and 7 Chobham Road were converted into a wine bar, trading as Yates.

Yates is Britain's oldest pub chain. Peter Yates, the founder, opened the first Yates Wine Lodge in Oldham in 1884.

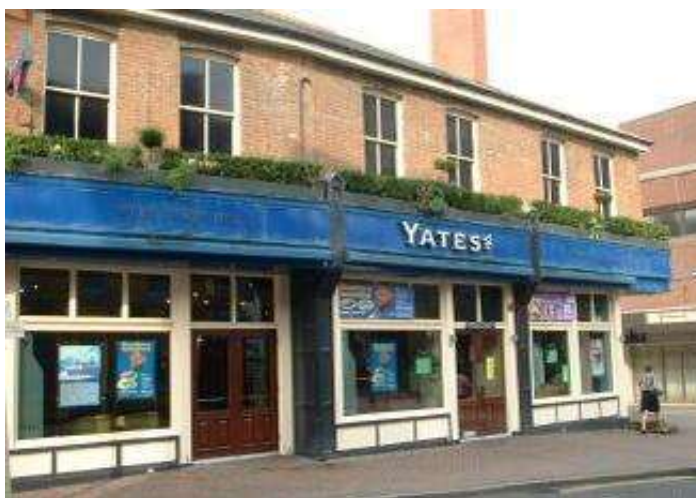


Figure 206. Yates

In April 2005, Yates Group plc was approached by the Laurel Pub Company and a £200 million merger was completed on 20th May. A few weeks later, Laurel bought many of the sites belonging to the bankrupt SFI group who owned Slug & Lettuce.

In 2011, Laurel Pub Company was bought by the Stonegate Pub Company. Yates in Woking was rebranded as a *Slug & Lettuce*, in 2016.



Figure 207. Slug & Lettuce 2020

²⁴² SHC 6198/13/1 *Parish of Woking: Valuation, Rating and other Parish Records (1843-1936): Valuation list 1882*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

British Newspaper Archive

Brewery History Society <http://breweryhistory.com/>

Iain Wakeford <https://www.wokinghistory.org/>

Richard & Rosemary Christophers

London Metropolitan Archives

National Archives, Kew

Surrey History Centre

National Library of Scotland <https://maps.nls.uk>

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

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