

THE HISTORY OF ROYAL OAK FARM

INTRODUCTION

Royal Oak Farm sat in what is now the south-east corner of the London-Southampton railway line crossing Trigg's Lane. It was converted into a hotel in the 1920s. In the 1960s, it was demolished and the houses of Trigg's Close built on the site.

Origins

The earliest depiction of what would become known as Royal Oak Farm, is on John Remnant's 1719 map of the Manor of Woking.¹

It also appears on John Rocque's 1768 map of Surrey (right, circled). The building shown is not named on either map.

In the Woking Tithe Apportionment of 1840, the farm is shown on the accompanying map² (below), the farmstead recorded as 'yard and buildings'. The farm was then owned

and occupied by William Trigg; the extent of the land owned is outlined in red³. It appears that when the railway came through, in 1838, it cut the farm in two. The area around the farm is shown as Royal Oak Green.



Figure 1. John Rocque's 1768 map of Surrey

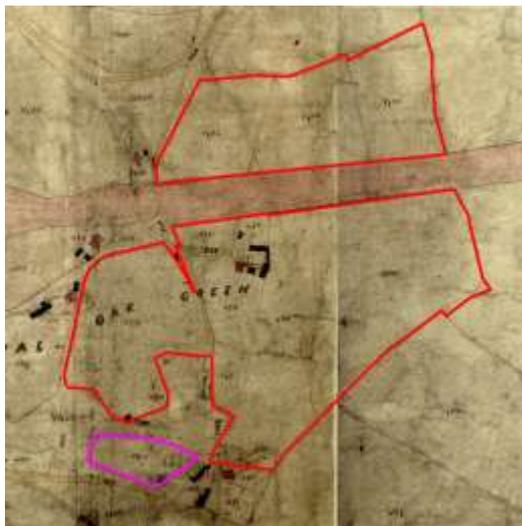


Figure 2. Woking tithe map, 1840



Figure 3. OS map, 1871

¹ SHC, G97/5/63/1, *Map of the Manor of Woking, surveyed by John Remnant 1719*

² SHC, 6198/13/107, *Woking Tithe Map, 1840*

³ The area outlined in pink was rented from Sarah Tickner – later known as Tickner's Plat

The 1871 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the name of the farm as Lysee Farm.^{4,5} This is the name the farm was known by up until about 1880.

The farm was held of the Manor of Woking and in the Manor Court Books is referred to as Lysse from 1769 to 1867.

The 1851 and 1861 censuses both refer to the farm as Royal Oak Farm. It appears as Lysee Farm in the 1871 census, before reverting to Royal Oak Farm in the 1881-1921 censuses. It is unnamed in the 1841 census.

The 1870 OS Plan shows it as Lysee Farm and the 1895 (and later) plans as Royal Oak Farm.

The Woking electoral registers record the name as Lysee Farm from 1895 until 1908 and then as Royal Oak Farm from 1909. [prior to 1895, it was referred to as 'copyhold house & garden']

In 1884, the *West Surrey Times* refers to it as 'Royal Oak Farm, formerly Lysee Farm'.

Lysee (or Lysse) Farm was a copyhold property, held of the Lord of the Manor of Woking. An annual rent was due to the Lord of the Manor – also, 'Heriot when it shall happen⁶, Suit of Court⁷ and other Services and Customs therefore formerly due and of right accustomed'.

RICHARD HUNTINGFORD

The Woking Manor Court Book, between 1765 and 1874, describes Lysse Farm as 'formerly in the occupation of Richard Huntingford'.^{8,9} It is likely that he was the first occupant of the farm.

There was a family line of successive Richard Huntingfords living in Worplesdon, from the 17th to 19th centuries. The first was born in 1590 (in Farnham, Surrey); his 3rd grandson was born in 1738 and died in 1813.

COLLYER FAMILY

John Collyer of Croydon held Lysse Farm from before 1765. When John Collyer died, in January 1769, his daughter, Mary, inherited the farm. Mary was by then married to John Bath.

JOHN BATH

John Bath of Croydon held Lysse Farm, of the Manor of Woking, from 1769 (when his wife inherited it) until his death, in 1806. His tenant, from at least as early as 1780 until 1783, was Robert Bonsy. In 1783, James Trigg took occupancy of the farm as tenant. When John Bath died, in 1806, Lysse

⁴ The derivation of the name is not known, however Lyse is a fairly common surname in Surrey and 'Lysee' may be a mistranscription of Lyse's

⁵ In the early 19th century Woking Manor Court records, the farm is referred to by the name of 'Lysse'

⁶ When a copyhold tenant died, a tribute was due to the Lord of the Manor, usually the 'best beast'

⁷ Copyholders were required to attend meetings of the Manor Court

⁸ SHC, G97/5/44, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1772-1793)

⁹ SHC, G97/5/46, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1803-1813); SHC, G97/5/50, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1862-1890)

Farm was inherited by his daughter, Mary - his only surviving child and then the wife of William Clark.⁹

JAMES TRIGG

James Trigg was recorded as a farmer in Woking in 1806 and as a Jury-qualified freeholder as early as 1786¹⁰ (this may actually have been his father [also James] who died in 1796). He purchased the property, along with some other parcels of land, from William Clark and his wife, Mary, in 1807¹¹, although he had occupied the farm as tenant since at least 1785. The purchase price was £500, which James had on mortgage from Robert Donald, nurseryman.

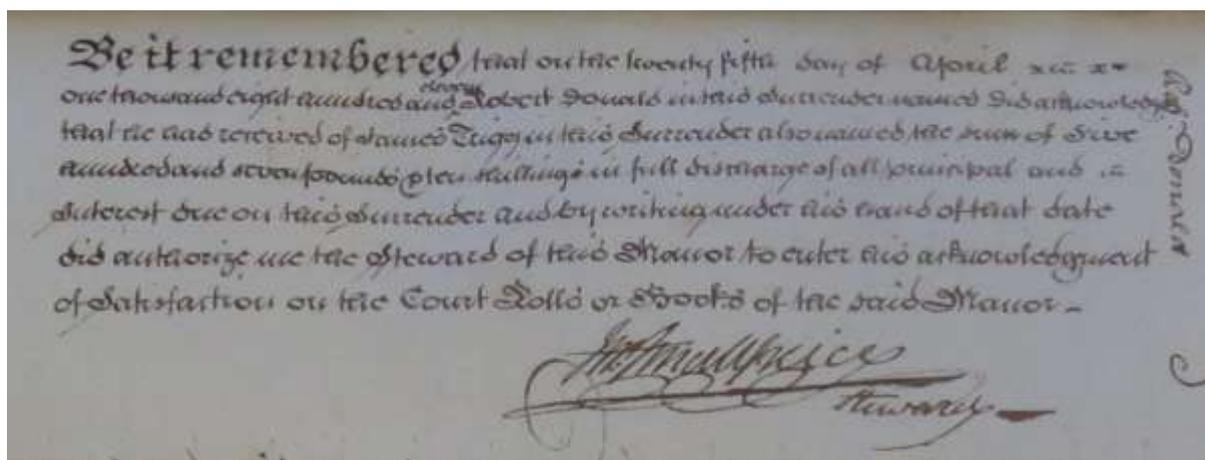


Figure 4. Woking Manor Court Book extract

The fine on admission to the property was £33 17s 11d. An annual rent of 8s 1d was due to the Lord of the Manor – also, ‘Heriot when it shall happen¹², Suit of Court and other Services and Customs therefore formerly due and of right accustomed’.

Under the various names of Lysse Farm, Lysee Farm, Royal Oak Farm and Farm Hotel, the property remained in the Trigg family for the next 160 years.

An early proposal for a railway from London to Southampton came from Robert Johnson and Abel Rous Dottin, member of parliament for Southampton. A prospectus was published on 23 October 1830.

The London and South Western Railway Act 1834 (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. lxxxviii) received royal assent on 25 July 1834. James Trigg sold five acres of the farm to the London and Southampton Railway Company.¹³

¹⁰ SHC, QS3/10A/4-6, Surrey, *Jury-Qualified Freeholders and Copyholders*, 1696-1824

¹¹ SHC, G97/5/46, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1803-1813)

¹² When a copyhold tenant died, a tribute was due to the Lord of the Manor, usually the ‘best beast’

¹³ SHC, G97/5/50, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1862-1890)

James Trigg died in 1838; in his will, he left property in the parish of Woking to his sons, James and William, and his three daughters, Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth¹⁴.

WILLIAM TRIGG

William Trigg inherited Lysee Farm from his father, James Trigg, in 1838. James refers to it by that name in his will¹⁴. William's sister, Sarah, inherited Goldsworth Farm, which the 1840 tithe award records her as owning and William as occupying (as well as Lysee Farm) – part of some 23 acres he was renting from her in 1840¹⁵.

Name	Age (M)	Age (F)	Profession/ employment	Born in Surrey
William Trigg	39		Farmer	Y
Mary do.		37		Y
William do.	7			Y
Elizabeth do.		5		Y
Sarah do.		3		Y
John do.	2			Y
Mary Ann do.		2 mths		Y
James Nottridge	31		Ag Lab	Y
John do.	15		Ag Lab	Y
Sarah Daborn		14	F.S.	Y

Table 1 1841 Census return for Royal Oak Farm

Name	Relation to Head	Marital status	Age (M)	Age (F)	Profession/ employment	Where Born
William Trigg	Head	Mar	49		Farmer of 62 acres,	Surrey, Woking
Mary do.	Wife	Mar		47	employing 3 labrs	do. Chobham
William do.	Son	U	17		Farmer's son	Woking
Sarah do.	Daur			13	Scholar	do.
John do.	Son		11		do.	do.
Mary Ann do.	Daur			10		do.
Walter do.	Son		4			do.
James Nottridge	Head	Mar	44		Labourer	do.
Sarah do.	Wife	Mar		34		do.
Mary do.	Daur			4		do.
William do.	Son	twins	2			do.
John do.	Son		2			do.
Richard Howard	Head	U	24		Labourer	do.
John Nottridge	Head	U	40		Do.	do.

Table 2 1851 Census return for Royal Oak Farm

¹⁴ LMA, DW/PA/5/1838/31

¹⁵ SHC, 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, 1841

Name	Relation to Head	Marital status	Age (M)	Age (F)	Profession/ employment	Where Born
William Trigg	Head	Mar	59		Farmer of 60 acres,	Surrey, Woking
Mary do.	Wife	Mar		47	employing 3 men	do. Chobham
William do.	Son	Un	27		Grocer	Woking
Sarah do.	Daur	Un		23	Farmer's Dau	do.
John do.	Son		21		Farmer's Son	do.
Mary Ann do.	Daur			20	Farmer's Dau	do.
Walter do.	Son		14		Scholar	do.
James Lee	Head	Mar	32		Farm Bailiff	Surrey, Bramley
Eliza do.	Wife	Mar		35		do. Woking
Clare do.	Daur			5	Scholar	do. Woking
Mark do.	Son		3			do. Woking
William Hall	Head	U	24		Agricultural Labour	do. Woking
William Collyer	Head	Mar	54		Do. do.	do. Woking
Sarah do.	Wife	Mar		61		do. Woking
Matthew Oak	Lodger	Un	38		Agricultural Labour	do. Woking

Table 3 1861 Census return for Royal Oak Farm

When Sarah Trigg died, in 1863, her estate was put up for sale.¹⁶ It appears that the bulk of it, including Goldworth Farm, was purchased by William Trigg.

Name	Relation to Head	Marital status	Age (M)	Age (F)	Profession/ employment	Where Born
William Trigg	Head	Mar	68		Farmer of 62 acres,	Surrey, Woking
Mary do.	Wife	Mar		67	employing 2 men, 1 boy	do. Chobham
Mary Ann do.	Daur			20	Farmer's Daughter	do. Woking
Walter do.	Son		14		Do. Son	do. Woking

Table 4 1871 Census return for Royal Oak Farm

William Trigg died in 1874. In accordance with his will, his real estate was sold at auction.¹⁷

JOHN TRIGG

Lysee Farm (Lot 3 in the auction) was described as: ‘a compact copyhold farm, with farmhouse and convenient buildings and with 14 acres of land’. Bidding started at £800 and the farm was bought by William’s son, John, for £1,450.¹⁸ William’s son, Walter, purchased Lot 5 (3 pieces of arable land) and William’s daughter, Mary Ann, purchased Lot 8 “Goldsworth Farm”, a freehold farm of 7½ acres, for £800.

The land (or some of it) that Walter Trigg bought had previously been part of the copyhold land associated with Lysse Farm. This purchase reduced the overall size of the copyhold land of the farm to 13 acres 1 rood and 21

¹⁶ PPR, 1863/466, *Will of Sarah Trigg*

¹⁷ PPR, 1874/293, *Will of William Trigg*

¹⁸ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 July 1874

perches and the quit rent¹⁹ was according reduced from 8s 1d to 5s 6d, the remaining 2s 7d to be paid by Walter for the land he had purchased.²⁰

It appears to be at about this time that the farm came to be known as Royal Oak Farm, as this is how it is recorded in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 censuses and on the 1895 OS Plan.²¹

In May 1882, a number of plots of land, referred to as the "Lysee" building estate and the "Royal Oak" building estate were advertised for sale at auction. It is unclear if this sale went ahead. The 1895 OS Plan does not show any development other than that of Royal Oak Road, which was part of the farm; however the farm appears for sale in 1884 and 1889 and on both occasions was advertised still with its entire 14 acres.

It appears that John Trigg ran into financial difficulties. In December 1875, he had taken a loan, secured on the farm, for £700 from Isaac Smithers of Hambledon. This is recorded as being paid off, by Henry Roake, of New Inn, Middlesex in February 1877.²² In 1884, the farm was put up for auction 'by direction of the Mortgagee under power of sale' - John had defaulted on his mortgage payments.

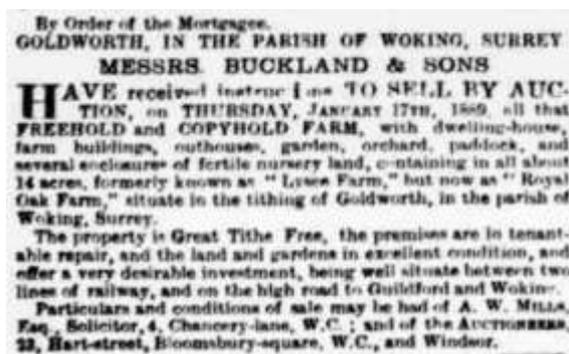
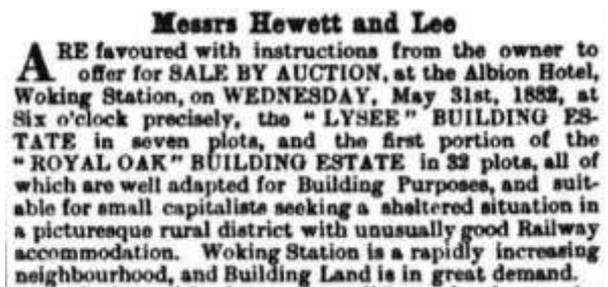


Figure 5. *West Surrey Times* 1 Jan 1889



West Surrey Times 27 May 1882

By direction of the Mortgagee under power of Sale.
WOKING, SURREY.

Within 15 minutes' walk of the S. W. Railway Station.

A complete COPYHOLD FARM, with small portion freehold, generally known as Royal Oak Farm, but formerly as Lysee Farm, situate in the parish of Woking, and in the occupation of Mr. John Trigg, comprising a substantial 10-Roomed DWELLING HOUSE, Farmstead, and convenient Buildings. Highly-cultivated Garden, Orchard, and Paddock, and the whole containing about 14 acres of fertile arable, or nursery land, which

Mr. F. N. Cunningham

IS instructed to Sell by Auction, at the White Lion Hotel, Guildford, on TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1884, at 3 o'clock, punctually.

Possession can be obtained at Michaelmas. May be viewed on application to the tenant, Mr. Trigg.

Plans and conditions may be obtained at the farm; at the White Lion Hotel, Guildford; or of A. W. MILLS, Esq., Solicitor, 1, Old Sergeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C.; or at the Victoria Auction Rooms, 44A, Wilton road, Pimlico, S.W., close to Victoria Station.

Figure 6. *West Surrey Times* 26 July 1884

John's brother-in-law, Frederick William Abraham (who had married John's sister, Mary Ann Trigg),²³ purchased the property, on 1 November, 1884 for £1,060 10s. It was then referred to as 'formerly

¹⁹ A rent paid by a freeholder or copyholder in lieu of services that might otherwise have been required by the Lord of the Manor

²⁰ SHC, G97/5/50, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1862-1890)

²¹ In the 1896 electoral roll, it is still recorded as Lysee Farm

²² SHC, G97/5/50, *Court book of the manor of Woking* (1862-1890)

²³ Frederick's sister, Margaret, had also married John & Mary Ann's brother, Walter Trigg

known by the name of "Lysee" and now known as "Royal Oak" Farm'. Frederick took out a mortgage of £900 with the same above mentioned Henry Roake of Middlesex. The 1888 Rates valuation list shows John still as owner and occupier²⁴, so Frederick may have leased the farm back to him.

'Stolen pipe'

In 1883, John Trigg's wife, Celia, was accused of having stolen a Meerschaum pipe.²⁵ At the first hearing, in July, before the Guildford Borough Bench, Celia was committed to go to trial at the Borough Assizes; bail was allowed.

In October, at the trial, she was acquitted, the Grand Jury deciding that there was no case to answer.

The initial hearing is interesting in that it tells us that John Trigg was known as John Brown 'at Woking' and was also known by the surname Tichbourne.

THE MICHAELMAS QUARTER SESSIONS
 For the borough was held on Monday, before J. Morgan Howard, Esq., Q. C., the Recorder. The Mayor Alderman Upperton, Dr. Stedman, Mr. Onslow, M.P., and other gentlemen also occupied seats on the Bench.—The calendar contained only one case, *Celia Triggs*, a married woman, residing at Woking, being indicted for stealing a meerschaum pipe, value £2, the property of a Mr. James Wynn.—Mr. Mark Dowton was chosen foreman.
 The Recorder in his charge congratulated the Grand Jury upon the absence of crime in the borough, as evidenced by the fact that there was only one case in the calendar. With regard to that case, the Recorder read the depositions, and the jury retired. After a considerable absence, the foreman returned into court, stating that the grand jury found "No Bill" against the prisoner.
 Mr. Lilley, who was instructed to defend the prisoner, said he could not allow the Court to retire without making one or two observations. The Court would excuse him for pressing upon their attention the fact that the defendant had for nearly 30 years borne a high and irreproachable character in the position she occupied, and had been known not only for her integrity, but for her general feeling of kindness and consideration. He had a witness present who could prove that, on the evening in question, the defendant proceeded to Stoke Park to search for the prosecutor in order to restore him the pipe.
 The Recorder, interposing, said the case was not before the Court, and Mr. Lilley's remarks were consequently out of order. The Grand Jury, in their discretion, had acquitted the prisoner, and that fact was sufficient proof of her innocence, and exonerated her from the charge.
 The Grand Jury were then discharged, and the Court was closed in the usual manner.

A DEAR PIPE—Mrs. Celia Trigg, wife of a farmer living at Woking, was charged with stealing a meerschaum pipe, value £2, the property of James Wynn, gas engineer, Alresford.—Mr. Durbidge appeared for the defendant.—Complainant stated that on the 9th inst. he visited Guildford with his mother, and went to the Dolphin with a Mrs. Puttock's son, and subsequently himself, with Mr. and Mrs. Trigg, went to a Mrs. Puttock's house to tea, by invitation. He (complainant) laid his pipe by the side of his cup. On returning from the back door, after a temporary absence, Mr. and Mrs. Trigg and his pipe had gone. He communicated with the police. The pipe produced was the same, and when new he gave £3 for it.—By Mr. Durbidge: First charged Mrs. Trigg. Had been to the Foresters' Fête. Drank at the Dolphin for some time, but believed he was sober. Did not ask Mrs. Trigg to take care of his pipe for him. Was invited to go to Trigg's house on the following Wednesday.—By the Bench: We had agreed to go to Stoke-park together. Trigg gave me his name as "John Brown."—Mrs. Puttock, Pannel's-terrace, saw Mr. and Mrs. Trigg leave the room during the absence of the complainant, but did not see them take the pipe, nor heard anything said about it.—P.C. Boon, from information received, went to the defendant's house, Lysee Farm, Goldsworth-road, Woking Station, and told her that her husband was suspected of stealing the pipe. She said it was not stolen, adding, "The man asked me to take charge of the pipe until we got to the farm, as we were going to the fête together. We did not see them, and having a chance to ride back we left earlier than we intended." At his request she produced and handed the pipe to him.—By Mr. Durbidge: I have heard Trigg called "John Brown" and "Tichbourne."—By the Bench: The husband came into the house while I was there, and denied all knowledge of the pipe, and the defendant, at the same time, said that her husband knew nothing about it.—Mr. Durbidge submitted that there was no evidence to show that the pipe was stolen or concealed, but rather that the defendant intended to return it on the following Wednesday.—After considering the evidence for some time the Mayor said they had decided to send the case for trial.—Defendant: I never stole the pipe, the man put it into my hands.—Bail was allowed, defendant in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

Figure 7. *Surrey Advertiser* 23 July 1883

Figure 8. *West Surrey Times*
 27 October 1883

The farm was again put up for auction 'by direction of the Mortgagee under power of sale' in 1889. The 1891 census shows John Trigg and his wife,

²⁴ SHC, 6198/13/3, *Rates: Valuation List Woking 1888*

²⁵ Meerschaum is a soft, white, porous mineral, a hydrated magnesium silicate also called sepiolite, that is famous for being carved into tobacco pipes. The German name "meerschaum" translates to "sea-foam," referring to the belief that it was created from solidified foam of the sea. The material was prized for its ability to create a cool, dry smoke, and for how it changes colour over time from white to shades of yellow, orange, and brown.

Celia, still occupying the farm.

The 1901 census shows that John Trigg was living with Frederick and his family and his employment was given as nursery labourer – his wife, Celia, having died in 1893. The farm was then in the possession of John’s brother-in-law, Frederick William Abraham (or his wife, Mary Ann - see below).

FREDERICK WILLIAM ABRAHAM

William Gardener Abraham was born in Portsea, Hampshire, in 1816. He moved to Woking in the late 1860s. William lived at No. 11 Woking High Street from 1868 until about 1875. He was a nurseryman and, when his son, Frederick William Abraham, married Mary Ann Trigg in 1877, was described as ‘of Goldsworth Nursery’.

Frederick and Mary Ann married in Brixton. Afterwards, they appear to have remained in Brixton – their two daughters were both born and baptised there, in 1880 and 1882. In the 1881 census, Mary Ann’s brother, Walter Trigg, and his wife are shown living with them.

In 1884, Frederick returned to Woking, occupying one of Gordon Villas in Goldsworth Road. With a capital of £70, he set up business as an auctioneer.

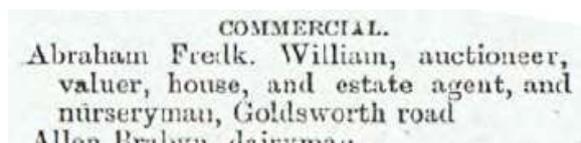


Figure 9. Entry in Althorp’s 1888 Almanack & Directory

That same year, on 1 November, Frederick purchased the Royal Oak Farm, from his brother-in-law, John Trigg, for £1,060 10s, taking out a mortgage for £900. John Trigg stayed on as tenant.

On 28th August 1893, Frederick Abraham obtained the enfranchisement of the farm (i.e. he purchased the freehold from the Lord of the Manor), for the sum of £332 6s 1d.²⁶ He had applied for this in April the same year.

In 1894/5, Frederick was declared bankrupt. He came up for Public Examination before the Guildford Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday 15th January 1895.²⁷ He owed £1,771 7s 3d as detailed below.

	Owing	Value of Securities	Surplus/Shortfall
Fully-Secured debts	£350	£600	£250 (carried)
Part-Secured Debts	£556	£250	-£306
Unsecured Debts	£865 7s 3d		-£865 7s 3d
Totals	£1,771 7s 3d	£600	£1,171 7s 3d

²⁶ SHC, G97/5/61 (45/2), *Mr F W Abraham’s Enfranchisement*, 28 August 1893

²⁷ Two newspaper reports of the hearing differ in some of the details.

Frederick's assets were valued at £6 8s 3d, leaving a deficiency of £1,164 19s. He blamed his failure on 'poor seasons and heavy payments for law costs in connection with the mortgage on the Royal Oak Farm'. On 31st August 1893, 3 acres and 19 perches of the farm's land was sold to the London & South Western Railway Company²⁸ for £1,850 but, after satisfying the claims of the mortgagees for capital, interest and costs, there remained only £39.

Of the unsecured debts, £335 9s 2d was stated to be owing to Frederick's wife being money she had lent him between 1879 and 1890.²⁹ Mary Ann was stated to then be holding Royal Oak Farm on a seven-year lease (presumably starting from when it was sold) and Frederick was acting as her farm manager.

From 1895 until at least 1914, Royal Oak Farm was owned by H E Davie [sic]³⁰. It was still occupied by Mary Ann and Frederick William Abraham. The 1914 rates valuation list³¹ shows the owner as H Davies but crossed out and replaced by 'Mrs Abraham, M A', so Mary Ann bought back the freehold shortly after the list was produced.

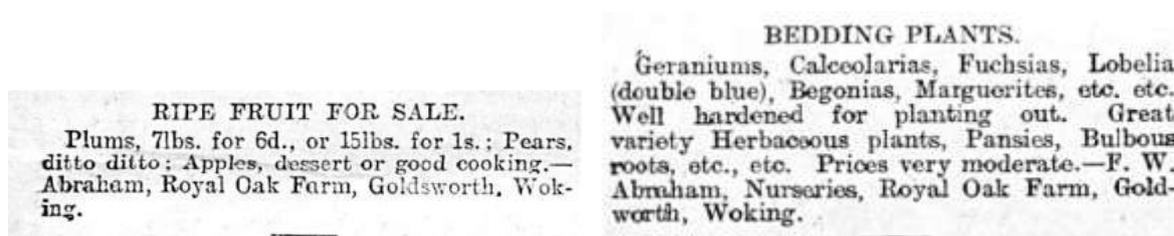


Figure 10. Advertisements 1907

Mary Ann Abraham died in 1920. The farm then passed to their daughter, Eva (aka Evelyn). Frederick lived with Eva and her husband, George Farmer James Peters, until 1926. After this, he and his other (unmarried) daughter, Mary Agnes, moved to Devon.

Frederick William Abraham died in Newton Abbot, Devon, in 1943, aged 96.

²⁸ SHC, G97/5/61 (49/6), Letter from London & South Western Railway Company to Mess.rs Smallpeice & Co., Solicitors, Guildford, 6 December 1893

²⁹ This is remarkable as The Married Women's Property Act 1882 (that allowed married women to own property, including their wages and earnings, as their separate property rather than it automatically belonging to their husbands) came into being after their marriage

³⁰ Henry W Davie of New Inn, Strand, London was Frederick's solicitor

³¹ SHC, 618/13/9a, *Woking Rates Valuation List* 1914

Development

In April 1890, 94 plots of land, in what was then being called the Royal Oak Estate, were put up for auction. The vendor is not named in the newspaper reports.



OS Plan, 1895

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Baker and Sons sold by auction, at Goldworth, near Woking, on Monday last, 94 plots of freehold building land and several shops, situate on the Royal Oak Estate. The sale took place in a marquee erected on the estate, and the auctioneer was Mr. Albert Baker, who soon disposed of the lots in a business-like way. The weather being fine there was a good attendance. The first lot, a valuable freehold shop plot, with a frontage of 60ft. to the Goldworth-road, and a depth of about 127 feet, realised £37. The second lot, with a frontage of 18ft. and a depth of 130ft., realised £19. The next seven lots were sold for £17 each, and the six following lots varied from £21 to £25. Lots 15 to 22, having a depth of about 135ft., fetched £14 each; lots 23 to 25, £12 10s.; and 26 to 41, from £10 10s. to £11 10s. each. Lot 42, which was a valuable corner plot, with a frontage of 30ft. to the Royal Oak-road, and a return frontage of 150ft. to Elm-road, realised £18 10s.; and the next, with a frontage of 16ft. to Elm-road, and a depth of about 155ft., fetched £10. From lot 43 to 65, the prices ranged from £8 to £10 10s.; and lot 67, a valuable corner plot, was knocked down at £16 10s. Lots 70 to 73 were disposed of for £12 each; and the next 14 were withdrawn. The lots from 83 to 94 were sold, the first four realising £12 each, and the last three £13 10s. Mr. John Brunakill, 13, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London, was the solicitor for the vendor.

Surrey Advertiser 3 May 1890

The 1895 OS Plan (above) shows that the land previously belonging to the farm, north of the railway, had been sold for development and the houses of Royal Oak Road were in the process of being built.

FARM HOTEL

After Mary Ann Abraham died in 1920. Royal Oak Farm passed to her and Frederick's daughter, Eva, who, in 1912, had married George Farmer James Peters.

The 1934 OS Plan shows a new house in the south-west corner of the plot. This was built in about 1912, probably by Eva and George. Originally it was named *Bann-a-Boo*.

By 1924, Eva and George had converted the farm into an hotel. It appears that the outbuildings were demolished and new accommodation blocks built in their place which were connected to the original farmhouse.



Figure 11. OS Plan, 1934

Advertisements began appearing in the local press in March 1925.

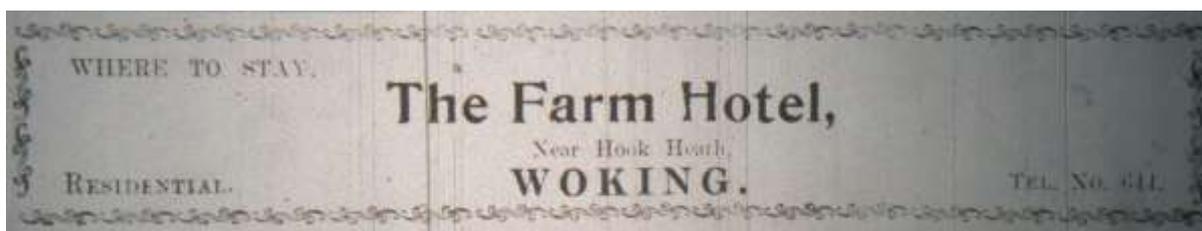


Figure 12. 1925 advertisement



Figure 13. Farm Hotel, 1930s

From c.1930, Margaret Kate Farr was the manager of the hotel. The hotel, which traded as The Farm Hotel (Woking) Ltd, appears to have been a residential hotel. Many of the guests were long term residents – most stayed long enough to register as residents for the purposes of voting. Thomas Allen Bradley was the longest staying guest - from 1928, initially with his wife, but then as a widower until 1963.

Name	Dates
Thomas Allen Bradley	1928-63
Miss Agnes M Campbell	1934-57
Thomas Scarborough Dudding	1928-38
Florence Sybil Francis	1928-38
Kate Margaret Anderson	1931-38
Mrs Mabel E McCord	1942-55
Mr & Mrs Roland Kurn	1945-58
Major Guy Frederick Anson Gale	1950-65

Table 5 Some of the longer-staying residents

The hotel seemed to be popular with retired military officers. Military residents included: Maj Gen & Mrs Clifford Geake, Col & Mrs Quinn Harris, Col Langford N Lloyd, Col & Mrs Rennie Sutcliffe, Maj Guy F A Gale, Maj John W Cobb, Maj & Mrs Frank Marriott, Capt Cecil M Leatham.

The Farm Hotel closed in 1965 and was subsequently demolished for the development of Trigg's Close.

Dates	Owner	Occupier/Tenant
c.1750	Richard Huntingford	
-1769	John Collyer	
1769-1779	John Bath	
<1780-1783		Robert Bonsy
1785-1806	John Trigg	John Trigg
1806-c.1830		William Trigg
c.1830-1838		
1838-1874	William Trigg	John Trigg
1874-1884	John Trigg	
1884-1893	Frederick William Abraham	
1895-1914	Henry William Davie	Mary Ann Abraham né Trigg
1914-1920	Mary Ann Abraham né Trigg	
1920-1924	Evelyn Peters né Abraham	G F J & Evelyn Peters
1924-65	Farm Hotel (Woking) Ltd	Farm Hotel

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