

**ST JOHN'S VILLAGE
BUILDING BY BUILDING**

Volume 1 of 2

by

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THE ORIGINS & GROWTH OF ST JOHN'S

ORIGINS

Introduction

St John's is a village towards the north-west corner of Woking parish, a part of the tithing of Goldsworth. Until the 19th century, it did not exist as a village. The area was quite isolated, being 2.7 miles (4.3 km) from the parish church and had only a scattered population.

The Canal

The Basingstoke Canal was built to connect Basingstoke with London; it cut across the Woking heathland (which was cheap to purchase). The Act of Parliament to permit its construction was passed in 1778 and the canal completed in 1794.

The canal provided easy transport to London and in Goldsworth industries such as nursery gardens and brickmaking began to spring up alongside it.

The Railway

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

The Necropolis

In 1850, London had a serious problem; its ever-growing population was filling all of the church graveyards. Reuse of graves and shallower burials were contaminating water supplies.

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

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1852 which authorised the purchase of common land within the parish of the village of Woking (now Old Woking). The plan drew considerable criticism. Many thought that the 2600 acres authorised to be purchased was far in excess of what would be needed and that the whole scheme was no more than land speculation.¹

¹ Hansard, HC Deb 27 February 1852 vol 119 cc925-30

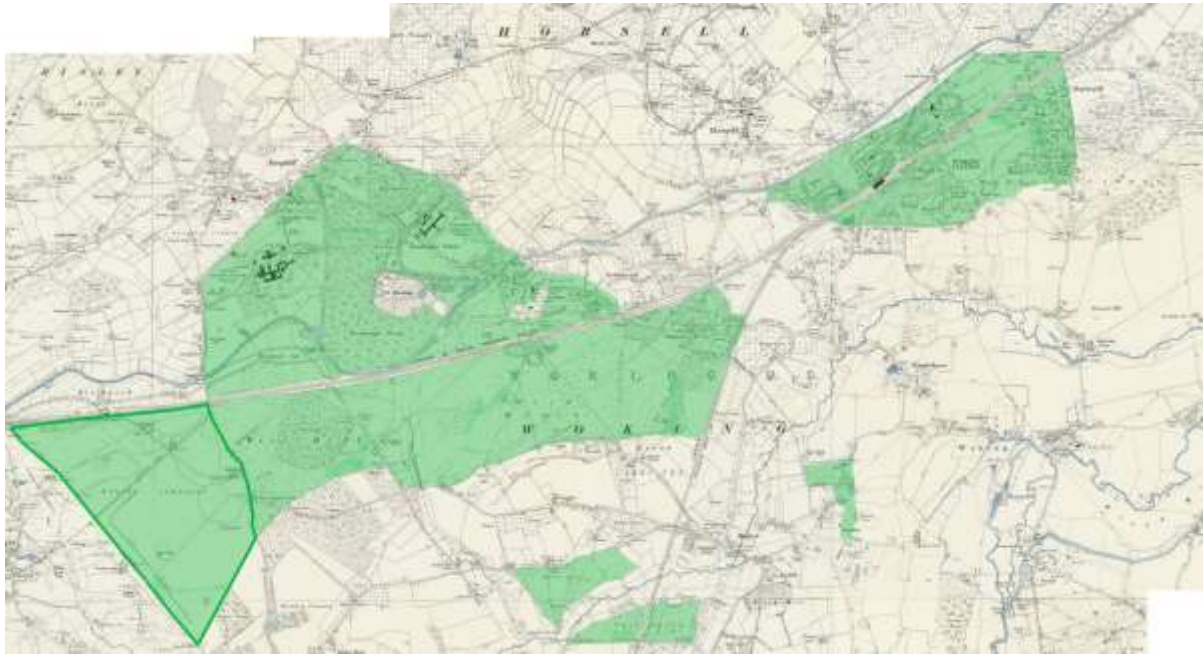


Figure 1. Land purchased by London Necropolis Company

A cemetery of 400 acres was set out, as a first phase, in the western-most corner of the land purchased, farthest from London and the station of Woking Common (bounded by the dark green line in Figure 1).

This cemetery, now Brookwood Cemetery, was at the time the largest cemetery in the world and is still the largest in Western Europe.

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

In Parliament—Session 1869.

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

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

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

Figure 2. London Gazette 17 November 1868

ST JOHN'S VILLAGE

Introduction

In the early nineteenth century, the population of the tithing of Goldsworth (or Goldings) was increasing, with the area home to a large brick-making and nursery industry. Goldsworth tithing covered all of what is now Brookwood, Knaphill, Hook Heath, Goldsworth Park and Woking town centre.

Due to the inconvenience of travelling to the nearest parish church (St Peter's in Old Woking), the vicar of St Peter's, Revd Charles Bowles, amassed £1,500 in order to serve the western end of the parish. The church of St

John the Baptist was built between 1840 and 1842 and gave its name to the village (see page 1).

Scope

This is the first volume of two, of a history of the village of St John's in the Borough of Woking, Surrey. The whole work covers the area highlighted in Figure 3. For commercial buildings, most of which were two stories high, it generally concentrates on the ground floors. In the early 1900s, some of the proprietors of smaller businesses lived over their shops; others rented the upper floors to individuals or as office space.

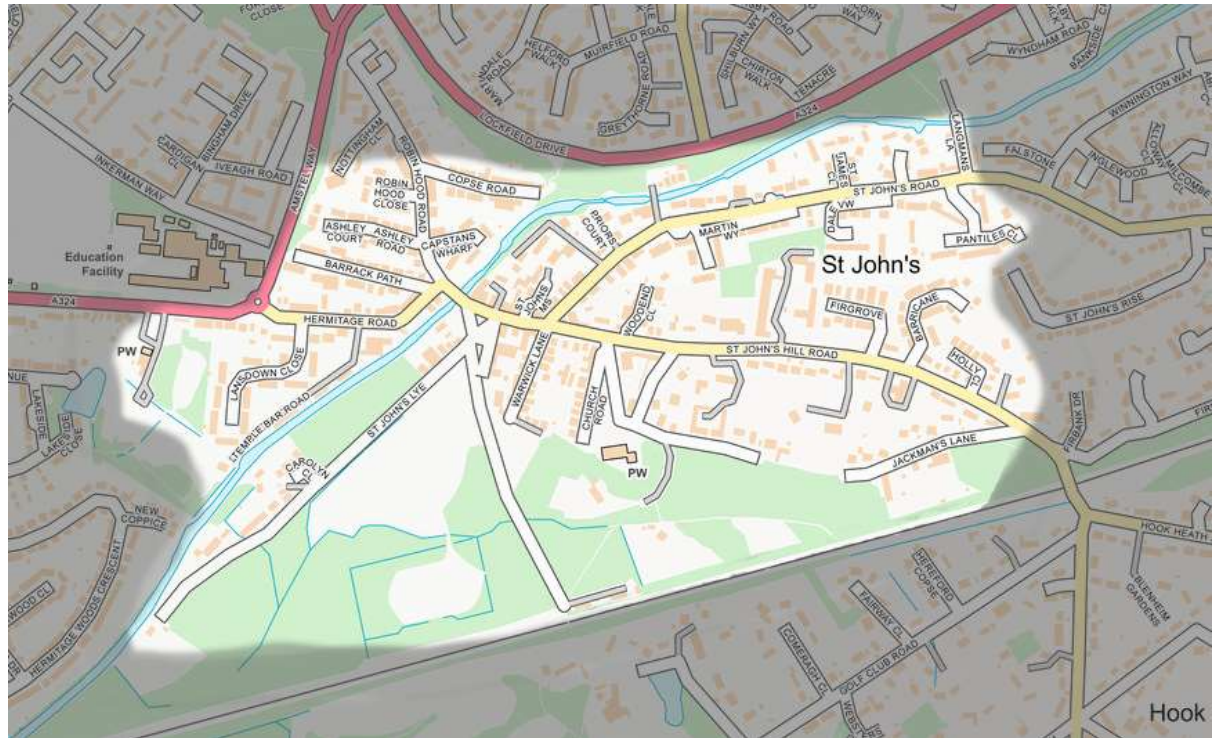


Figure 3. Area covered in this work

The aim has been to produce a comprehensive chronology of occupants for each building, set in an historical context and illustrated where possible. In many, if not most, cases this comprehensiveness has not been possible.

- There are some gaps in the 1850-1890 period due to the paucity and/or ambiguity of the surviving records. The Ordnance Survey produced 1:1,250 scale plans, surveyed in 1870 and 1895; much of the initial development of the village took place during the intervening period.
- During the first and second World Wars, maps and directories were not produced, partly because of the shortage of paper and partly due to the risk of information coming into the hands of enemy agents. Electoral registers were not maintained as there were no elections during the war.
- Street directories were not produced after about 1980, being replaced by the much less useful (for the historian) yellow pages and other

trade directories. These have, in the main, not been preserved by libraries and record offices. In turn, these directories have been replaced by online directories - which are constantly updated and do not provide a historical record. Coupled with the faster turn-over of businesses, there are almost certainly gaps and omissions in the 1990-2010 period.

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

A number of illustrations have been reproduced from scrapbooks held at the Surrey History Centre.² The scrapbooks contain original postcards, photographs, cuttings and other printed material. They also include pencil and pen & ink drawings of buildings no longer extant or much changed at the time the scrapbooks were created. It is unclear how much reliance should be placed on these drawings as an accurate record rather than an imaginative reconstruction.

House numbering

Houses began to be numbered in Woking in about 1910. In St John's, the practice of using house names or numbering within terraces of houses continued into the 1950s. Houses in the major roads (Hermitage Road, St John's Road, Robin Hood Road) were first consistently and consecutively numbered in about 1955.

In order to provide a consistent reference throughout this work, the house numbers as of 1964/5 have been used. The 1965 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan was the first to show house numbers and they tie in with the 1964 and 1968 street directories published by the *Woking News & Mail*.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

Drainage/Sewerage

Sewage in Surrey, as elsewhere in the country, had been allowed to run into open drains, leaky cesspits or straight into water courses until fairly recent times. The contents of privies and cesspits were simply dumped on to the

² SHC, 6812/6-7, *Woking and environs: scrapbooks compiled by Anthony Bathurst of Guildford*

land. This allowed plagues such as cholera to spread - even in rural areas, as happened in 1848, in the village of Windlesham.

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

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

Roads

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

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

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

Figure 4. *West Surrey Times* 17 June 1893

Water

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

Figure 5. Typical West Surrey garden well



The Woking Water and Gas Company was incorporated by Special Act of Parliament on 18th July 1881. The Act authorised 'the construction of works for the supply of water and gas to Woking, Send and Ripley, East and

West Horsley, East and West Clandon, Merrow, Horsell and Pirbright'. A well was sunk and works constructed at Clandon, which were opened in August 1883³.



Figure 6. Woking & District Water Company pumping station, Horsley

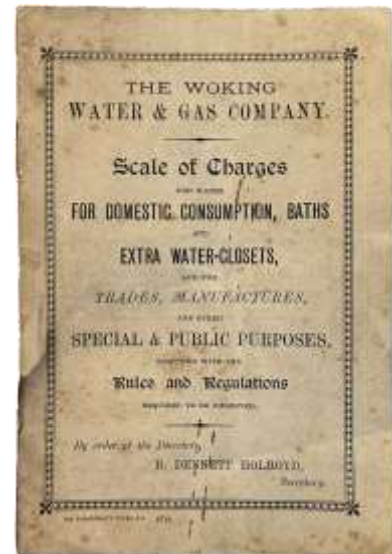


Figure 7. Water Company brochure

Gas

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

Woking's first public gas works was built in Boundary Road, opening in 1892. The Woking District Gas Order 1891, confirmed by the Gas & Water Orders Confirmation Act 1891, incorporated the Woking District Gas Company.

The Woking District Gas Act 1912 dissolved and reincorporated the undertaking with no change of name. The area of supply was extended to include Wisley, Ockham, and Bisley. The Woking District Gas Order 1930 again re-defined (increased) the limits of supply.

Mains gas supply reached St John's in 1897.

Electricity

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

³ *Morning Post* 21 August 1883

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

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

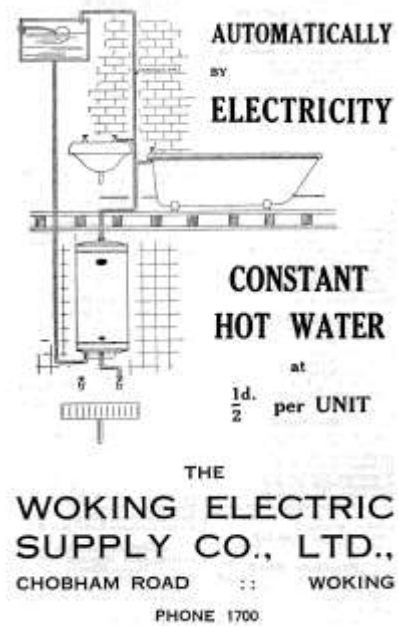


Figure 8. 1934 advertisement

The main electric grid reached St John's between 1895 and 1903.

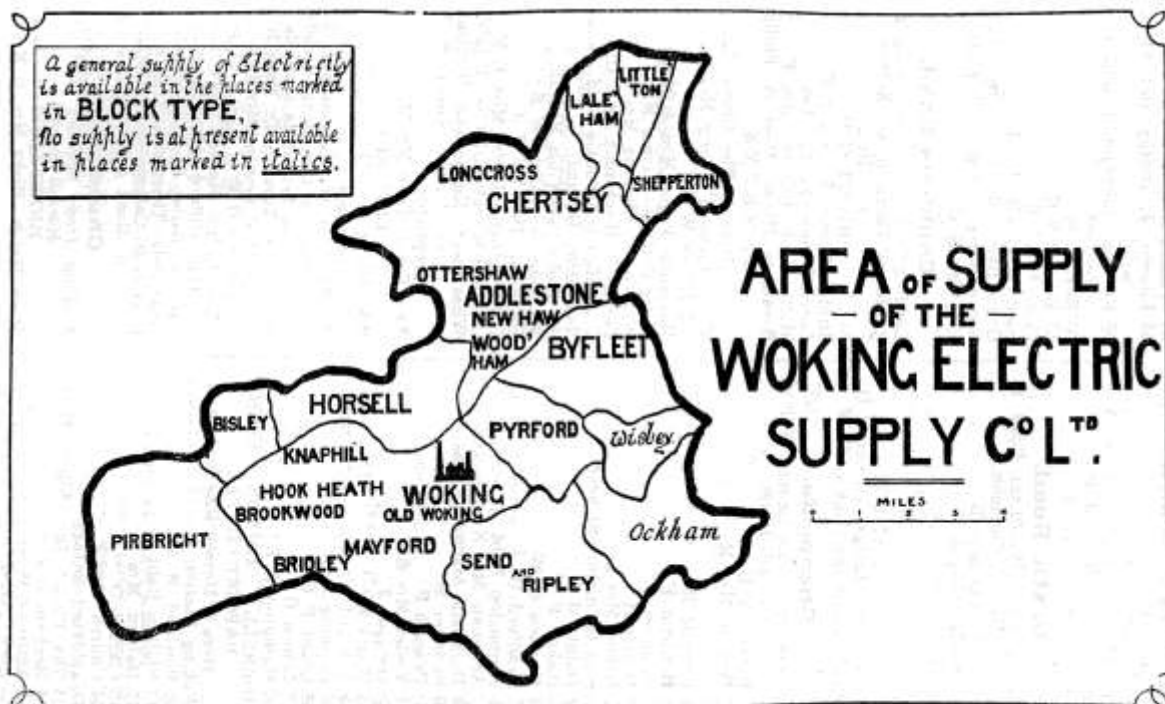


Figure 9. Area supplied with electricity in 1934

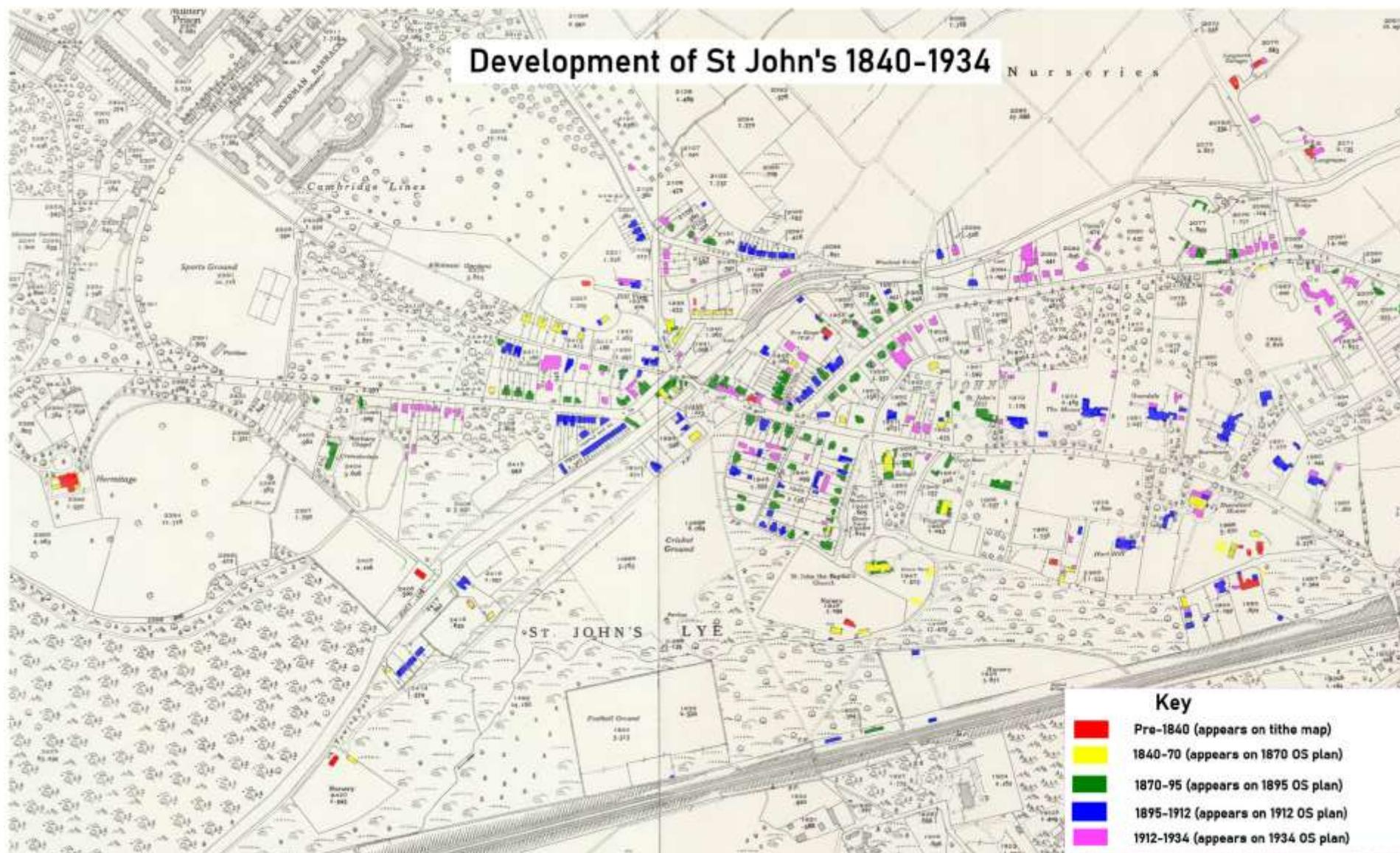


Figure 10. Development 1840-1934

CHURCH ROAD

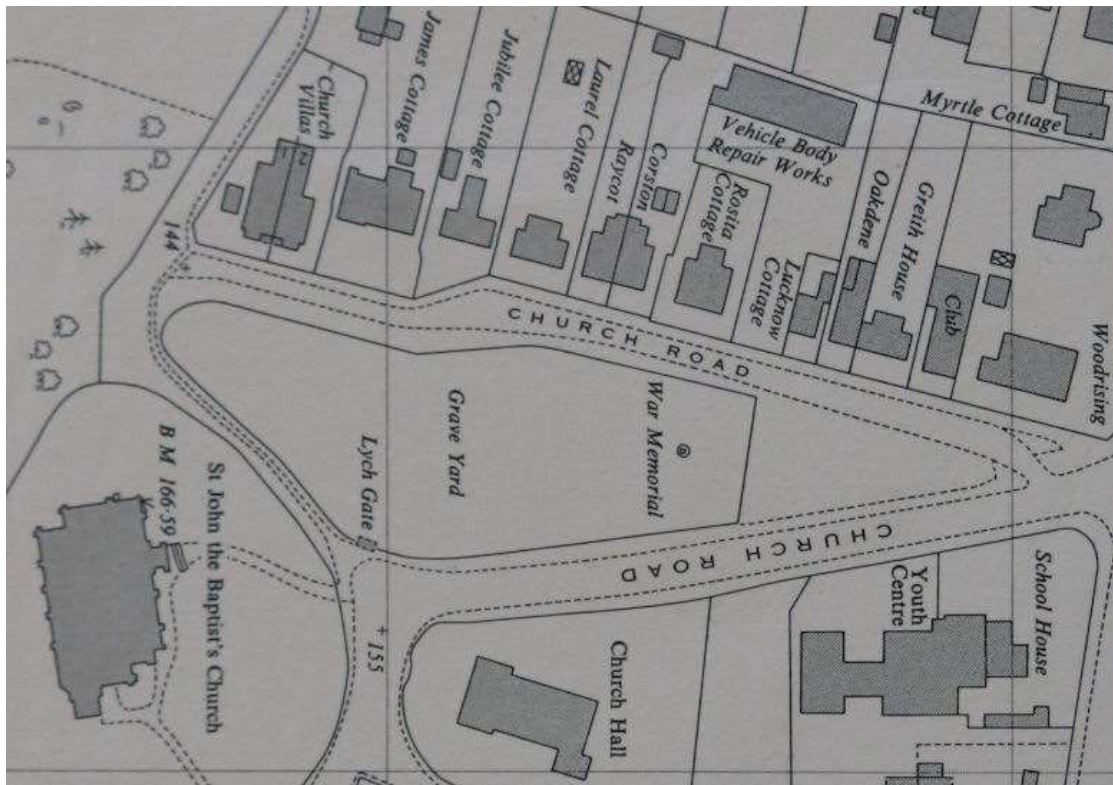


Figure 11. Church Road from 1967 OS map

Church Road was just a track across the common until St John the Baptist Church was built in 1840-42. When Church Road was first developed, and it was still just a track leading to the church and nursery (see page 17), the houses on the west side were known as Church Side or Church Row.

St John The Baptist Church

In the early nineteenth century, a settlement was beginning to form around the location of present-day St John's, with the area home to a large brick-making and nursery industry.

Due to the inconvenience of travelling to the parish church (St Peter's in Old Woking), the vicar of St Peter's, Revd Charles Bradshaw Bowles, amassed £1,500 in order to serve the western end of the parish of St Peter's. The church of St John the Baptist was built between 1840 and 1842 and gave its name to the village.

Sir George Gilbert Scott, the Victorian architect who later found fame through constructions such as St Pancras railway station, was commissioned by Bowles to design a simple church for the local community. The church was of a Gothic Revival style, with a nave, chancel, lancet-headed windows, and northern porch. This early example of the architect's work was built in Kentish ragstone with bathstone facings. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, on 24th June (the Feast of the Birth of St John the Baptist) 1842.

The mosaic flooring at the end of the chancel was made by women inmates of the former Woking Women's Invalid Prison (which later became part of Inkerman Barracks). Other black and white mosaic tiles were used to line the aisles of the church. The women also made mosaics for a crypt in St Paul's Cathedral.⁴



Figure 12. Section of mosaic floor in the chancel

A licence for the solemnisation of marriages at St John's was granted on 1st March 1849.



Figure 13. Church from north, c1905

The original simple church was without aisles. However, between 1879 and 1883, aisles and vestries were added, doubling the size of the church. In 1884, the church and surrounding area achieved parish status. In 1904,

⁴ *The Building News* 6 July 1877

the original organ was installed, built by Henry Bryceson. The reredos, Holy Table and oak panelling, which were made in Exeter, were installed in 1915, followed by the installation of a choir vestry, which was added in the 1930s.

Over the years, as the population expanded, St John's spawned other churches: Christ Church in Woking (1908); Holy Trinity in Knaphill (1967); St Saviour's in Brookwood; St Mary of Bethany, Woking (1923); and St Andrew's in Goldsworth Park (1981) were all formed out of St John's parish. Emmanuel Church in Mayford is a chapel of ease to St John the Baptist.

The new churchyard in Church Road was opened in 1913 and contains the War Memorial. The War Memorial lists the names of 108 local men who died in the First World War, and carries the inscription *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*⁵, which generally fell from favour after the horrors of the Great War. The memorial is Grade II listed, having been listed in 2015.⁶ The churchyard is now closed for further burials, but cremated remains may be buried in the Garden of Remembrance.



Figure 14. Churchyard and War Memorial from north, c1920

Of the 108 names on the memorial, four are buried in Commonwealth War Grave Commission (CWGC) graves within the cemetery. There are two other CWGC burials, in the cemetery – those of Frederick William George Knott and Alfred Charles Dawson – whose names do not appear on the memorial.

The war memorial was dedicated on 25th September 1921, by the suffragan⁷ Bishop of Guildford, John Randolph, and unveiled by Maj Gen C E Corkran C.B. C.M.G.

⁵ It is sweet and honourable to die for your country

⁶ <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/woking-st-johns-ward-woking-surrey>

⁷ A suffragan bishop is a bishop who is subordinate to a metropolitan bishop or diocesan bishop and so is not normally jurisdictional in their role. Suffragan bishops may be assigned to areas which do not have a cathedral (like Guildford prior to 1961).



Field, Edward J
 Field, John A
 Fulton, Frank L
 Gibbings, Arthur J
 † Godfrey, William J
 Good, Robert
 Gray, Christopher C
 Hambridge, Harry G
 Harding, Herbert
 Hardy, Harry J
 Harwood, Edward A
 Hawkes, Charles B
 Hayles, Harry W
 Heath, William B
 Hill, George E
 Howell, Arthur A
 Hussey, Jack B
 Ingram, William D
 Jordan, William H
 Keller, R L M.C.
 King, Arthur
 King, John J
 Knight, John A
 Kurn, Arthur
 Kurn, James G
 Lee, Arthur G
 Lee, Herbert J

Loader, William
 Lock, William A
 MacDonald, John D
 Mahoney, Harry
 Manning, T
 Mant, William G
 Maslen, Alfred J
 Matthews, John V
 † May, William A
 Mitchell, Daniel S
 Mitchell, Frank
 Molyneux, John
 Morley, Noel
 Moulding, Percy
 Moulding, Sidney D
 Moulding, Walter W
 Moulding, William A
 Pannell, Stephen
 Peto, Ernest E
 Peto, George A
 Pullen, Albert W
 Rands, Robert John
 † Renshaw, Albert E
 Reynolds, Albert G
 Rice, Frederick J
 Rollinson, Henry
 Rollinson, William N

Bailey, Ernest A
 Baker, Frank G
 Baker, James R
 Balloch, Humphrey C
 Barber, George E
 Barney, Charles J
 Barton, William B
 Binstead, Thomas R
 Bolingbroke, Wilfred
 Bonner, Isaac H
 Boylett, Alec
 Boylett, Frederick
 Burvill, William
 Butcher, Ernest F
 Carpenter, Thomas H
 Chowney, Henry A
 Cobbett, James C
 Cole, William T
 † Collyer, Herbert G
 Copas, Robert H
 Daborn, Frederick J
 Daborn, William H
 Denyer, John E
 Devereux, Albert
 Dowling, Joseph C
 Drudge, John H
 Dunford, R
 Edwards, H
 Ellis, Herbert H

Rookley, John
 Shrubsole, Herbert
 Shurwen, Arthur
 Smith, Edwin C
 Spooner, E S
 Stephenson, Ernest Y
 Stevens, Edward
 Stevens, Henry J
 Stevens, John
 Stokes, Joseph G
 Sutherland, Hector J
 Townsend, John R
 Veal, Edward J
 Warrell-Bowring, W J
 Webb, Frederick
 Welcome, Albert J
 Williams, Arthur
 Williams, Ernest
 Williams, Leonard
 Willard, John F
 Woods, William H
 Woolnough, Cyril E
 Wyeth, Henry H
 Yeatman, Reginald

† CWGC grave

A major refurbishment took place in 2002. Works included improving the lighting and heating, replacing the flooring and seating, and adding a baptistry in the chancel. The stone doorway of the original porch was dismantled and rebuilt further out, to enable an enlarged Welcome Area.

Incumbents of St John the Baptist Church	
Vicars of Woking	
1842-54	Revd Charles Bradshaw Bowles
1855-63	Revd Charles Marson
1869-76	Revd Theodore Chambers Wilks
1878-84	Revd Frederick James Oliphant ⁸
Vicars of St John's	
1884-86	Revd Frederick Charles Littler
1886-94	Revd William Frederick Tucker Hamilton
1894-1909	Revd Joseph Montague Harris
1910-23	Revd Thomas William Graham
1924-37	Revd David Washbourne Money
1937-51	Revd Howard Geoffrey Edmunds
1952-57	Revd Hubert Laurence Higgs
1958-76	Revd John Langton Waite
1976-83	Revd James Song
1995-	Revd Giles Williams
2011-	Revd Tony Cannon
2018-	Revd Glyn Lucas



Figure 15. Church from the air, looking NE

⁸ St John's became its own parish in 1884; The Reverend Frederick Oliphant continued Vicar of Woking until his death in 1911

Church Villas

Church Villas were built in the 1880s, probably by Edward Newman, a builder, who moved to St John's from Battersea at this time. Edward Newman is the first recorded occupant of 2 Church Villas, in 1887.

Occupants of Church Villas		
1887-88	George William May, bricklayer	Edward Newman, builder
1889-98		
1899-1900		Silas Hill
1902-04		George Battrick, bootmaker
1906-09		James Nottridge
1911	Walter Hubert Bennett, gardener	Alfred Frederick Dimon, golf professional
1913-15	John Walter Riddle, fishmonger	
1918-39	Edgar Sydney Painter, schoolmaster	
1945-47	Mrs Agnes Ellen Painter	
1948		Mrs Annie Dimon
1951		Frederick J Divall
1954-57	Violet Dipper	John D Wellman
1958		Derek N Constable
1959-61	John M Fullerton	
1962-63	Dr C G Lake	
1967-81	Thomas Laure McGann	
1982-83		



Figure 16. Church Villas, 2023

James Cottage

James Cottage has a date plaque which suggests it was built in 1886, presumably by James Burchett (the first recorded occupant – from 1889 until 1928), who may have named it after himself. However, the 1870 OS map clearly shows an earlier building on the site, in which James, then aged 13, was shown living with his father (also James) and family, in the 1871 census.



Figure 17. Date plaque, 2023



Figure 18. Cottage, 1870 OS plan

After James junior died, James Cottage was then occupied by his son, Thomas, for the next fifty years.

In 1988, planning permission was applied for and refused to demolish James Cottage and replace it with two semi-detached houses. In 1996, permission was granted for a two storey rear extension.

Occupants of James Cottage	
1871-	James Burchett senior
1889-1931	James Burchett junior, nursery gardener
1931-81	Thomas Walter Burchett, horticultural foreman

Jubilee Cottage

Jubilee Cottage was built in the 1880s, possibly in 1887 the year of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. The first recorded occupant was John Hampton.

In recent years, Jubilee Cottage has been converted into two dwellings, with an additional entrance on the left side..

Occupants of Jubilee Cottage	
1889-1906	John Hampton, nursery labourer
1908-39	John Burchett, laundryman
1945-67	Mrs Elizabeth Mary Mercer



Figure 19. Jubilee Cottage, 2023

Laurel Cottage

Laurel Cottage was built in about 1890. The first known occupant was Leonard Hills who was recorded living there in the 1891 census.

In 2004, planning permission was refused to demolish Laurel Cottage and replace it with two semi-detached houses.

Occupants of Laurel Cottage	
1891-1920	Leonard Hills, gardener
1924-26	Edgar John Watts, printer
1928-37	Dennis Gray
1939-89	Victor William Roles, wholesale grocer



Figure 20. Laurel Cottage, 2023

Church Cottages

Church Cottages were built in about 1890, as a pair of semi-detached cottages. The first known occupant was Thomas Hizzey, who was recorded living in no. 2 in the 1891 census and electoral roll. The first recorded occupant of no. 1 was not until the 1901 census.

1 Church Cottages had been renamed as Ray Cottage by 1906. 2 Church Cottages then became simply Church Cottage.

Church Cottage was renamed to Corston, presumably by Arthur Henry Brodribb, in about 1935. Ray Cottage became Raycot in the 1970s; it was then renamed to Pew Cottage, sometime after 2005.

Occupants of Church Cottages		
1 Church Cottages / Ray Cottage / Raycot		2 Church Cottages / Church Cottage / Corston
1890-99		Thomas Hizzey, coachman & gardener
1900		Henry Shrubsole, florist
1901-06	John George Fillmore, labourer	
1907-08		Thomas Hizzey, greengrocer
1908-15	John Rookley, gardener	Isaac Hizzey, greengrocer
1916		
1916-18	Mrs Mary A Rookley, widow	Thomas Hizzey
1920-32	Harold William A Keyl, managerial steward, Mercers Company	
1933		Mrs Elizabeth Hizzey, widow

1933-34	Mrs Caroline Keyl, widow	
1934-39		Arthur Henry Brodribb, asylum attendant
1939-47		Mrs Janet Brodribb, widow
1948-60		Miss Sesely Mary Elizabeth Brodribb, clerk
1961-81	Brian D H Bayliss	



Figure 21. Church Cottages (then Pew Cottage and Corston), 2025

Rosetta Cottage

Rosetta Cottage was built in about 1890. The first known occupant was William Ward, who was recorded living there in the 1891 census.

The name later morphed into Rosita Cottage.

Rosita Cottage, along with Lucknow Cottage, was demolished in about 1968, to allow for the construction of three new dwellings: Kincumber, Tobermory & Knowle.

Occupants of Rosetta Cottage	
1891-97	William Ward, carpenter
1897-99	William James Harris, gamekeeper
1899-1900	Miss Elizabeth Stevens
1901-09	Silas Hills, gardener
1911-15	Frank Ernest Shrubsole, coachman
1918-24	James Mair, fitter erector (aircraft)

1925-33	<i>vacant ?</i>
1934-39	Sidney Crawley, clerk
1939	Ebenezer Caleb Hill, lorry & tractor driver
1945	Alice H Parks-Smith
1945-47	Miss Edith D Asworth
1948-50	Arthur David Petri
1951	<i>vacant</i>
1953-56	Peter A Tanner
1957-60	Francis C Miller
1961-64	Ann Miller, dog trimming

New Terrace

Rosita Cottage and Lucknow Cottage were demolished in about 1968. A terrace of three new houses was constructed: Kincumber and Tobermory were built upon the site of Rosita Cottage, whilst Knowle was built on the former entrance to a small industrial site which lay back behind Rosetta Cottage. The 1969 street directory listed them merely as *new buildings*.

Kincumber has since been renamed as Tresco.



Figure 22. Tresco, Tobermory and Knowle, 2025

Garage

Between Rosetta Cottage and Lucknow Cottage, there was an access-way which led to a small industrial site.

Between 1920 and 1947, the site was home to Francis W Renshaw's garage.

The 1957 and 1964 Woking street directories do not mention any occupation.

Knaphill Service Station was recorded in the 1968 and 1969 street directories.

Records show that in the period 1976-79 a firm called A P & A was occupying the site.

In 1983, Field Brothers relocated their service garage from Guildford. In 1991, they relocated again – to their present location in Goldsworth Road.

Lucknow Cottage

Lucknow Cottage was built in the late 1870s, possibly by the first occupant Edwin Street, and named after the Siege of Lucknow⁹. Edwin Street was a retired soldier who had been involved in the Siege of Kanpur, less than 50 miles from Lucknow.¹⁰ Edwin died in the cottage, in March 1909.

Lucknow Cottage, along with Rosita Cottage, was demolished in about 1968, to allow for the construction of three new dwellings: Kincumber, Tobermory & Knowle. These were built on the site of Rosita Cottage and the access road to the garage. The site of Lucknow Cottage became the new access road.

Occupants of Lucknow Cottage	
1881-1909	Edwin Street, Army pensioner
1909-10	Frank Ernest Shrubsole, coachman
1911	George James Bowler, fishmonger
1913-14	Henry Shrubsole, retired gardener
1916	Maurice S Burden, milk roundsman
1918-20	Percy Edwin Small, gardener
1921-25	Edwin James Holland, butler
1927-29	Mrs Susan Small, widow
1931-37	Thomas Leonard Oram, gas fitter
1937-39	George Albert Patten, railway porter
1945	Arthur Baker
1946-61	Miss Mary Ewings
1963	J A Cowler

Oakdene

Oakdene was built in the mid-1890s, probably by George Kingham, next to Greith House, which he also owned.

From 1899 until 1905, Oakdene was occupied by Frederick John Higginson. The first recorded occupant, however, is a William Higginson in 1897 and

⁹ The Siege of Lucknow was the prolonged defence of the British Residency within the city of Lucknow from rebel sepoys (Indian soldiers in the British East India Company's Army) during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

¹⁰ TNA, War Office Campaign Medal and Award Rolls 1793-1949 (WO 100); Class: WO 100; Piece: 39

1898. William was not a close relative of Frederick and no other record has been found of him; it is probable that this was a mistake in the records and that Frederick was resident from 1897.

Occupants of Oakdene	
1897-98	William Higginson ?
1899-1905	Frederick John Higginson, coachman
1907-25	George Green, gardener
1925-30	Mrs Emily A Green, widow
1933-81	Arthur Gould, bus conductor

Greith House / Jasmine Cottage

Greith House was built in the late 1880s, probably by George Kingham. The first recorded occupant was David Harms, previously a warder at Woking Prison, who began renting the property in 1890 when he retired from the prison service.

Greith House was renamed Jasmine Cottage in the 2000s.

Occupants of Greith House	
1890-92	David Harms, retired prison warder
1898-99	Robert Bulman, coachman
1896-1907	James Bulman, wood merchant
1907-14	Frances Bulman
1914-45	Miss Phoebe Bulman
1947-51	Edwin James Levermore, electrician
1951-56	Mrs Elsie Elizabeth Levermore
1967-76	Michael John Rosher (A L Rosher & Son[builders])



Figure 23. Jasmine Cottage, 2025

St John's Men's Club & Institute

The St John's Men's Club & Institute, now known as the St John's Village Club, was founded, in 1897, by Stanley Percival. The Percival family lived in the house and grounds called The Hermitage - where the older part of the Hermitage Estate now is¹¹ - from 1887 until 1923.

Stanley Percival took a great interest in the village; he was church-warden, and represented the village on the School Board, as well as being president of the club.

This was at a time when the Basingstoke Canal was a working canal and St John's was frequented by lots of bargemen. Many of them headed for the Rowbarge for their entertainment, which was a popular place of ill repute. The Percivals decided to build a working men's club in order (it is believed) to keep working men out of the Rowbarge.

Stanley Percival's daughter, Margaret, was the only lady allowed in the club and to this day it still doesn't admit female members.



Figure 24. St John's Village Club

Oak Cottage

Oak Cottage was built in about 1968/9, in part of the grounds of Oak Cottage that faced onto St John's Hill Road.

Occupants of Oak Cottage	
1969-76	Frederick J W Chapman
1978-81	Michael John Rosher (A L Rosher & Son[builders])

¹¹ Amis Road and the area bounded by Batten Avenue, Sutton Avenue, Oakway and Lakeside



Figure 25. Oak Cottage, 2012

St John's Vicarage

The new (current) vicarage was built in 1952, to replace the former one, which was subsequently renamed Langley House. It has since been occupied by the incumbents of St John's Church (see page 6).

The new vicarage was built in the northern half of the grounds of the old building. The tender, from T Swayne & Son of Guildford, was £4,841.



Figure 26. Site plan for new Vicarage



Figure 27. Front elevation

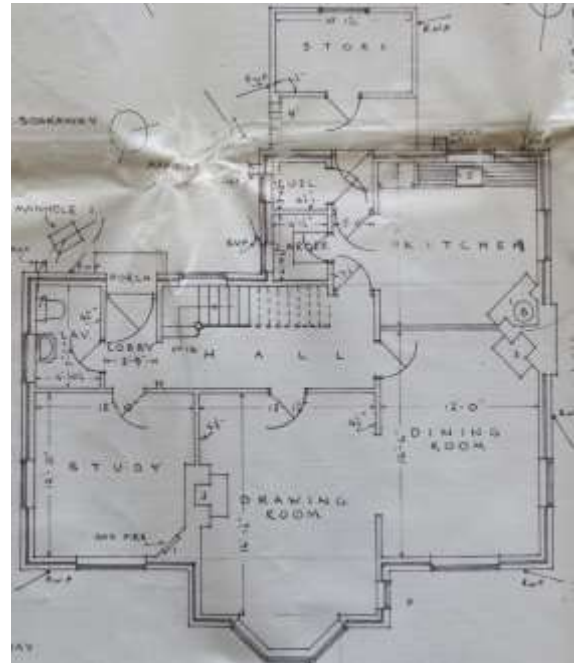


Figure 28. Floor plan

St John's Nursery

St John's Nursery was situated to the south of the church, on the edge of St John's Lye. It appears on the 1840 tithe map¹² (before the church was built), as plot 1519, together with an associated house, *Foulmire* (plot 1529 see Figure 29); it was owned and occupied by James Jackman (elder brother of George Jackman – see page 22). James was described as 'labourer' at the baptisms of his first three children (1812-20), but as 'Nurseryman' at the baptism of his fourth child, Martha, in 1823. So it seems he began the nursery between 1820 and 1823.



Figure 29. Extract from tithe map

The strip fields to the north of the nursery later became the houses of Warwick Lane and Church Road

¹² SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

SALE BY MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS.

**ST. JOHN'S NURSERY, WOKING, SURREY.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND VERY EXTENSIVE
CLEARANCE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
NURSERY STOCK.**

Messrs. Protheroe & Morris

HAVE received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. William Jackman, deceased, to Sell by Auction, without reserve, upon the Premises, St. John's Nursery, Woking, Surrey, about one mile from Woking Station, South Western Railway, on **MONDAY, October 24th, 1870**, and seven following days, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely each day, the whole of the thriving **NURSERY STOCK**, which extends over sixty acres, is in excellent condition for removal, and comprises 80,000 fine evergreens, viz., 20,000 common laurels, 1 to 3 ft.; 7,000 rhododendron pontica, 3,500 choice named varieties, 1 to 2 ft.; 5,000 bushy kalmias, 1 to 2 ft.; 16,000 variegated and green hollies, 1 to 4 ft.; 5,000 box, 1 to 3 ft.; 2,000 aucubas, 1,000 laurustinus, and thousands of others. Also, 10,000 choice conifers, consisting of all that is choice and useful, and comprising many unrivalled specimens; likewise about 40,000 fruit trees, particularly worthy the attention of market gardeners and others engaged extensively in planting; 5,000 fine standard and dwarf roses. Also, thousands of transplanted forest trees, viz., 40,000 Spanish chestnuts, 20,000 ash, 18,000 birch, 10,000 spruce, 50,000 larch, 30,000 Scotch and Austrian pines, oaks, beech, hazel, &c.; together with a large quantity of handsome specimen plants in the borders, and a large stock of deciduous and ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c.

May be viewed the day prior to the Sale.

Catalogues (6d. each, returnable to purchasers) may be had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, **Leytonstone, E.**

The nursery land was just over three acres. James also owned another 2 acres piece of nursery land, situated where Brockhill now is on Goldsworth Park, and an adjacent 4½ acre meadow behind the Woking Hospice, health centre and St Andrew's church. After James's death in 1864, the nursery was continued by his son, William, until he too died, in 1870, after which the stock was sold off.

In the 1878 Kelly's directory, Joseph Martyr is described as a nurseryman in St John's. It is possible that he took over the nursery after William Jackman's death.

William's widow, Ruth, survived him by thirty years. Her maiden name had been Waterer, and her nephew, George Waterer, had control of the nursery between 1879 and 1891.

The nursery was acquired, in the late 1890s, by Samuel Bide, farmer and nurseryman of Farnham, as a branch

Figure 30. St John's Nursery – sale of stock, 1870

of his expanding Alma Nursery. Foulmire became known as *Bide's Nursery House* or *Bide's Cottage*.

S. BIDE.
NURSERYMAN, FARNHAM AND WOKING.

A very Large Stock of STANDARD and DWARF ROSES in up-to-date varieties. Dwarf's from 6s. dozen; Standards from 12s. doz. FRUIT TREES! FOREST and ORNAMENTAL TREES of all descriptions. CATALOGUES FREE.

S. BIDE, SEEDSMAN, FARNHAM AND ALDERSHOT.
GARDEN, FLOWER and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, carefully tested and selected, at very low prices. See my "Concise Book of Seeds" for 1898 and compare (post free).

S. BIDE, FLORIST AND ARTIST IN NATURAL FLOWERS,
BRIDE, BRIDESMAID, and PRESENTATION BOUQUETS. Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, and all Floral designs tastefully executed in the most approved styles.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS LENT ON HIRE FOR DECORATION.
ARTIFICIAL WREATHS & CROSSES in great variety, with or without glass cases, a speciality.

**ALMA NURSERY, FARNHAM,
AND 13 & 14, THE ARCADE, ALDERSHOT.**

1198

Figure 31. Samuel Bide's advertisement, 1898



Figure 32. Nursery House, 1898

In 1916, during the First World War, Samuel Bide & Sons appealed to a tribunal for their employee, John Smith, manager of the nursery at St John's, to be excused from military service. John Smith was resident at the nursery house until 1920.

Messrs. S. Bide and Sons, Ltd., applied for the absolute exemption of John Smith (32), manager of their branch nursery at St. John's, Woking. Smith lives in a cottage at the nursery.—Mr. E. Jackson supported the application, and said this was the only man on the nursery of 25 acres. This was the time for budding and grafting, and the firm therefore applied for conditional exemption. They had lost 80 men, who were now fighting for their country.—The Chairman (Mr. W. A. Soames): Can't you find a man over military age?—Mr. A. R. Bide: I am afraid not.—Three months' exemption was granted, with power to apply again.—The Chairman asked Smith if he could not undergo a course of training with the V.T.C.—Smith replied that he was working until nearly dark, and also worked on Sundays.—Under these circumstances the tribunal did not press the suggestion that Smith should join the V.T.C.

Figure 33. Surrey Advertiser
21 June 1916

Occupiers of St John's Nursery	
<1840-64	James Jackman
1864-70	William Jackman
1877	Joseph Martyr
1879-91	George Waterer
1898-1916	Samuel Bide & Sons
1926-37	Francis W Renshaw

Foulmire / Nursery House / Bides Cottage

The nursery house, Foulmire, was built presumably by James Jackman at the time he established the nursery. It sat in just under ¼ acre of gardens.

After James Jackman, none of the proprietors of the nursery lived in Foulmire. It was either rented out, to the nursery manager, or given as part of their remuneration.

Foulmire became known as the Nursery House, then Bide's Nursery House. After Bides gave up the nursery, in the 1920s, the house became known as Bide's Cottage.



Figure 34. Bide's Cottage¹³

Bides Cottage was demolished c.1968.¹³ A new, 8 bedroom, detached house named Ascan Croft, was built on the site (see Figure 35).

Occupiers of Foulmire / Nursery House	
<1840-64	James Jackman, nurseryman
1891-1900	Charles Daborn, nursery foreman
1901-02	James Babbage, nursery foreman
1905-12	George John Cannon, nursery manager
1915-20	John Smith, nursery manager
1921	Frank Mead, general manager (manufacture)
1926-33	Francis William Renshaw, butcher & farmer
1939	Nina K King
1945	Evelyn Blackstone
1946-51	Benjamin Lindsay Lawson Reuss
1953-54	Tom Jones
1954-55	Elizabeth A Barber / Audrey D Westfield
1956-57	R G Erskine

¹³ SHC, 6812/6-7, *Scrapbooks entitled 'St John's Village (1 & 2)', containing photographs, postcards, drawings and news cuttings relating to the St John's area of Woking.*

Tulip Trees

Tulip Trees is a modern detached house built between St John the Baptist Church and the railway line. Access is via a track from Church Road, near the junction with Jackman's Lane (shared with Ascan Croft).

In 2022, planning permission was refused to sub-divide the plot and build a second house.¹⁴



Figure 35. Locations of Ascan Croft and Tulip Trees

¹⁴ Woking Borough Council, PLAN/2021/1348

ST JOHN'S HILL ROAD

St John's Hill Road was largely undeveloped until the end of the 19th century. Initial development saw the building of a number of large houses. Since the 1950s, many of these have been converted into flats (e.g. Deerstead House and Hart Hill) or demolished and small estates built on the sites (e.g. The Mount and Barricane).

JACKMAN'S NURSERY

William Jackman was born in Woking in 1762, the son of Richard Jackman and Elizabeth Hill.

In 1810¹⁵, William Jackman established Woking Nursery, comprising 50 acres of land stretching along both side of St John's Hill Road, east of the church (then yet to be built).



Figure 36. Jackman's nursery (red) on the 1840 tithe map
(the area marked in green was part of a nursery owned by James Jackman)

When William died in February 1840, the nursery was taken over by William's youngest son, George.

George's elder brothers seem to have branched out on their own: William (the eldest) had a nursery at *Fish Ponds*, Hook Hill; the second son, James, had started St John's Nursery, south of the church, in the early 1820s (page 17).

¹⁵ A newspaper article in the *Surrey Advertiser* 5 August 1871 states that the nursery had been in the family for 70 years. This possibly refers to earlier nursery land at Hook Hill.



Key

Red – land owned by
George Jackman

Yellow – land rented by
George Jackman

Green – land owned by
James Jackman

Blue – land owned by
William Jackman

Figure 37. Nursery and
farm land of the
Jackman brothers,
1840

The 1840 tithe map shows three houses within the nursery at St John's Hill. One of these, Fish Ponds, in the grounds of the later house, The Hollies, was probably built by William Jackman senior and used as the family home. The other two (where *Freskin* and *Hedges* now are) were probably for staff.

When George died, in 1867, his son, also George, took over the business. After George Jackman junior died in 1887, the business was then moved to new premises alongside Egley Road.

The land on either side of St John's Hill Road was gradually developed for a number of large detached houses with extensive grounds at the top of the hill and smaller houses towards the village.

SOUTH SIDE



Figure 38. St John's Hill Road (lower South) from 1967 OS map

Apsley House

Apsley House was built in the mid-to-late 1880s. It may have been named after the house of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner.

The first occupant was Stephen Gowers, a retired dairy farmer. When he died in 1907, the house and contents were put up for sale by auction.

Figure 39. *Woking News & Mail*
19 April 1907

Until the end of the Second World War, Apsley House seems to have been rented out. There were a number of relatively short-term occupants.

By Order of the Executor of the late Mr.
Stephen Gowers.
'APSLEY HOUSE.'
ST. JOHN'S, WOKING. — The brick-built
Detached FREEHOLD non-basement RESI-
DENCE, with possession, containing eight
rooms, with ORCHARD and EXCELLENT
GARDENS in good productive condition,
MODERN DRAINAGE, having a frontage
of 75 feet, depth of 154 feet. Also the
PLOT OF BUILDING LAND
of 49 Roods or thereabouts, with detached
brick-built stabling, situate in Warwick
Lane, at St. John's, facing the Common,
and being between 'Bank House' and
Church View Cottages, will be Sold by Auc-
tion, by
WESTON and SONS, in 2 lots, upon the
Premises, as above, on WEDNESDAY,
MAY 8th, at one o'clock precisely.
May be viewed, and particulars, with con-
ditions of sale, had of T. W. Wood Roberts,
Esq., Solicitor, 2, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chan-
cery Lane, London; of Mr. Gale, Auctioneer,
'Wroxham,' York Road, Woking; and of the
Auctioneers, 322, Brixton Road, London, S.W.
'APSLEY HOUSE,' ST. JOHN'S, WOKING.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Being the Contents of the Residence, of the
usual description: Light Cart, set of Har-
ness, Garden Roller, 50 Fowls, and outdoor
Effects, 100 lots various, which will be Sold
by Auction by
WESTON and SONS, on WEDNESDAY,
MAY 8th, at one o'clock, immediately
after the House and Land.
Catalogues as above.

In November 1933, a number of properties, formerly belonging to Mrs E Hickman, deceased, were sold at auction. One of the properties was Apsley House, which was sold to Mr A H Cooke, for the sum of £580.

Occupants of Apsley House	
1888-1907	Stephen Gowers, retired dairy farmer
1907-08	J Harris PC
1908-13	Robert Mathews Matthews, carman
1914-21	Robert Bulman, motor cab proprietor
1922-30	Harry George Howes, postal clerk
1932-33	George Gale, dairy worker
1933-35	Albert Charles Singleton, chauffeur & mechanic
1936	<i>vacant</i>
1939	Dorothy W Perdue (wife of Hubert Perdue)
1945-46	Mrs Ann Hurford (wife of Col Dermot Leslie Hurford)
1948-56	Dr William S Barry
1959-69	Graham F Tanner



Figure 40. Apsley House, 2022

Myrtle Cottage

Myrtle Cottage was probably built in the late 1880s. The first recorded occupant was Mrs Hannah Plaice née Jarrold, widow. She lived there with her two daughters until her death in 1896, aged 77.

The house was owned by Thomas Jelley of Knaphill, who rented it out.¹⁶ Following Thomas's death, in February 1912, the house was put up for auction in April that year.

Figure 41. *West Surrey Times*
13 April 1912

By Order of the Executors of the late
T. Jelley.
ST JOHN'S and KNAPHILL, Near WOKING.
NOTICE of SALE of the Valuable FREE-
HOLD COTTAGE, situate and known as
'MYRTLE COTTAGE,' ST. JOHN'S,
Near WOKING,
possessing a frontage of about 29ft. 6in. by
a depth of about 156ft., or thereabouts, con-
taining six rooms and outbuildings, let upon
a weekly tenancy, producing £22 2s. per
annum. Main drainage and company's
water. And also the capital block of
FREEHOLD LAND,
situate and possessing a frontage of about

The building has two bedrooms but has been extended to the front and rear on the ground floor.



Figure 42. Myrtle Cottage, 2023

Occupants of Myrtle Cottage	
1891-96	Mrs Hannah Plaice
1897	Richard William Lipyer, whitesmith
1899-1901	Charles Candy, railway labourer
1901	Alfred Devonshire, brickmaker
1902-03	Charles William Bigwood, bricklayer's labourer
1903-04	William Henry Turner, bricklayer's labourer
1905-08	Frederick George Webb, grocer's porter

¹⁶ SHC, 6198/13/6a & 6198/13/7a, *Rates: Valuation lists for Parish of Woking 1897 & 1902*

1911	George William May, bricklayer
1913-14	Edward John Hodgkinson, gardener
1918-28	Arthur James Skipper, labourer
1933-39	Mrs Susan Small, widow
1947-56	Mrs Matilda Green
1958-67	Alfred Leonard Rosher

Oak Cottage / Woodrising

Oak Cottage was one of the first houses to be built following the construction of the church, in 1840-42. It was erected in 1865 (as recorded by a plaque on the building's façade) – see Figure 43, although it does not appear on the 1870 OS plan. The first recorded occupant was Thomas Daysh, gardener, who was listed in the 1871 census. Thomas later became church sexton and remained in Oak Cottage until his death in July 1921. His widow, Ellen, then lived on in the house for another 20 years.

Oak Cottage was renamed as Woodrising, in about 1967, when a new Oak Cottage was built in the easternmost part of the grounds, facing onto Church Road (see page 15).

As Figure 43 shows, the house has been extended to the rear, to double its original size.

Occupants of Oak Cottage / Woodrising	
1871-1921	Thomas Daysh, church sexton
1921-40	Mrs Ellen Maria Daysh, widow
1942-46	George H E Moore, builder's labourer
1947	W G Melrose
1948-49	William Frederick Reed Webster
1949-50	Mrs Beryl Una Webster
1951-56	Gordon W Fetch
1958-61	Frederick William James Chapman
1967-69	Florence M J Howard
1978	Mary M Kennedy



Figure 43. Oak Cottage, 2022

Whiteleigh

Whiteleigh is a detached house, built in about 1980 on part of the grounds of Oak Cottage / Woodrising, between Woodrising and the newer Oak Cottage in Church Road.



Figure 44. Whiteleigh, 2023

St John's School

The Bowles family once again contributed to the local community, through the construction of a local school. In September 1855, the then Lord of the Manor, Arthur George Earl of Onslow, conveyed a piece of land, part of the waste, unto the Vicar of the Parish of Woking, in trust, for the purpose of a school.¹⁷

Arthur Althorp's 1888 Woking directory describes the school as having a capacity for 338 pupils and an average attendance of 230.

In 1897, the school was taken on by the Woking School Board.¹⁸

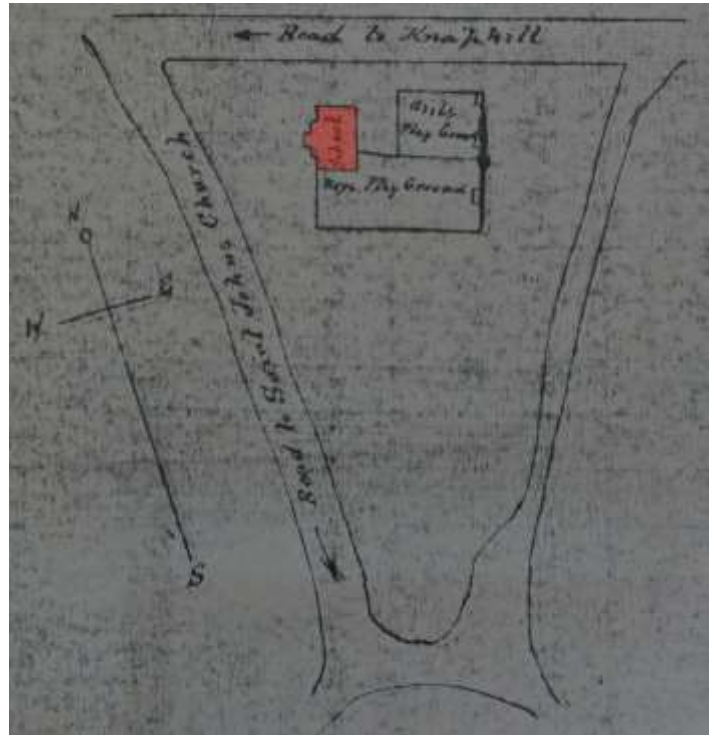


Figure 45. Plot of land conveyed
Note the separate play-grounds for boys and for girls

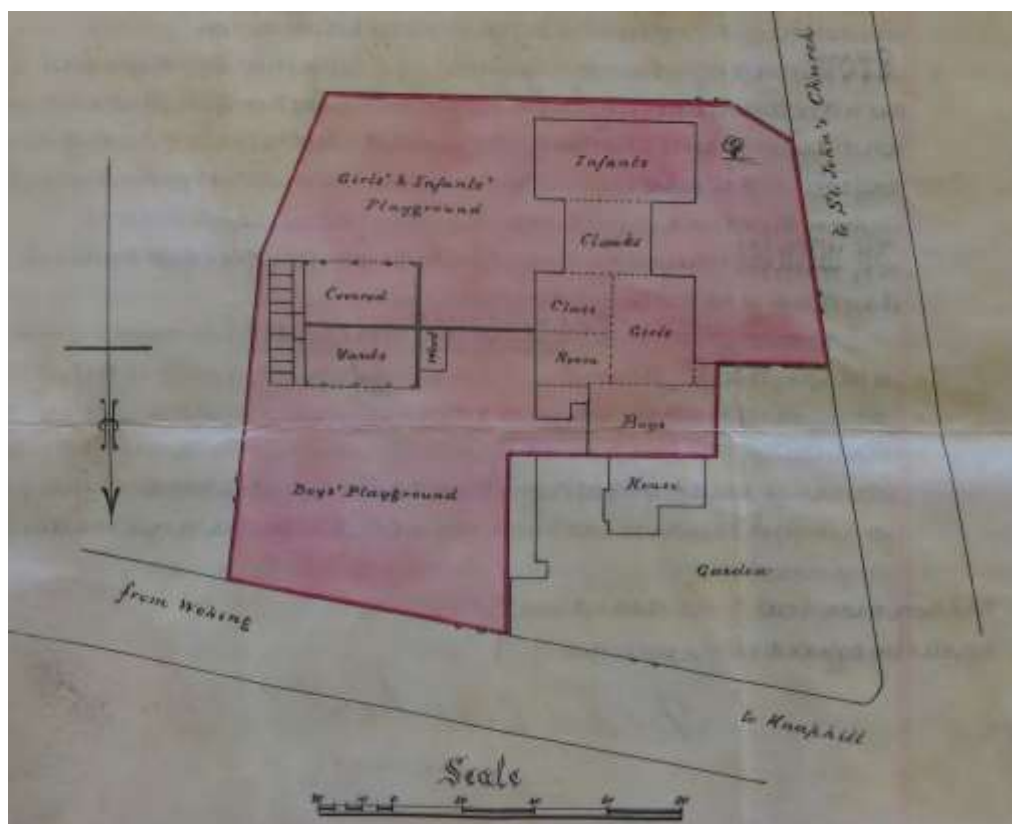


Figure 46. St John's School plan, 1897

¹⁷ SHC, 1798/4/1/1, Deed relating to a grant dated 1855 by the Earl of Onslow of a piece of waste land in the Manor of Woking for the purpose of a school

¹⁸ SHC, 1798/4/1/2, Lease of Saint Johns schoolhouse playground and premises at Saint Johns Woking to The School Board for the School District of Woking



Figure 47. St John's School, c1910

In 1920, a new school was built between Barrack Path and Hermitage Road (see Vol 2). The new school was used by the juniors, whilst the original school was retained for the infants and continued in use until 1968.

The school had, attached, a house, originally for the use of the headmaster.

Occupants of School House	
1893-99	Robert Henry Higham, headmaster
1899-1921	George Bellas Savage, headmaster
1924-33	Arthur Breeds, parish clerk
1936-37	Francis W Lamb, vergers & sexton
1939	Mrs Alice Hourigan
1945-78	Charles Richard Knight, gardener

The site of the original school is now occupied by the residential developments of Apollo and Scylla Place: the old school bell can still be seen in the eaves of Scylla Place.



Figure 48. The school bell

Langley House

A parsonage to serve the vicars of St Peter's, was built nearby to St John's Church under the Reverend Charles Bowles. The first occupant was the Reverend Charles Marson when he took on the curacy of St John's in 1856.



Figure 49. Summer house of the vicarage 1902 (Revd Joseph Harris)

A new vicarage was built in 1952 and the old vicarage renamed as Langley House. The house has since been converted into a number of flats.

Occupants of Langley House	
1856-61	Revd Charles Marson
1862	Revd F O White
1868-74	Revd Theodore Chambers Wilks
1878-84	Revd Frederick James Oliphant
1884	Revd Frederick Charles Littler
1886-94	Revd William Frederick Tucker Hamilton
1894-1909	Revd Joseph Montague Harris
1910-21	Revd Thomas William Graham
1924-37	Revd David Washbourne Money
1937-51	Revd Howard Geoffrey Edmunds
1954-62	Robert Frederick Kidd
1962	William Petrie
1963	<i>vacant</i>
1964	? Pavey
1967	<i>vacant</i>



Figure 50. Langley House, c2020

St John's Parish Room

St John's Parish Room was constructed much later than the church. It does not appear on the 1870 OS plan, but is shown on the 1895 plan as 'Church Room', in the grounds of the vicarage.

The earliest record found is from May 1889 when 'the juvenile members of the Band of Mercy' gave an entertainment there.

The parish room was demolished following the building of the new vicarage in the 1950s. It was replaced by the new church hall built between the school and the church.



Figure 51. 1895 OS plan

Eventyde / St John's Lodge

Eventyde was a detached house, built in about 1895, by the distinguished architect and furniture designer Walter Cave (1863-1929). The first occupier, recorded from 1896 until 1908, was Mrs Josephine Mary Higinbotham. In 1855, Josephine had married Robert Higinbotham, Curate of Derry Cathedral, who died just two years later.



Figure 52. Eventyde, 1896

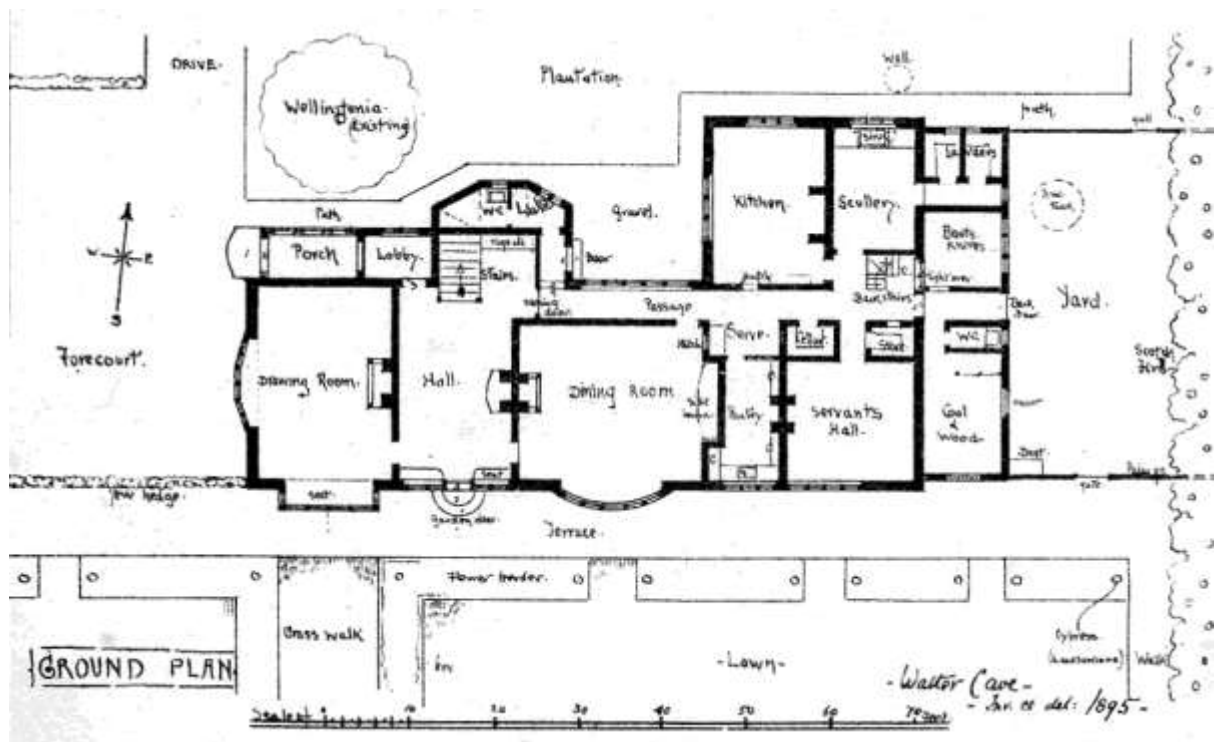


Figure 53. Eventyde, ground plan 1896

In 1910, the house was occupied by Miss Evelyn Smith, who changed its name to St John's Lodge.

Evelyn died in 1931 and the house passed to her life-long friend Miss Edith St Barbe Holland, who had been living with her. Edith Holland died in 1937 and, in April 1938, the house, and 2¼ acres of land, was put up for sale at auction with an upset price of £1600.¹⁹

Figure 54. Edith Holland Obituary, *Surrey Advertiser* 16 Oct 1937

The house was converted into a number of flats early in the 21st century. Since 2006, the property has been managed by St John's Lodge (Woking) Management Company Limited.

The house is Grade II listed, having been listed in 2004.²⁰

A WORKER FOR MISSIONS
DEATH OF MISS E. ST. BARBE HOLLAND

The death occurred on Monday of Miss Edith St. Barbe Holland, of St. John's Lodge, St. John's Hill-road, Woking, aged 88.

A daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Holland, of Brasted, Kent, she became a Mildmay deaconess, and after seven or eight years' work she became the head of the training school for probationary deaconesses. Miss Holland started the "Mildmay Illuminations," which had a very wide circulation. They were Christmas and other cards, on which Miss Holland painted views and flowers, and a suitable text was inscribed. The production of the illuminations continued for some 20 years, during which time Miss Holland raised large sums for the Mildmay Hospital and Mildmay Missions. One year she raised £1,500 from the sale of the cards. Miss Holland became head of the Mildmay Missions in London, but retired owing to ill-health.

She came to St. John's some 30 years ago, and continued the work she had begun at Mildmay, drawing up questions for daily use by the Scripture Union. Her chief interest was in the work of foreign missions, and much of her handwork was sold for their benefit. She took an interest in the affairs of the local church, and was a member of the Woking Art Club, showing pictures at their exhibitions.

Miss Holland's family has been very interested in mission work. One of her nephews is the Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, another (Sir Henry Holland, of Quetta) is a missionary doctor, and another (the Rev. W. E. S. Holland) has been a missionary in India for 33 years. One of her sisters was a missionary in Japan, and three others were deaconesses at Mildmay.

The funeral at St. John's Church on Thursday was conducted by the Rev. H. G. Edmonds (vicar of St. John's) and Canon W. E. S. Holland. The chief mourners were Miss F. N. Holland (sister), Capt. St. Barbe Shields (nephew), and Mrs. Shields, the Rev. John Marcon (great-nephew), and Mrs. Holland.

Occupants of St John's Lodge	
1898-1907	Mrs Josephine Mary Higinbotham, widow, private means
1911-31	Miss Evelyn Mary Abel Smith, private means
1931-37	Miss Edith St Barbe Holland, private means
1939	James White Jackson Knowles, registered medical practitioner
1945	Alexander Brock
1946-51	Col John Bertram Andras
1954-62	Edward Martin Glossop Wells
1962-89	Mrs Pamela Ann Wells & Mrs Phyllis Gertrude McLeod

¹⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 23 April 1938

²⁰ <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/woking-st-johns-ward-woking-surrey>



Figure 55. St John's Lodge c2020



Figure 56. St John's Hill Road (upper South) from 1967 OS plan

Holly Hedge

Holly Hedge, a 5 bedroom detached house, was built in about 1955. The first occupant was George E H Reader, a solicitor.



Figure 57. Holly Hedge, 2008

Highclere

Highclere was built in about 1955. The first occupant was William S Wicks.



Figure 58. Highclere, 2021

Cedar Ridge

Cedar Ridge was built in about 1955. The first occupant was Basil E Stephenson. It is now named Eden House.



Figure 59. Eden House, 2022

Muthaiga

Muthaiga was built in the 1960s.



Figure 60. Muthaiga, 2022

Ledgewood

Ledgewood was built in the 1960s. The first occupant was C Eventide Kimber.



Figure 61. Ledgewood, 2022

The Orchard

The Orchard was built in the 1960s, as a block of five flats.

Hart Hill

Hart Hill was built in the late 1890s. The first recorded occupant was Walter Freeman Hunt, a retired barrister.

In about 1950, Hart Hill was converted into five flats. Since 1976, it has been managed by Hart Hill House Management Company Ltd.

Occupants of Hart Hill	
1898-1902	Walter Freeman Hunt, retired barrister
1903-09	Thomas Burton Gabriel, timber merchant
1911-14	Marcus Warren Zambra, optician
1915	Miss Phyllis Casey
1919-33	Albert Leopold Wallers, insurance broker
1934-47	Robert Vickers Bardsley C.M.G. O.B.E., Governor of the Blue Nile Province, 1928 to 1932



Figure 62. Hart Hill c2020

Tanjon

Tanjon was built in the mid-1960s, the first occupant being Edmund Bunnens.

In 2006, plans were approved for the erection of a two storey extension to the house.



Figure 63. Tanjong, 2021

Deerstead Cottage

Deerstead Cottage was a building associated with The Hollies (see below) later Deerstead House. It was presumably built around the same time as The Hollies.

Deerstead Cottage has also variously appeared in the records as Deerstead House Garage, The Dormy and The Lodge, presumably reflecting different uses over time. The 1911 census lists it as The Lodge, when John Mitchell was residing there as a chauffeur; the electoral roll compiled later the same year records it as the stables.

In 1934, the OS plan shows the cottage as two separate building sections (probably stables/garage and an accommodation block). The modern map shows that these have been incorporated into one, along with extensions to the north, west and south.



Figure 64. 1934 and 2020 maps

Occupants of Deerstead Cottage	
1898-99	Henry J Dawson, gardener
1911-12	John Murdoch Mitchell, chauffeur
1920-36	David Foster, chauffeur
1945-63	Henry William Findlay Freeth
1967-69	E M Loud

Milestone

Milestone is a house built, in the 1970s, in the former grounds of Deerstead House, to the west of the original house.

The Hollies / Deerstead House

In 1810, William Jackman established Woking Nursery, comprising 50 acres of land stretching along St John's Hill Road (see page 22). Within the nursery grounds were three houses. One of these, in the grounds of the later house The Hollies, was the family home. It was called Fish Ponds, presumably after the earlier family home on Hook Hill.

The Hollies, was built probably by William's son, George Jackman. It was used as the office of the nursery business as well as being the family home. The new house appears on the 1870 OS plan and the old house has been demolished however, the name Fish Ponds appears in the electoral rolls well into the 1880s. The first mention of the name The Hollies appears in an advert taken out by George Jackman junior in 1879²¹.

When George Jackman died, in 1867, his son, also George, took over the business. After George Jackman junior died, in 1887, the business then moved to new premises off Egley Road. The Hollies was put up for sale at auction in 1893; it was described as having four reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, offices and stabling and being situated in 5¼ acres of gardens. It was withdrawn from sale after the top bid of £3,100 failed to reach the reserve.

After several short-term occupancies, The Hollies was taken, in 1905, by the recently married David Edwin Hart, who used it as his family home until 1910. In 1905, it appears he named the house Deer Stead²²; within a couple of years, this had become Deerstead House.



RABBIT HUTCHES
 ANY QUANTITY SUPPLIED.
 Immediate Delivery.
 The 'Superbra' Konig Hutch, designed on modern lines, is constructed on substantial timber framing. The roof is of asbestos, and the floors, backs and sides of Cedar Shingle. The floor slopes for drainage and slides right out. A removable partition is fitted which also acts as a shutter over one door at breeding time. First class hutches at a really reasonable price. They simplify rabbit keeping. Prices from £2, car. paid.

VERY SPECIAL LINE.
 "Superbra" Morant Collapsible Hutch. Roof and sides lift away for easy access, cleaning, etc. Price £4/4-. The last word in Morant Hutches.

Superbra Konig Rabbit Hutch
Superbra Morant

NOW WRITE.
 Our leaflet gives every item of information you need about Rabbit Hutches, and contains actual photographs. Write NOW. Enclose id. stamp.

S.P.B.A. SUPPLIES LTD.
 Deerstead House, St. John's Hill Road, WOKING, SURREY.

In 1939, as storm clouds gathered over Europe, businesses started making plans to move out of London in the event of war. In July, the owner of Deerstead House asked Woking Council for and received permission to lease the premises to the Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association (SPBA) for office use. Permission was also given to erect an air raid shelter in the grounds.²³ By the beginning of 1940, the SPBA had moved in.

In the 1950s, Deerstead House was converted into five flats. Today it is managed by the Deerstead House Management Company Limited, incorporated in 1977.

Figure 65. SPBA advertisement
 Surrey Advertiser 26 December 1942

²¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 27 September 1879

²² SHC, *Surrey Electoral Roll*, 1906

²³ *Surrey Advertiser* 29 July 1939

Occupants of Deerstead House	
18??-61	George Jackman, nurseryman
1861-69	George Jackman junior, nurseryman
1895	Henry Hicks
1897-1901	Edward A Preston, own means
1905-10	David Edwin Hart, solicitor
1911	Mrs Mary Elizabeth Stables, tea dealer's widow
1911-14	Harold Rolleston Stables, lawyer (killed in WWI)
1918-19	Edward Robert Peacock
1920-37	Sir John Audley Frederick Aspinall, engineer
1939	Arthur G Hall, SPBA caretaker & storeman
1947	<i>vacant</i>



Figure 66. Deerstead House, c2020

Newlyn

Newlyn was built in the 1960s. The first recorded occupant was J S Rood.



Figure 67. Newlyn, 2022

The Birches

The Birches was built in the mid-1950s. The first recorded occupant was S A Matthews.



Figure 68. The Birches, 2012

Jackman's End

Jackman's End is a six bedroom detached house, on one level, built in the mid-1950s.

The first occupant was Peter Styles who lived there from 1957 until 1967.



Figure 69. Jackman's End, 2022

NORTH SIDE

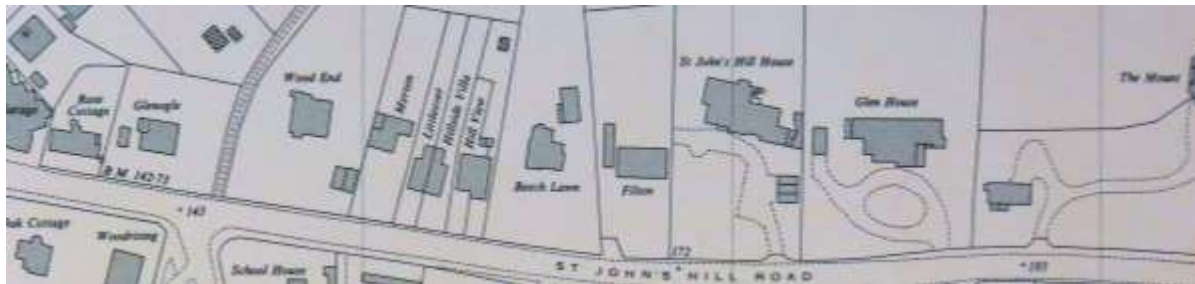


Figure 70. St John's Hill Road (lower North) from 1967 OS map

Rose Cottage

Rose Cottage was probably built in 1890. The first reference to the house is in the 1891 census when it was described as unoccupied.

PETROL AND HIRED CARS.
THE PROSECUTIONS AT WOKING.
Board of Trade Letter.

E. G. V. Bouvard, Rose Cottage, St. John's; Walter J. Bulman, Pine View, Star Hill, Woking; G. Tipping, St. Agnes, Hook Heath, Woking; and James Reed, College Lane, Star Hill, Woking, appeared before the magistrates at the Woking Petty Sessions on Saturday, for using motor spirit for hired cars. The cases had been adjourned in order that the Board of Trade might be communicated with in respect to a difficult point in the order.

Mr. Percy St. Gerrans (instructed by Mr. Triggs Turner) represented Bouvard.

Inspector Hardy stated that at 8.40 a.m. on May 31st, when he was in Guildford Road, he saw the defendant driving a motor-car containing four girls. They pulled up at a house called 'The Retreat.' He asked the defendant, where he received the order for the car, to which he replied, 'We pick these girls up under contract, the same as we did with the horse bus from Maybury Hill School.' When he told defendant this was against the order, he said, 'We use the car for parcels from the station.' Witness asked the occupants how they came to have the use of the car. They replied, 'The car calls for us at our house during the term as the horse bus used to do.'

Mr. St. Gerrans, for the defence, said this seemed to be an extraordinary case, and made one wonder whether they were in England, in a free country. One of the regulations said, 'Nothing shall apply to any motor-car or omnibus, standing or plying for hire in any street or public place or any railway station.' Any question as to whether any vehicle or circumstance constituted an exception should be referred to the Board of Trade. He argued that this was a motor omnibus applying for hire in the street or public place. The public were entitled to avail themselves of the omnibus plying for hire.

The defendant said that on several occasions he had picked up passengers when driving the children to school. Replying to Supt. Marks, he said he believed the car was licensed for public use, and would be surprised to hear that it was only licensed for private use. The defendant, however, stated that a license number was affixed to the car by Mr. Woodbridge for the Urban District Council.

The magistrates, after retiring, fined the defendant 10s.

Mr. St. Gerrans said that he would asked the Bench to state a case if the trade decided to take the case any further.

In the case of Mr. Bulman, P.C. Hicks's evidence was to the effect that on the

SUNDAY TRAGEDY AT WOKING.
ST. JOHN'S MAN KILLED BY 'BUS.
Companion Knocked Down.

While talking to a friend near Denyer's shop, St. John's, Woking, on Sunday evening, and on the point of saying "Good-night," Mr. Ernest Edward Andrews (48) was knocked down by a 'bus belonging to the Aldershot and District Traction Company, and died early the next morning in the Woking Hospital.

Mr. Andrews, a married man with two children, was employed as a nursery gardener, and lived at Rose Cottage, St. John's. His companion, Albert Caney, of 3, Red-lane, Lower Knaphill, was also knocked down, but suffered no serious hurt.

There were several people in the 'bus, and the vehicle was driven by Arthur Henry Stillwell, who lives at The Haven, Stocker's-lane, Kingfield. Apparently Andrews was standing just off the path at the time of the occurrence.

Dr. A. H. Brewer was hastily summoned, and ordered immediate removal to the hospital.

An inquest will be held at Woking on Thursday morning.

Figure 71. Surrey Advertiser
3 September 1930

Figure 72. West Surrey Times
6 July 1917

The house now has a two-storey extension, incorporating an integral garage.

Occupants of Rose Cottage	
1891	<i>vacant</i>
1895-1916	Richard Goodchild, pensioner & part-time gardener
1917	Ernest George Victor Bouvard
1918-30	Ernest Edward Andrews, market gardener
1930-38	Mrs Amy Alice Andrews, widow
1939	<i>vacant</i>
1947-63	Frank Edgar Gale, gardener & poultryman
1966-68	Nora Bascombe



Figure 73. Rose Cottage, 2022

Vale Cottage

Vale Cottage was one of the first houses to be built near the church, probably in the 1860s; it appears on the 1870 OS plan. The first known occupant was William Toyne who appears in the 1871 census.

Following several short-term occupants, John Strathern, a retired lighthouse-keeper and formerly in the service of the Egyptian Government, lived there from 1900 until his death in 1942.

After the death of John Strathern, Vale Cottage was bought by Frances Ogle, who renamed it Glenogle. Frances died in October 1944 and, in July the following year, Glenogle was put up for sale by her executrix. It was described as having 'a hall, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, large bathroom, kitchen, scullery, etc' and with a 'shady old garden of ¼-acre'.

Glenogle was demolished and replaced with two bungalows, named Glenogle and Nova Castra.

Occupants of Vale Cottage	
1871-74	William Toyne, retired accountant
1874-77	John London, retired publican
1881-84	Patrick Daley, prison warder
1889-90	Thomas Henry Sowerbutts, retired fishing tackle manufacturer
1891-93	John Moir, wheelwright
1893-99	Edward Squires, own means
1900-42	John Strathern, retired lighthouse keeper
1942-44	Frances Marian Ogle
1945	<i>vacant</i>
1946-58	Arthur Carey Finch
1959-68	Charles Cobbett
1968-69	Mrs Edith Cobbett
1972-88	Arthur A Bayliss



Figure 74. Glenogle & Nova Castra, 2022

Wood End

Wood End was built in about 1905 by retired nurseryman, Joseph Martyr, who lived there until his death in 1916.

Wood End was demolished in about 1970. Woodend Close, developed between 1970 and 1975, now covers the site.

Occupants of Wood End	
1905-16	Joseph Martyr, retired nurseryman
1918-40	Clement Meek, accountant

1945-52	Jacob Ratzker, clothing dealer
1954	Samuel Cowan
1954-55	Mrs Helen 'Nell' Cowan, widow
1956	<i>vacant</i>
1958-63	Ian Stanley P Sedgwick
1967-70	John Alber H Harden

Merton

Merton was built in the mid-1930s; in 1936 it was listed, in the local directory, as being vacant. Later that year, John Butcher moved in.

Occupants of Merton	
1936	<i>vacant</i>
1936-51	John Butcher, retired butler
1954	<i>vacant</i>
1956-58	Alan James Blacker
1959-85	Mrs Mary Ann Turner



Figure 75. Merton, 2023

Littleover & Hillside Villa

Littleover and Hillside Villa are a pair of semi-detached houses, built in about 1930.

Occupants of Littleover & Hillside Villa		
1930-32	William George Sidey, civil servant	John Sawyer, gardener
1934-35	Arthur Henry Wood, gardener	
1937-51	Frederick William James Chapman, sheet metal worker (aircraft)	
1951-55		Frederick George Jackman
1956		Frederick A Stanley
1959-63	Frederick George Jackman	
1967-70		J P Lytle



Figure 76. Littleover & Hillside Villa, 2022

Hillview

Hillview was built in about 1930, as a pair of semi-detached houses.

Occupants of Hillview		
1932-33	Frederick Oswald McDonnell, commercial traveller	Frederick Percy Balcombe, grocery & provision roundsman
1934		

1935	Herbert John William Powley, clerk	Frank Church, Inkerman Motor Co.
1936		Edwin Robert Endersley, gardener
1939		Harry Hoyle, police constable
1945-69	William Jonas Chapman	Cecil Wesley Stow, cinema operator
1969-81		



Figure 77. Hillview, 2023

Beech Villa

Beech Villa was one of the first houses to be built after the church, probably in the mid-late 1860s; it appears on the 1870 OS plan. It was probably built by George Jackman junior. Joseph Martyr, George's nursery manager, was the first recorded occupant.

Following the death of George Jackman, Beech Villa was sold at auction, in 1893. Joseph Martyr, the then tenant, bought the freehold for £400; he renamed the house to Beech Lawn between the 1891 and 1901 censuses, possibly on his purchase or following his (second) marriage, to Mary Chapman, in 1895.

Joseph Martyr (1829-1916)

Joseph Martyr started from humble beginnings; he was born in Woodham, Surrey in February 1829, where his father Jesse was a lock-keeper. In the 1851 census, Joseph was working as a servant in the house of George Jackman, the nurseryman.

In 1853, he married Maria Waterer, one of two daughters of James Waterer, farmer of Mayford, who had died in 1845 leaving his estate to be divided between his daughters when they came of age.

In 1861, Joseph was a nursery foreman and by 1871, he had risen to be the manager of George Jackman's nursery. He had also diversified into a coal merchant. It was around this time that he moved into Beech Villa, which he later bought.

By about 1865, Joseph Martyr had acquired a plot of land just to the north of Kiln Bridge, previously owned by Stephen Tilly. This was adjacent to and to the east of where the Prince of Wales Hotel would be built. He built what would become known as Martyr's Cottages, in the 1860s. There were four, detached, single-storey dwellings (see page **Error! Bookmark not defined.**).

Joseph was also described as nursery manager in the 1881 and 1891 censuses, but by the time of the 1901 census he had retired.

Maria died in 1888 and, in 1895, Joseph remarried to Mary Ann Chapman nee Howard. Mary died in 1901.

In 1901/2, Joseph built and moved into Wood End, where he lived out his retirement until his death in 1916.

Occupants of Beech Villa / Beech Lawn	
1871-1901	Joseph Martyr, nurseryman
1902	Revd Richard Valpy French
1903-04	Misses Annie & Annie Gouldsmith
1909-13	Cyril Paul Bathurst, stock jobber
1916	Capt. Charles Mead
1916	Cdr Frederick Gerald Stuart Peile RN
1918-21	Alfred James de Hailes, analyst
1922-24	<i>vacant</i>
1924-26	James McCutcheon
1927-45	Alfred James de Hailes, retired analyst
1946-47	John Dalton Deverell
1950-70	James Whitelaw Borthwick Holm



Figure 78. Beech Lawn, 2023

Filton / Inshala

Filton was built in the 1960s. In the 1968 and 1969 street directories it was listed as vacant.

By 1978, Filton had been renamed as Inshala and was then occupied by William Way.

St John's Hill House

St John's Hill House was built in the late 1880s.

The first recorded occupant was Mrs Mary Bowles, widow of the Reverend Charles Bowles, who commissioned St John's Church (see page 1). Mary died in 1889 and the house passed to Eleanor Bowles, the Reverend's eldest daughter, by his first wife, who lived there for the next twenty-five years.

From the end of the First World War, the house was owned by Ian Scott Dalgleish. An electrical engineer by trade, Ian Dalgleish represented the St John's ward on the Woking Council.

After the Second World War, Ian Dalgleish sold the house to Dr William Smellie, moving into one of the newly created flats made by the conversion of Deerstead House. The sale particulars for the house describe it as having eight bedrooms, two bathrooms and four reception rooms. The house was set in 2½ acres of grounds with two garages, stabling and a hard tennis court. The asking price was £4,200.

In about 1958/9, St John's Hill House was converted into five flats.

Occupants of St John's Hill House	
1889	Mrs Mary Charlotte Bowles
1889-1914	Miss Eleanor Sophia Bowles
1915-18	<i>vacant</i>
1918-41	Ian Scott Dalglish
1946-56	Dr William Buchanan Smellie



Figure 79. St John's Hill House, c2007

The Dawn / Glendaruel

A house called The Dawn was built on St John's Hill Road in the late-1890s. The first occupant was Gerald Beaufoy Francis, a cement manufacturer, who seems to have moved in, in 1899.

In 1926, Hugh Ferguson Weir, late of the Allahabad Bank, India, took possession of the house and changed its name to Glendaruel.

Glendaruel, in 1936, then became the home of Charles Barclay Leatham M.C. (a descendant, through his mother, of the Barclay bankers).

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 26 APRIL, 1917.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award a Bar to the Military Cross to the undermentioned Officers :—

Temp. Capt. Charles Barclay Leatham,
M.C., York. L.I.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a raiding party. He directed operations from an exposed position in the enemy's lines under very heavy fire. Later, he took charge of a platoon and personally led it to its objective. He was severely wounded.

(M.C. gazetted 3rd June 1916.)

Figure 80. C B Leatham – Bar to M.C.

The sale particulars for the house describe it as having seven bedrooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms and a billiards room. The house was set in 2½ acres of grounds with two tennis courts. The asking price was £4,750.

After Charles Leatham's death in 1962, the house was leased to George Jones who submitted an application to turn it into a residential hotel to be named Glen House Hotel. The application was refused.²⁴

The house then came into the possession of Charles Budge, who renamed it Glen House. However he enjoyed it only for a short time as he died in November 1969, aged 82.

The house was demolished in the late 1990s and Glen Court, a development of 21 luxury flats, built on the site, in 2000 by Runnymede Homes.

Occupants of The Dawn / Glendaruel	
1899-1904	Gerald Beaufoy Francis, cement manufacturer
1906-25	Charles Henry Owtram, retired warehouseman
1926-32	Hugh Ferguson Weir
1932-36	Mrs Blanche Mary Weir, widow
1936-62	Charles Barclay Leatham, merchant banker
1962-63	Bernard Barclay Leatham
1965	George Ronald Jones
1967-69	Charles Alfred Budge



Figure 81. Glen Court, 2021

²⁴ *Surrey Advertiser* 7 August 1965

The Mount

The Mount was built in about 1905. The first recorded occupant was Albert Walter Carr, from 1907 until 1910. Albert joined up at the outbreak of WWI and was killed in 1916.

Following the First World War, the house was bought by Sir William Hannay Raeburn, 1st Baronet, a Scottish shipping magnate and politician.

From 1920 until 1927, Sir William's son, William Norman Raeburn, lived next door at Overdale.

In 1927, Sir William Hannay Raeburn returned to Scotland and William Norman moved into The Mount with his wife, Mary, and their four children. William added two additional wings to the house. In 1934, on the death of his father, William Norman Raeburn became the 2nd Baronet.

After Sir William's death in 1947, the house passed to his children, his wife having pre-deceased him. Sir William's two surviving daughters, Sheila and Irene, lived in the house. In 1953, finding the house too large, Irene applied for permission to demolish the two added wings, returning the house to its original layout.

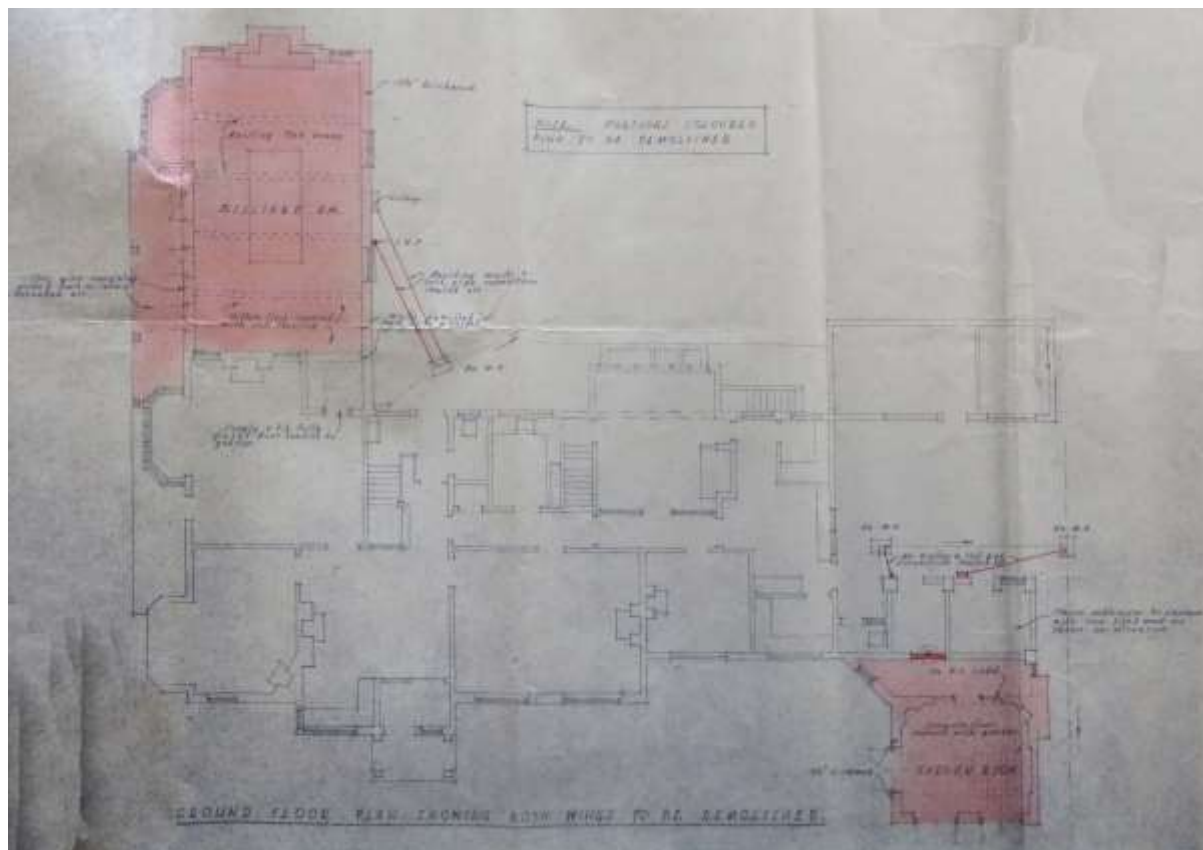


Figure 82. 1953 plans for demolition of extensions

Following the death of their brother in 1977, Sheila and Irene Raeburn left the Mount and moved to Sussex. They donated the house to the Help the Aged charity, to use for sheltered accommodation.

In the 1980s the house was demolished to allow for the development of the retirement estate, known as The Mount, which provides more, more modern, accommodation.

Figure 83. 1988 advertisement

Occupants of The Mount	
1907-10	Albert Walter Carr, carter
1912-16	William John Caldwell
1916	Brig-Gen Michael Edward Willoughby C.M.G. C.B. C.S.I.
1917-19	Latham Hall
1920-27	Sir William Hannay Raeburn Bar ^t , shipping magnate
1927-47	Sir William Norman Raeburn C.B.E. Bar ^t , shipping magnate
1947-78	Miss Irene Muriel Raeburn (daughter of Sir William)



Figure 84. The Mount development, 2022

Overdale / Corinthians Cottage

Overdale was built in about 1906/07; it is described simply as ‘new’ in the 1908 Woking street directory.

The house appears to have had a strange history of occupation. The first occupant was Mrs Emily Allan, who was registered to vote²⁵ in Woking from 1909 until 1920, her registered address being Overdale. Her husband and children meanwhile were living in Croydon. At the time of the 1911 census, Emily was with her family in Croydon whilst, at Overdale, there were just three female servants recorded. In 1920, Emily and her husband moved to the Mount Hermon area of Woking.

In 1914, William Kinaz Marriott was renting the house from Mrs Allan.

From 1920 until 1929, the house was occupied by Sir William Norman Raeburn; His father was living next door at The Mount.

In May 1925, in an Edinburgh Court, Andrew Walker Matthew was sued for divorce by his wife. Andrew and his co-respondent, Jean Heron, both gave their addresses as Overdale, St John’s Woking²⁶. There is no evidence to suggest that they were resident there at any time, so perhaps were house guests or renting on a short-term basis?

In 1927, Sir William moved into The Mount following his father’s return to Scotland. Overdale then appears to have been empty until John Lindsay Deuchar moved in, in 1930.

In about 1965, Overdale was renamed as Corinthians Cottage.

²⁵ SHC, CC802/23/4, *Surrey Electoral Registers 1832-1962*

²⁶ *Reynolds Newspaper* 24 May 1925

Corinthians Cottage was demolished in about 1979 for the development of Firgrove.

Occupants of Overdale	
1907	<i>New</i>
1909-19	Mrs Emily Allan
1914	William Kenaz Marriott
1920-27	Sir William Norman Raeburn C.B.E.
1928-29	<i>vacant</i>
1930-36	John Lindsay Deuchar
1939	<i>vacant</i>
1945	Andrew Walker Matthew
1946	<i>vacant</i>
1947-64	William Charles Anstis
1967-68	<i>vacant</i>
1972-77	P S Gregory
1978	Patrick Kennedy

Northside

Northside was built in 1950. The first known occupant was Arthur Hollom, who was resident in 1954-55.

Northside was demolished in about 1979 for the development of Firgrove.

Little Barricane

In about 1910, a large house called Lanadron was built (see below); another structure, near to the main house, referred to as Lanadron Garage, was constructed not only to house vehicles but as accommodation for the chauffeur.

In 1928, the main house came into the possession of Edward Barbour, who renamed it Barricane and Lanadron Garage became Barricane Garage.

In about 1950, Barricane Garage was renamed Little Barricane.

Occupants of Little Barricane	
1919-20	Charles Pearson, chauffeur
1927-29	William Howett Campbell
1930-39	Joseph Walter Garratt, chauffeur
1939-47	Miss Amelia Caroline Stretton
1951-55	Eric Rowland Page

Lanadron / Rawdonby / Barricane

In about 1910, a large house called Lanadron was built for Francis Pears, by Walter George Tarrant; the main house was sited towards St John's Hill Road but the lodge was near to, and faced onto, St John's Road. Driveways provided access from both roads.

Another structure, near to the main house, was referred to as Lanadron Garage (see above).

The house was put up for auction in 1914, described as: 'A beautiful and sumptuously appointed house, containing 11 bed and dressing-rooms, four baths, hall, billiard and three other reception-rooms, ample domestic offices, two carriage drives, picturesque lodge, stabling, garage, model farmery, three cottages, and pleasure grounds of remarkable charm, walled garden, wood and park lands in all about 16½ acres. Electric light, telephone, main drainage, company's water, central heating etc.' and with exquisite and panoramic views.

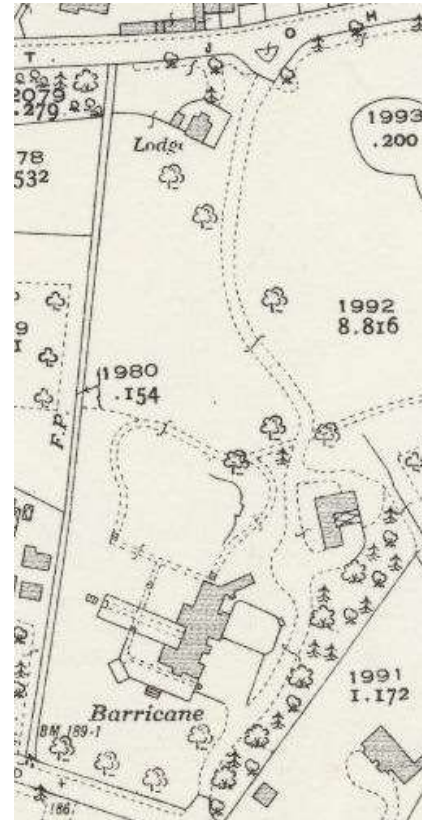


Figure 85. 1934 OS map



Francis Pears was a member of the famous soap manufacturing family.

Pears transparent soap is a British brand of soap first produced and sold in 1807 by Andrew Pears, at a factory just off Oxford Street in London. It was the world's first mass-market translucent soap.

The factory, later moved to the Lanadron Works, Isleworth, Middlesex. The head office was called Lanadron House.





Figure 86. Lanadron

Rhoda McGaw

On 3rd July 1908 a daughter was born to Francis Pears, named Rhoda Frances Pears. Rhoda read sociology at London University and became a socialist. She married William McGaw in 1929.

Rhoda worked for the Civil Nursing Reserve and became the Secretary of the Woking Anglo-Soviet Friendship Committee. After the war, she became a councillor.

Woking's Rhoda McGaw Theatre is named in her honour.



In 1921, local directories referred to 'Lanadron Farm'.

From 1923-1927, the house was the home of Herbert Edward Nichols, who renamed it as *Rawdonby*. Nichols was a director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company; in January 1927, he was taken ill whilst in Persia and died.

The house then came into the possession of Edward A Barbour, who renamed it as *Barricane* and established a poultry farm.

A cottage was erected on the estate, known as Barricane Farm Cottage.

During the Second World War, Barricane provided temporary accommodation for Putney Girls' School.

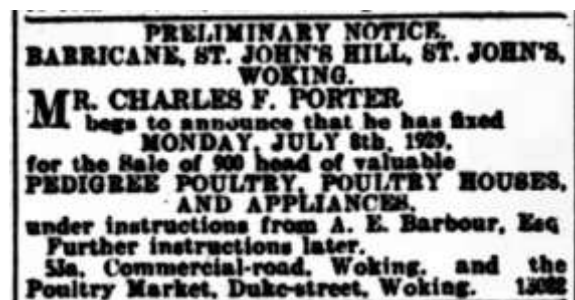


Figure 87. Advertisement June 1929

The house was demolished to allow for construction of the Barricane road and houses which now cover the grounds.

Occupants of Barricane	
1911-12	Francis Pears, soap manufacturer
1912-20	Mrs Isabel Rhoda Pears, widow
1923-27	Herbert Edward Nichols, company director
1927-29	Edward Alexander Barbour, poultry farmer
1929-40	Harvey Bowring, managing director (insurance brokerage)
1945-47	Joseph Walter Garratt
1947-48	Arthur C Clark
1951-63	Percival Thomas Dennis Guyer
1964-69	K Bolsover
1971	P S Gregory

Gate House

The Gate House is a six bedroom detached house, built in about 1967.



Figure 88. The Gate House

Stowford / Hollies

Hollies was built in 1906/7; it was originally named *Stowford*. It was more or less opposite to where the Jackmans' house, The Hollies (then recently renamed as Deerstead House), is.

Stowford is listed in the 1908 Woking directory simply as 'new building'. By 1909, Charles Ackland and his family had moved in. Charles died in 1926 and in about 1930, his widow, Alice, moved out, to Hook Heath.

In 1930, Mrs Emma Ingram moved in and renamed the house *Hollies*. Emma died there in 1932.

Hollies was demolished in the 1960s for the construction of Holly Close.

Occupants of Hollies	
1907	<i>New</i>
1909-26	Charles Ackland, woollen merchant
1926-29	Mrs Alice Ackland, widow
1930-32	Mrs Emma Ingram, stockbroker's widow
1934-35	John Berry Walford, engineer director of pub companies
1936-52	Mrs Catherine Augusta Keigwin, divorcee
1956-64	Simon Philip Wolferstan Corbett

Balgarvie

Balgarvie was built in about 1906. The first occupant was George Edward Herne, a merchant. After he died, in 1916, his daughters, Dulcie and Edith, occupied the house briefly, before it was bought by Professor Hubert Turnbull.

Balgarvie was demolished in the 1960s for the construction of Holly Close.

Occupants of Balgarvie	
1907-16	George Edward Herne, merchant
1916	The Misses Dulcie J and Edith Dorothea Margaret Herne
1918-56	Prof. Hubert Maitland Turnbull, Professor of morbid anatomy
1957-60	Adam L Turnbull

White Pines

White Pines was built in the late 1950s. It is presumably one of the 'four new houses' listed in the 1964 street directory; the first recorded occupant was Ivor John Cunningham, who is listed from 1959 until 1981.

Broad oak

Broad oak was built in the late 1950s. It is presumably one of the 'four new houses' listed in the 1964 street directory; the first recorded occupant was an Alan Kettle, in the 1958 electoral roll.

Derrymead

Derrymead was built in the late 1950s. It is presumably one of the 'four new houses' listed in the 1964 street directory; the first recorded occupant was Ivor R Gibson, in the 1958 electoral roll.

Warrens

Warrens was built in the late 1950s. It is presumably one of the 'four new houses' listed in the 1964 street directory; the first recorded occupant was Peter C Browning, in the 1958 electoral roll.

JACKMAN'S LANE

Jackman's Lane was named after the Jackman family's nursery, which spread along both sides until about 1890. It was largely undeveloped until the twentieth century. Half a dozen or so houses were built around 1900. Further development took place in the 1950s and 1960s, mostly expensive detached houses.



Figure 89. Jackman's Lane from 1967 OS map

1 Kelwood/ Beech Cottage

In the mid-1960s, Kelwood was split into three houses (see page 63), the eastern-most wing became 1 Kelwood (now Beech Cottage), a bungalow. It is unclear how much (if any) of the original structure remains.



Figure 90. Beech Cottage, 2024

Kelwood

In the early 1890s, the old estate office of Jackman's nursery was part demolished and a new building erected in the grounds. This was called Kelwood. The 1895 OS plan shows the building with three wings in a rectangular 'C' shape. The eastern wing is shown as connected but distinct from the rest – possibly with a view to separate rental.

The 1902 valuation list for Woking parish²⁷ shows William Malcolm Corrie as owning, Kelwood, Golf Cottage, Dormy Cottage and Dinnetts [Dinnet Cottage]. Various sources show him as living in Golf Cottage (1897-99), Kelwood (1902), Dinnet Cottage (1904-07) and Kelwood (again, 1914-20)

William Malcolm Corrie

William Malcolm Corrie was born in Leatherhead, Surrey in 1851, the son of a colonial cotton broker. William went into the family business eventually becoming senior partner in the firm of Corrie & Co.

From about 1900 until his death, he divided his time between Biarritz and Woking.

In 1920, he was awarded the O.B.E for his voluntary work for Invalid Soldiers at Biarritz. He died, in France, on 4th December 1921.

In 1904, Kelwood was occupied by Sir William Ovens Clark. Sir William only lived in the house for a couple of years (1904-06), before settling in London.

William Clark joined the Indian Civil Service in 1869; he qualified as a Barrister-at-Law in 1881 and, in December 1898, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Chief Court of the Punjab. He was made a Knight Bachelor in the 1903 Durbar Honours.

There were a number of other short-term tenants between 1900 and 1920.

By the 1930s, the east wing had been incorporated, the west wing extended and the central wing built out to the front.

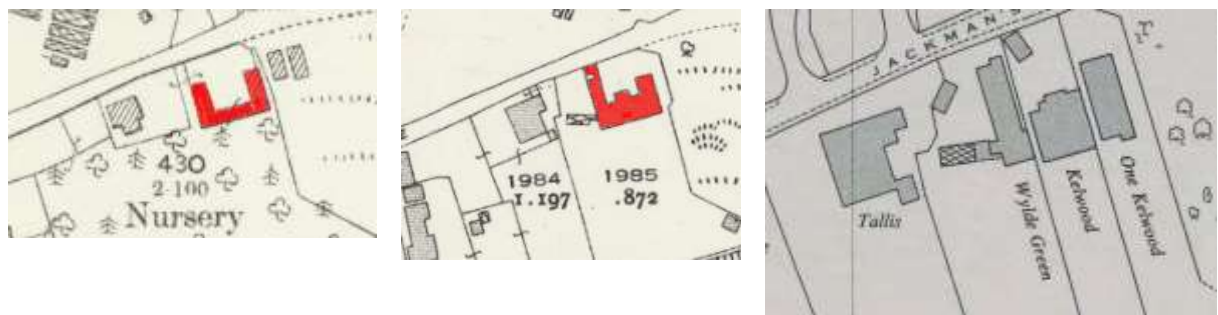


Figure 91. 1895, 1934 and 1967 OS plans

In the mid-1960s, Kelwood was split into three houses, the western-most of which became Wylde Green, the central part remained as Kelwood, and the

²⁷ SHC, 6198/13/7a, Rates: Valuation List Woking 1902

eastern-most wing became 1 Kelwood (now Beech Cottage). It is unclear how much of the original structure remains within each house.

Kelwood is now a four-bedroom detached house.



Figure 92. Kelwood, 2022

Occupants of Kelwood	
1902	William Malcolm Corrie, sugar & cotton broker
1904-06	Sir William Ovens Clark, barrister
1907	Mrs Ethel Mary Fawcus, widow
1911-12	Mrs Eliza Katherine Shepherd, widow
1913	Colonel Eden Vansittart D.S.O., colonel in Indian Army
1914-20	William Malcolm Corrie
1920-21	Colonel Charles Evans, Colonel in R.A.M.C.
1923-37	John James Hofer Spink, sheep farmer and director of Spink & Sons, auctioneers
1938-51	Thomas Robert Maguire, member of Stock Exchange
1954-92	Michael Clifford Parrott Hills

Wylde Green

In the mid-1960s, Kelwood was split into three houses, the western-most of which became Wylde Green. It is unclear how much (if any) of the original structure remains.

From 1967 to 1981 it was occupied by Ronald C N Barton



Figure 93. Wylde Green, 2021

Golf Cottage / Tallis

Golf Cottage was originally the Jackmans' nursery estate office. In the early 1890s, it was converted to residential use. The 1895 OS plan shows that the eastern wing was demolished and a new building was erected in the garden to the east – where Beech Cottage, Kelwood and Wylde Green now are.

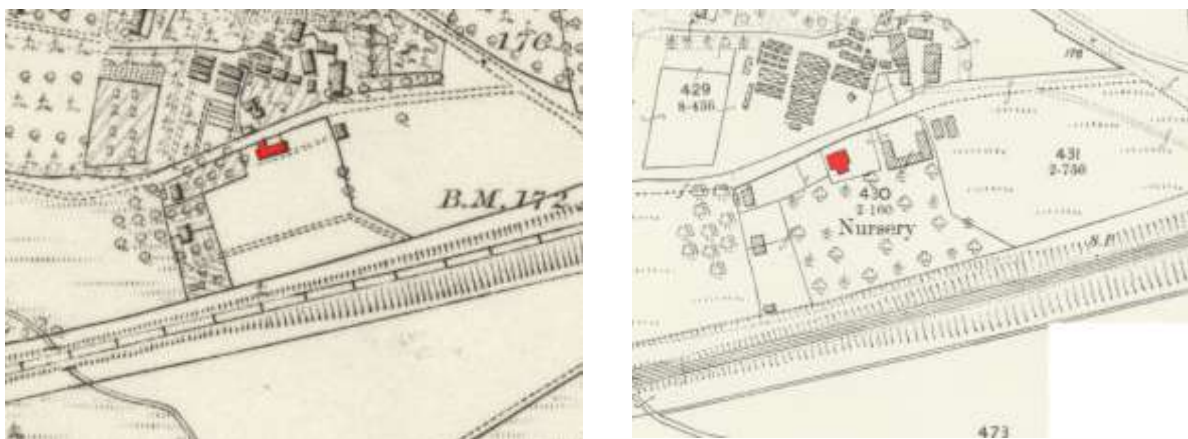


Figure 94. 1870 and 1895 OS plans

Golf Cottage was built for William Malcolm Corrie, a sugar and cotton trader. The nearby Woking Golf Club had been established in 1893 and probably influenced the name.

Robert Andrew Muter Macindoe Ogilvie

Robert Andrew Muter Macindoe Ogilvie was an English soccer international.

He made his solitary England appearance on 7 March 1874 against Scotland, playing as a defender. After "a most competitive game", Scotland won 2–1, with Robert Kingsford scoring England's goal in the 22nd minute before the Scots scored twice.

Robert Ogilvie was captain of the Clapham Rovers team that reached the FA Cup final twice, losing 1–0 to Old Etonians in 1879, before going on to win the cup in 1880 with a 1–0 win over Oxford University at the Kennington Oval.

He served on the F.A. committee between 1874 and 1881 and again between 1884 and 1886. He was also the referee for the match between England and Scotland played at the Kennington Oval on 3 March 1877. England lost the match 3–1; this was England's first defeat on 'home soil'.

In his professional life, he was a member of Lloyd's of London, becoming chairman of the Institute of Lloyd's Underwriters from 1910 to 1911. He worked as an underwriter for the Alliance Assurance Company until 1914. Throughout World War I, he served with the War Risks department.

Golf Cottage was put up for auction in 1945; it was described as 'architect designed, and constructed in the Georgian character ... having the following accommodation: Five bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, w.c.'s, linen and other cupboards, lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, sun room, cloakroom and domestic apartments, together with beautifully matured and well maintained gardens and grounds of approximately half-acre'.

Golf Cottage was renamed as Tallis in the early 1960s, presumably by Harry Ford.

Occupants of Golf Cottage / Tallis	
1897-99	William Malcolm Corrie, sugar & cotton merchant
1901	John Laing Low, author
1902-24	Col. Sir Andrew Muter John Ogilvie C.B.E., Director of Army Signals
1902-04	Frederick John Dryhurst, H.M. Prison Commissioner
1924-38	Robert Andrew Muter Macindoe Ogilvie, professional footballer and insurance underwriter
1938-45	Hilda Louisa B Palmer, State Registered Nurse
1947-60	Richard Graham Smerdon
1962-74	Harry P Ford



Figure 95. Tallis, 2022

Dinnet Cottage

Dinnet Cottage is a four-bedroom detached house, probably built in the 1890s; it appears on the 1896 OS Plan..

Occupants of Dinnet Cottage	
1898-99	E Collett
1902	Thomas M Hunter
1904-08	William Malcolm Corrie, sugar & cotton merchant
1911	John E C Cross, secretary to public company
1912-26	Henry Beaufoy Leonard Sedgwick
1929-38	Mrs Emily Louisa Tutton, housekeeper
1939	Albert E Dale, street mason (foreman)
1945-76	Misses Amy & Mabel Bennett



Figure 96. Dinnet Cottage, 2023

Dormy Cottage

The 1895 OS map shows a pair of small cottages where Dormy Cottage now is (possibly known as Jackman's Cottages). It is probable that they form the central portion of the house shown in Figure 97. The first mention of Dormy Cottage is in the 1901 census when it was occupied by William Green, a gardener.

In about 1910, the house came into the possession of Herbert Sleath Skelton, actor-manager²⁸ and it is likely that he had the two large wings added.

Herbert was married to Ellis Jeffreys. Born Minnie Gertrude Ellis Jeffreys, she was an English actress, best known for her comedy roles. In 1894, Jeffreys had married the Hon Frederick Graham Curzon, the younger son of the 3rd Earl Howe, but she divorced him in 1903, on the grounds of Curzon's cruelty and adultery.

After Herbert's death in 1921, Ellis continued to live in the house for another twelve years.



Figure 97. Dormy Cottage, from the garden, c1920

In 2021, permission was granted for the demolition of Dormy Cottage and the construction of two five-bedroom detached houses. One, more or less on the footprint of Dormy Cottage was named Dormy House, the other Burlington House.

²⁸ An actor-manager is a leading actor who sets up their own permanent theatrical company and manages the business, sometimes taking over a theatre to perform select plays in which they usually star



Figure 98. Dormy Cottage, 2008



Figure 99. Dormy House, January 2023

Occupants of Dormy Cottage	
1901	William Green, gardener
1911-21	Herbert Sleath Skelton, actor-manager
1921-33	Mrs Ellis Skelton, actress
1935-61	Mrs Dorothy Croft, widow, private means

Burlington House

Burlington House was one of two five-bedroom detached houses built following the demolition of Dormy Cottage.



Figure 100. 2020 plans for Dormy House and Burlington House

Deerstead Gardener's Cottage

Deerstead Gardener's Cottage, as the name suggests, was originally the cottage where the gardener for Deerstead House lived. Whereas Deerstead House faced onto St John's Hill Road, the Cottage faces towards Jackman's Lane. No doubt the posh people 'up at house' didn't want the gardener coming and going through their grounds and arranged access at the back.

The Jackmans used their garden as something of a show place for their business and either did their own gardening and/or used the nursery staff.

The first occupant of Deerstead Gardener's Cottage, Henry Dawson, was a florist with his own business, in the 1891 census. By 1898, he was employed as a gardener by Edward Preston, then occupying The Hollies. He was the gardener for the next 30 years.

Occupants of Deerstead Gardener's Cottage	
1898-1927	Henry John Dawson, gardener
1928-63	Ethelbert Smithers, gardener
1963-77	Mrs Elspeth Smithers, widow
1979-2004	John R M Britten

Freskin

Freskin is a six-bedroom detached house, built in about 1957. The first recorded occupant was David Stake who occupied it until at least 1981.



Figure 101. Freskin

Espaces

Espaces was built in the 1960s. The first recorded occupant was a D Baddeley, in the 1968 street directory.

Polkerris / Ants Hill / Sunny Hill

Polkerris was a detached house, built in the 1960s, set in over ¼ acre of land. The first recorded occupant was W J Vian, in the 1968 street directory.

In about 1973, the house was purchased by Anthony Heatly who wittily renamed it Ants Hill. It was later changed to the current name of Sunny Hill.

Conifers

Conifers is a five bedroom detached house, built in about 1960. The first recorded occupant was Patrick Woods in 1961.



Figure 102. Conifers

Highlands

Highlands is a six-bedroom detached house, built in the 1960s. It is shown as vacant in the 1968 street directory, so was presumably then newly built.



Figure 103. Highlands, 2023

Holland House / Tiggers

Holland House was built in the 1960s. The first recorded occupant was H E Smith in the 1968 street directory.

The house was later renamed as Tiggers.

In 1997, a single-storey extension was built on the rear of the house. This was demolished in 2010 and replaced with a two-storey extension.

Old Stable Cottage

Old Stable Cottage was converted from the stables belonging to Hart Hill (see page 38), in about 1950. The first occupant was Edward H Daniel.

Hedges

Hedges was built in the mid-1950s. The first recorded occupant was Leonard Redfern Gardiner in 1957.



Figure 104. Hedges

Heathside

Heathside was built in about 1960.

Little Oaks

Little Oaks is a three bedroom detached bungalow, built in the 1960s.



Figure 105. Little Oaks

Langley Lodge

Langley Lodge was a three-bedroom detached bungalow, built in about 1960, in the grounds of Langley House, the old vicarage. The first occupant was Denis Esson. A master bedroom has been added into the roof space over the main reception room.



Figure 106. Langley Lodge

Rymarda

Rymarda is a five-bedroom detached house, built, in the former garden of Langley House, in the 21st century.



Figure 107. Rymarda, 2022

Foxcedar House

Foxcedar House was built, in the former garden of Langley House, in about 1962.

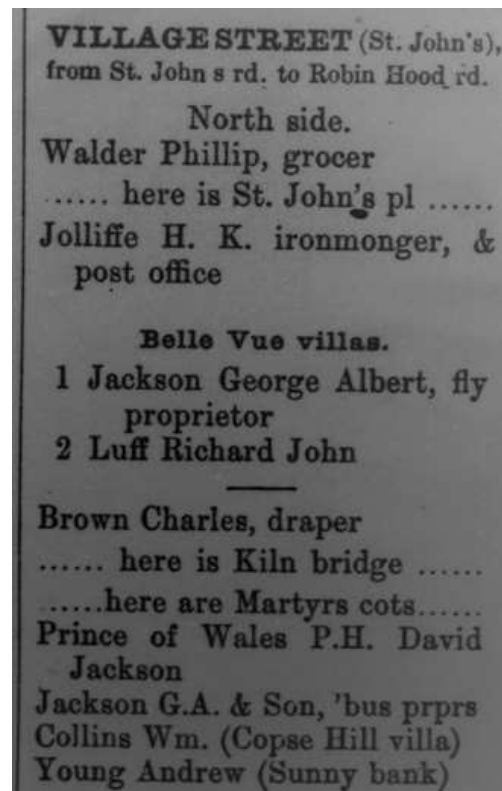
ST JOHN'S ROAD

That part of St John's Road from Kiln Bridge to Langman's Bridge.

From the junction with St John's Hill Road to Kiln Bridge (and the first section of Robin Hood Road – as far as Copse Road) was previously known as Village Street.

From the junction with St John's Hill Road towards Woking was previously also known as Goldsworth and Station Road (as it led to Woking Station).

Figure 108. Extract from 1908
Woking street directory



Kiln Bridge

Kiln Bridge was originally a brick arch bridge over the Basingstoke Canal; it was built in about 1790, when the canal was constructed. It was one of the first of the brick-arch bridges to be replaced.



Figure 109. Kiln Bridge, 1997

In the latter part of the 19th century, the railway had superseded the Basingstoke Canal as a prime mover of goods. The canal changed ownership several times, it was not profitable, and fell into a state of disrepair. Despite the Act of Parliament which enabled the building of the canal stating that the canal company was responsible for the maintenance and repair of bridges, this was not happening.

In 1897, the original brick arch bridge was condemned by Woking Council. It was closed for several months before a temporary structure was built over the top of it, at a cost of £15. Locals insisted that this temporary structure was actually less safe than the original bridge.²⁹

Pill Boxes

At the outbreak of World War II, bridges and road junctions were considered strategic points. The Basingstoke Canal was part of a defensive line in the event of a German invasion.

There were 3 pill boxes in the Kiln Bridge area but one was demolished in favour of a car park. The two remaining boxes are incorporated into the garden walls of 2a Hermitage Road. This would have meant reinforcing the walls and inside providing X or Y shaped brick walls to defend against ricocheting bullets and shell splinters. The loop-holes or firing ports allow weapons to be brought to bear over a wide arc of fire whilst providing the firer the maximum protection.

The larger pillbox is directly on the canal below the Cutting Edge barber shop. It has 5 loopholes and covers towards St John's Lye. The second is right next door to the barber shop on the roundabout, facing downstream towards the St John's flight of locks.



Figure 110. Kiln Bridge pillbox, 2023



Figure 111. smaller pill box, 2022

²⁹ *West Surrey Times* 11 December 1897

KILN BRIDGE TO THE ROWBARGE (LEFT SIDE)



Figure 112. From 1967 OS map

No. 1 – Bridge House / Grosvenor House

Bridge House was built in the late 1880s; it is shown on the 1895 OS plan. The building was probably built by the first occupier, Henry Richard Brown, a draper. Henry is recorded as living in Bridge House from 1890 until 1892. In the 1895 electoral register, he is recorded as owning the building but residing at Bournemouth, Hampshire.

From 1898 until 1908, Charles Jacob Brown (not known to be related) was running his drapery business from the premises. By 1901, the building was known as Grosvenor House. The building was home to a number of drapery firms until the 1970s.

In 1900, part of the building was used by Arthur Althorp for a branch of his chemist shop.³⁰ In about 1902, Arthur retired and moved back to his native Yorkshire.

In around 1975, the shop ceased to be a drapers shop, for the first time in over 80 years, when it became home to Framichel, exclusive gifts shop. Framichel closed in 1989.

In 1990, Soons Chinese restaurant opened, serving Peking and Szechuan cuisine. Grosvenor House has been a restaurant under a variety of names ever since.

³⁰ Arthur had started as manager of a chemist shop in Woking High Street; in 1888, he started his own business on the corner of Chobham Road and Church Street.



Figure 113. Soons advertisement, 1990

Occupants of Bridge House / Grosvenor House	
1890-95	Henry Richard Brown, draper
1898-1908	Charles Jacob Brown, draper
1911-42	Henry Trump, draper & milliner
1947-56	Gerald Oliver Graves, draper
1963	Whites, drapers
1967-72	Knight's, drapers
1975-89	Framichel Exclusive Gifts
1990-96	Soons, Chinese restaurant
1997-2010	Tuu, Chinese restaurant
2013	Tiger Tuu, restaurant
2019	Tiang, restaurant
2021-	Everest Spice, Nepalese restaurant



Figure 114. Everest Spice, 2021

No.s 3 & 5 – Belle Vue

Belle Vue was a pair of cottages built in the 1870s. In 1880, Robert Gross, with his wife, is recorded as having his language school for young ladies there; another advertisement in the same paper tells us that he was also giving a German class at Cambridge House, Guildford. By May the following year, they were also taking 'little boys' and the curriculum had expanded to include arithmetic.

HERR and FRAU GROSS have opened a superior Day School for Young Ladies, at Belle Vue Cottage, St. John's, Woking. Thorough English, German, French, and Music. Boarders received. Herr Gross visits Schools and Families to give German Lessons. Highest references. 1236

Figure 115. *Surrey Advertiser* 7 February 1880

MRS. GROSS' Superior Day School for Young Ladies and Little Boys, Belle Vue Cottage St. John's, Woking. English, German, French, Music Advanced Arithmetic, &c.; boarders received. Herr Gross holds separate classes for German daily. 292

Figure 116. *Surrey Advertiser* 14 May 1881

The other cottage was occupied by James Lunn from 1880 until 1891.



Figure 117. Ken Curtis, 1967



Figure 118. D F Cross Pharmacy, 1967

Occupants of Belle Vue		
1880-81	Robert Gross, language school	James Lunn, nursery foreman
1891	John A Knight, carpenter	
1895	Daniel Goodyear	Alfred Mant
1899-1900		Henry Shrubsole
1901	Walter Douglas Arber, gardener	Charles Candy, railway worker
1903	George Albert Jackson, bus & cab proprietor	
1904-05		John Richard Luff
1906-07		
1908-10		William James Walpole, dealer in rags & bones
1911	Walter Orriss, coachman	
1913	Charles Stanley Brook,	Silas Hills

1917-18	newsagent	George Charles
1918		
1919		H Dodge, greengrocer & fruiterer
1924		Ascotts Ltd, chemist
1926	David Benjamin Johns	S Pottridge, chemist
1927-28		
1933	F Holden / P G Gooch	
1939-56	Arthur Barker, bootmaker	Richard S Hoare, chemist
1960-64		
1967-78	Ken Curtis, footwear	The Pharmacy (D F Cross)
1979-81		
1989		Eye Care
1996		
1997	Curry Spices	Fil Fit Sports
2008-12		St John's Fitness Centre
2015-23	The Village, Indian take-away	Two Ducks
2024		



Figure 119. Belle Vue 2021

No. 7

No. 7 St John's Road was built in about 1910. It is first recorded in the 1911 census as 'Cycle shop' and was uninhabited. The St John's Cycle Depot was run by Geoffrey Harold Small from 1911 until his death in 1947.

After Geoffrey Small's death, his widow Ethel continued to live in the premises until her death in 1960. It is probable that Ethel ran the business for a few years, but by 1957 the shop had been taken over by Edward G

Swain, who ran it for about the next ten years, although he did not live on the premises.

From the mid-1960s, the business was taken over by D R Smith, and survived, as a toy and cycle shop, into the 1980s.



Figure 120. The Cycle Shop c.1968

In 1987, the shop became home to Fil Fit Sports. In the mid-1990s, it expanded next door into No. 5. From around 2000, it was trading as Fil's Gym and then St John's Fitness Centre. In around 2015, the business, now called Fil's Fitness Studio vacated No. 5



Figure 121. Fitness centre 2012

Occupants of No. 7	
1911-47	St John's Cycle Depot (G H Small)
1956-66	Edward G Swain, cycles
1967-81	D R Smith, toys & cycles (The Cycle Shop)
1987-97	Fil Fit Sports
2001	Fil's Gym
2008-12	St John's Fitness Centre
2015-	Fil's Fitness Studio



Figure 122. No. 7 2021

No. 9 – Lime House

Lime House was built in around 1885. In 1888 it was occupied by a Major Bowles; in the 1891 census, it is described as 'uninhabited'. From 1895-97, the house was occupied by Eliza Calloway, widow. When Eliza died in 1897, the house came to her son & daughter-in-law, Alice, who moved the St John's sub-post office into Lime House, from Dudley House across the street.

Between the times of the 1895 OS plan and the 1908 street directory, Lime House was extended to the front and left, to form a post office separate from the house. This was almost certainly done by Henry Knight Jolliffe.

Occupants of Lime House	
1888	Major Bowles
1891	<i>vacant</i>
1895-97	Eliza Calloway, widow
1897-2008	Post Office & newsagents: Alice Read Calloway (1897-1904) Henry Knight Jolliffe (1904-19) Mrs Emily B Jolliffe (1919-29)

	Charles Austin Smith (1930-39) Sidney J Brammner Godfrey Hawke (1947-48) H V Hawke H Y Morrill (1956-57) V A Rowson J N H Carrington (1968-69) A E Smith (1975)
2010-13	Seasons
2015	Penny Black
2018-	Bem Coffee



Figure 123. Lime House 2022

No. 13 – Smither’s Cottage / Ivy House

Smither’s Cottage was probably built around 1830, possibly earlier. It appears on the Woking tithe map of 1840 (as plot 1527). It stood in almost $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land.

The cottage got its name from the first recorded occupant – Stephen Smither, an agricultural labourer, who lived there for about fifty years. The tithe award states that Stephen owned the cottage and a further plot of arable land behind it measuring almost $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Stephen married in 1820 but his first child was not born until 1828, suggesting that he perhaps waited until he could afford his own house before starting a family.

Between the times of the 1895 and 1912 OS plans, Smither’s Cottage was extended on the front-left corner. This was probably done by Charles Green, a bricklayer who occupied the house from 1899 to 1906.

No. 11 St John's Road was built in about 1913, when John Frederick Hampton, who had been employed as an assistant by Francis Renshaw, across the road (see page 132), set up business, as a butcher, on his own account. He named the house Ivy House – easily confused with Ivy Cottage and with another Ivy House at No. 28 St John's Road.

After John Hampton died in 1934, his widow, Ellen, carried on living in the house until the end of the second world war. It is likely that she continued to run the business (she was recorded as 'assisting in business' in the 1911 census).

In 1947, Owen Edward Moore took over the house and business. Owen died in 1982 aged 81. It is likely that the business had already been taken over by his son, Owen Anthony Moore, who continued to run it under the name O E Moore until the early 1990s.



Figure 124. Owen Moore's shop, c.1967

Occupants of Smither's Cottage / Ivy House	
1828?-80	Stephen Smither, agricultural labourer
1881-97	Eliza Collyer
1899-1906	Charles Green, bricklayer
1907	Sgt J Porter
1911-15	John Peel, carpenter
1915-19	Henry C Keatley
1920-27	Arthur C B Padmore

Occupants of No. 11	
1913-34	John Frederick Hampton, butcher
1934-45	Mrs Ellen Matilda Hampton
1946	<i>vacant</i>
1947-81	Owen Edward Moore, butcher
1981-90	Owen Anthony Moore, butcher

Surgery

In the early 1950s, Doctors Leopold Herbert and Stuart Hayes, ran a surgery from a house named Stavros (previously Combe Martin) in St John's Road, where Priors Court now is (see page 104). In 1956, a new building was constructed next to Smither's Cottage and they moved their surgery into it. They were joined by Dr William F Cavanagh in the early 1960s.

In about 1971, the new Health Centre opened in Hermitage Road and the surgery then moved to there.

St John's Place / Monnow Terrace

The patch of land between St John's Road on the south, the Basingstoke Canal on the west and the Rowbarg PH on the north, has always been awkward for compilers of directories and official records. In 1840, it was just common land.³¹

By 1870, two cottages had been erected between Smither's Cottage and the Rowbarg. These were known as The Firs and Flora Cottage.

Flora Cottage appears in the 1861 census (as what looks like Geares Cottage), whilst The Firs does not appear until the 1871 census.

In 1871, the two cottages are referred to as being on 'High Road, Goldsworth' – presumably they faced towards what is now St John's Road and were accessed across the common.

The Firs was occupied from 1871 until 1881 by George Smith and his wife, Caroline. It was demolished in about 1890 to allow Monnow Terrace (see below) to be built.



Figure 125.1870 OS plan

³¹ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

Flora Cottage was renamed as Ivy Cottage in the mid-1880s. From 1886 until 1890, it was a grocery and drapers, run by John Geard Bedells. John Bedells died in February 1890; his wife died in December the same year. The shop is recorded as being vacant in the 1891 census.

Figure 126. Ivy Cottage, 1888 (presumably John Bedells)



In June 1891, the house, was advertised for let (Figure 127); the 'thorough repair' mentioned probably included conversion from partial retail use to all accommodation.

TO be Let, Ivy Cottage, St. John's, near Woking: detached, with four bedrooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; recently put in thorough repair; large garden, well stocked: rent £25; immediate possession. — Apply, J. Whitburn, Builder, Woking. 8396

Figure 127. *Surrey Advertiser* 19 June 1891

Ivy Cottage was later renamed as The Bungalow.

Occupants of Flora Cottage / Ivy Cottage/ The Bungalow	
1861-71	James Lunn, nursery foreman
1881	Margaret Grant, own means
1886-90	John Geard Bedells, accountant
1895	Dr R Ridley
1899-1900	John Tassell, brickworks manager
1900-02	Albert Jackson, bus & cab proprietor
1905-13	John Henry Hayball, plumber
1921	Arthur C B Padmore, carpenter & joiner
1928-30	Francis Albert George King, driver/salesman for petroleum board
1931-32	Charles William Edward Collier, decorator
1935-37	Dorothy Couldrey
1939-63	Annie Couldrey, paid domestic help

St John's Place was the name initially given to a row of three houses running perpendicular to the main road. A lane ran past the houses, towards the Rowbarge. This lane was later named Monnow Terrace. It was where St John's Mews now is. The houses were erected in about 1870; they do not appear on the 1870 OS plan but are recorded in the 1871 census.

These three houses do not appear in the 1881 census and were, presumably demolished before then.

Edward Newman, a builder, who had moved to St John's in about 1888, acquired the land. In the 1891 census, three houses (no.s 1-3?) are vacant and described as 'newly built'. Within a couple of years, a second terrace of three cottages had been built. Edward also built an additional detached house for himself, called Cranborne Cottage.

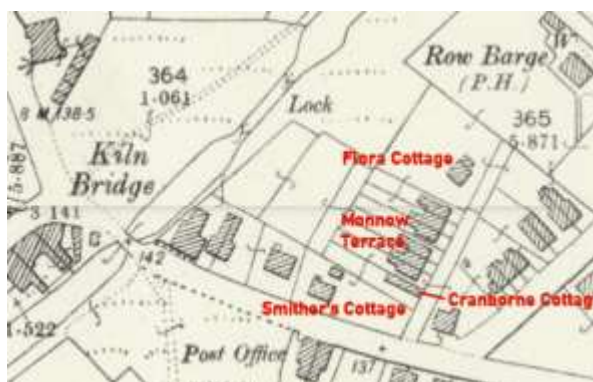


Figure 128.1895 OS plan

When Edward died, in 1915, the cottages were put up for auction; they were described as having a rental value of £136 10s per annum.

In about 1916, the name St John's Place was changed to Monnow Terrace.

The two terraces were demolished when Edbrooke House and St John's Mews were constructed.

Occupants of 1-3 St John’s Place			
1871	George Wanstall, baker	Reuben Kimber, grocer	Stephen Redman, engineer
1872-76			
1887-91	Henry Smith, agricultural labourer	Samuel Mansell, agricultural labourer	William B Clarke, Florist
1893-94		William Gunner, nursery labourer	James Collyer, nursery labourer
1895			
1896-99	Joseph Lee		
1901-26	William Barney, general labourer		
1928			
1929-31	Mrs Sarah J Barney	James Alexander Gunner, gardener	George P Chowney
1932-37			
1938			
1939-44	Harry Barney		Arthur Henry Wood, gardener
1945-49	Violet W Barney		Sarah Gunner, widow
1951-54			
1954-61			
1963-67		J T Davis	
1974		Maurice J Barney	

Occupants of 4-6 St John's Place			
1886-87	Henry Collyer, nursery labourer	George Prout, grocer	Harry Chaplin, propagator
1888-91			
1893		Jane Prout, widow, laundress	
1893-94			Otto Purder
1895			George Stonard, bricklayer
1897			
1898			

1899-1901	James Stannard, builder’s labourer		
1902-04		Samuel Capp, plate layer [m. Jane Prout]	
1905			
1906		Mrs Jane Capp	
1907			W Bowers
1911		Maria Rutland	Mrs Jane Capp, widow, laundress
1915-17	James Boylett, agricultural carter		
1918-23		William T Newell	
1924-33		P G Gooch	
1935-37		Alfred Leonard Rosher	
1938-55			
1956			
1959-61	Robert H Cook	Charles W Pitts	
1963			F H Dench
1967-73			R Haskell
1974-75			
1976	P Cookman		R Ealden
1977-78			

The lane, which ran past the houses towards the Rowbarge and Flora Cottage, later also led to Cranborne Cottage and St Loe.

Cranborne Cottage

Cranborne Cottage was built in 1898/99, presumably by Edward Newman, a builder and the first occupant. It was sited at the end of St John's Place, towards St John's Road.

By the time of the 1912 Ordnance Survey plan, Cranborne Cottage had been extended to the south (towards the village centre), more than doubling its size.

Occupants of Cranborne Cottage		
1899-1915	Edward Newman, builder	
1918-20	Edward A Griffin, railway signalman	Henry Howard Paramor, taxi-cab owner
1921		
1925	Wilfred J Bannister	
1938-55	Henry Howard Paramor, taxi-cab owner	
1959-74	Francis P Nixon	

³² Alice James was James James's niece. She apparently rented out rooms – between 1920 and 1922, the cottage was shared with Arthur Gregory Howard and his family; between 1922 and 1931 with Francis Isaac Shurven Howard and family; from 1939 until 1956 with a succession of single female tenants. The census tells us that the cottage was only five rooms.

St Loe

St Loe was built in the 1920s. It is presumably the building marked in red in Figure 129.

The first recorded occupant was A C B Padmore, builder, and it is likely he built it.

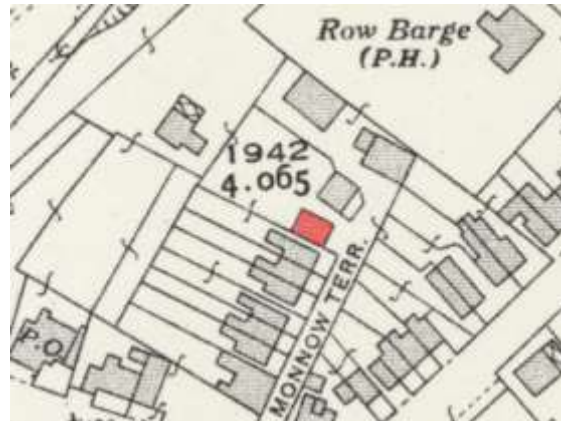


Figure 129.1934 OS plan

Occupants of St Loe	
1928-39	Arthur Cecil Brian Padmore, builder
1946-49	H L Greaves
1951	Frederick G H Hawkins
1958-67	Minnie Padmore
1974-75	Keith Faulkner

Industrial Yard

Beyond The Bungalow (page 86), was an industrial yard. From 1916 until 1933, it was used by William Bond & Sons, wheelwrights.

From 1948 to 1981, Arthur Padmore, had his builder's yard there. This has recently been developed and is known as Padmores Court.

17 - Corner House / Valsheda

Corner House, also known as Goldsworth Corner, was built in about 1885; it appears on the 1895 OS plan. The first recorded occupant was William Garibaldi Gale, a tailor, who moved in in 1885 and lived there for about 15 years.

After short spells as a greengrocers and a grocery store, the building was taken on by John Denyer, formerly a lock-keeper living in Martyr's Cottages, for his fishmonger's business.



Figure 130. Davies fishmongers

Corner House is now named Valsheda.

Occupants of Corner House	
1886-1901	William Garibaldi Gale, tailor
1904-05	Mrs Howard, greengrocer
1905-08	Phillip Walder, grocer
1910-28	John Denyer, fishmonger
1928-32	Henry Richard Martingell, fishmonger
1933-52	Charles Sydney Davies, fishmonger
1952-65	Mrs Florence Elizabeth Davies, fish shop
1967-73	Leslie Norman Charles Davies, fish shop
1981-	The Ketch, fish & chips



Figure 131. Corner House 2022

No.s 19-23 – Dormer Villas

Dormer Villas was comprised of a terrace of three houses, built in about 1875. They were probably built by Henry Moulding as they are also referred to in some records as ‘Moulding’s Cottages’. They were numbered 1-3 in the opposite direction to the modern house numbering.

A fourth house was built adjacent to No. 19, in about 19??. This was numbered 19a. 19a was later extended towards Corner House.



Figure 132. No. 19, 1968

Occupants of 3 Dormer Villas	
1881	Christopher Harris, tailor
1899-1900	Thomas Stent, nursery gardener
1901	<i>vacant</i>
1902	George Byrne
1904-07	Philip Hills, house painter
1913-21	John Knight, carpenter
1925-33	Sydney Ernest Durrant, brewer's drayman
1939-56	Harold Milton, incapacitated
1956	Mrs Flora Alice Ann Milton
1963	J E Holdaway
1967-68	J W Savin, wine & spirit merchant

Occupants of 1 & 2 Dormer Villas		
1881	Maria Chitty, widow	George Kingham, tailor
1888		William Abraham
1889-90		
1891	Alexander Lufkin, toy dealer & confectioner	Emma Withers, dressmaker
1901		Frederick Savage, carpenter

1902	Charles Dack	
1904-07	Robert Matthews, newsagent & confectioner	William Steel
1911	Annie S Catlin, servants' registry office	William Henry Jenks, baker
1915	B Comber, conf & tobacconist	
1916	J Waterman, conf & tobacconist	John Peel, painter
1918-25	Henry Talbot, general stores	
1933	Mrs Talbot, gen stores	Frederick G Barney, general labourer
1939	James Povey, builder & decorator	
1947	J L Godsell	
1963	A E Godsell	D J Potter
1967		



Figure 133. Dormer Villas 2023

No.s 25-31 – Gordon Villas

Gordon Villas is two pairs of semi-detached houses, built in about 1875.

Occupants of 1 & 2 Gordon Villas		
1881	James Burchett, nurseryman	Ruth Jackman, widow
1888	Frederick William Abraham, horticultural auctioneer	
1889		Ada Earle
1891		William Spenceley, own means
1892		
1894-1900	Walter James Bulman, cab proprietor	
1901		<i>vacant</i>
1902		R G Hales

1904-05		
1907	H J Searle	<i>vacant</i>
1910	John Harris, police constable	
1911		Walter Mullins, grocer's assistant
1912	Sidney Cooper	
1914	George William Cannings	
1915	Frederick Vokes, police constable	Silas Hills
1916-20		Thomas George Veness, baker & confectioner
1925	William Stevens	Henry Tyler
1928		Augustus R Tyler
1933	P J Barnard	
1939-47	Frederick A Harding, chauffeur & gardener	Mrs Harriet Stent
1963		D Wells
1967	<i>vacant</i>	E A Stow
1968-77		

Occupants of 3 & 4 Gordon Villas		
1891	John Collyer, road surveyor	Edwin Pollard, nursery clerk
1899	Mrs Wm Jackman	John Alfred Knight, carpenter
1901-02	John Weeder, retired lecturer	
1905-11	John Knight	
1913		Robert Bullman
1915	F Wakeford	H P Pearce
1916	A Farwell	
1918	C H White	Richard Venner, photographer
1920	George John Bishop, gardener	H G Howes
1925		Jones / Gunn
1928		Cecil F Aubrey
1933		Henry Hurst
1939-57		Wilfred Earle, labourer at sewage works
1963	E Butt	Amy May Earl
1964-67		



Figure 134. Gordon Villas 2023

No.s 33-37 – The Pavement

The Pavement is a terrace of three houses, built, in about 1895, between Gordon Villas and the Rowbarge. It gets its name from the fact that it was the first part of the village to have a paved footpath. The houses were numbered 1-3 in the opposite direction to the modern house numbering.



Figure 135. No.s 3 & 2, The pavement, 1968

Occupants of 3 The Pavement	
1901	John C Frensham, cow keeper & dairyman
1904-07	St John's Dairy (Renshaw)
1911	Charles Stanley Brook, newsagent
1913-15	Herbert Craddock (Hope Farm Dairy)
1916	R Venner, refreshment rooms
1920-24	Arnold Griffiths, outfitter
1926	W Hills, confectioner & tobacconist
1928	George Dove
1933	J K Morgan, confectioner & tobacconist
1939	Herbert Lindsay, newsagent, tobacconist
1945-47	R S Gray
1949	J E Moth
1951-59	Robert W Stanborough
1961-63	P D & M Bayliss, newsagents
1967-69	A J & K Howard, newsagents
1973-80	P J & P Chiverton, newsagents, etc

Occupants of 1 & 2 The Pavement		
1901	George Kingham, tailor	<i>vacant</i>
1904-16		William Battrick, bootmaker
1918-33		Mrs Elizabeth Battrick, boot repairer
1939		William J Grimwood, boot repairer
1947	Mrs A E Kingham, widow	
1948-56		
1963	D D Fox	F J & B Seaman, turf accountants
1967	A H Davenport	
1968-76		
1987-90		Woking Turf Accountants



Figure 136. The Pavement, 2023

No. 39 – *The Rowbarge*

In 1840, the house that later became the *Rowbarge* was owned and occupied by James Spooner; it was plot number 1529 on the tithe map.³³ The 1841 census shows James and his family living in the house; James was a labourer. Tax records show James owning a house and garden at Goldsworth from 1804; it is likely this was the same building. It was probably built at the time of the building of the Basingstoke Canal, or shortly afterwards.

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.³⁴

In March 1858, William Richardson applied for a license for the *Rowbarge*.³⁵ During questioning, 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* 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.³⁶

³³ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

³⁴ LMC DW/PC/5/1845/25 *Will and Testament of James Spooner of the Parish of Woking in the County of Surrey Laborer*

³⁵ Between 1830 and 1869, it was not necessary to have a licence to sell beer, so this would have been a license to sell wine and/or spirits – even though refused, William would have been able to serve beer

³⁶ *West Surrey Times* 6 March 1858

An application was again refused in 1860 but, in 1861, a full licence was granted.³⁷

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.³⁸

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'.³⁹

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 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.⁴⁰

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.

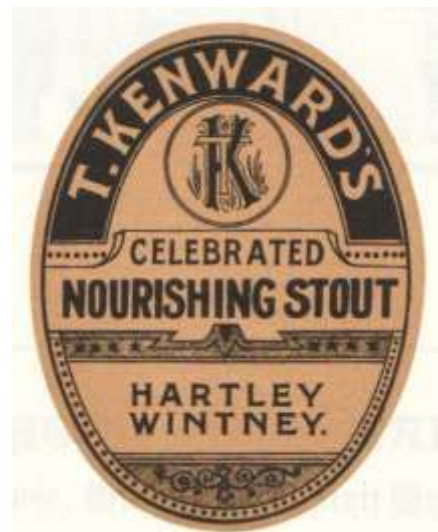


Figure 137. Kenward's beer mat
From breweryhistory.com (Geoff Dye)

³⁷ *West Surrey Times* 10 March 1860 and 9 March 1861

³⁸ *Surrey Advertiser* 10 September 1883

³⁹ *West Surrey Times* 30 March 1889

⁴⁰ SHC QS5/10/2a, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1903]*



Figure 138. Rowbarge, after acquisition by Friary, Holroyd & Healy

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


 <i>Mr W. C. Mills</i>	<p>ROW ÷ BARGE ÷ INN, ST. ÷ JOHN'S, ÷ WORKING.</p> <p><i>18th August 1899</i></p> <p>Dr. to U. PADMORE, Wine and Spirit Merchant.</p> <p><small>Bass and Reading Ales. Guinness' and other Bottled Ales and Stout. Open Carriage at Shortest Notice. Horses Taken in at Livery for any period.</small></p>	<p><i>Orders Promptly Attended to.</i></p>
<p><small>Your favours and recommendations are most respectfully solicited.</small></p>	<p><i>To use of Horse and Trap for five days at 6/- per diem</i></p>	<p><i>1 10 0</i></p>
<p><i>Settled with Thanks</i></p>		
<p><i>U. Padmore</i></p>		
<p><i>18. 8. 99</i></p>		

Figure 139. Urban Padmore receipt

The *Rowbarge* was severely damaged by a fire that broke out in the kitchen, in January 2011.⁴¹ Figure 140 shows the pub in 2012, after rebuilding. It also shows the numerous extensions to the original building that have been made over the years.



Figure 140. Rowbarge 2012

Proprietors/managers of the Rowbarge	
1858-64	William Richardson
1869-71	John Clacey
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
1940-58	Arthur C B Padmore (son of Urban)
1963-65	Arthur George Springall
1967-68	L Hollindale

⁴¹ <https://www.getsurrey.co.uk/news>

The Orchard

In about 1900, two cottages were erected, in what had previously been an orchard, behind The Rowbarge. They were named Orchard Cottages.

Occupants of Orchard Cottages		
1901	Albert E Skilling, golf club & ball maker	Andrew Peter Martin, lawn keeper & golf club maker
1905-11	Martha Croft, widow	
1912-20	Albert Arthur Croft, house painter	
1925		Mrs Harriet J Martin, widow
1928	James Edser	
1933	Mrs Edser	
1939	<i>vacant</i>	<i>vacant</i>
1947	E W Bushnell	J G Watkins
1955-67		W G Day
1968-78		

THE ROWBARGE TO LANGMAN'S LANE (LEFT SIDE)



Figure 141. St John's Road from 1967 OS map

No. 41 - Campsie & No. 43 - Lyndhurst

Two semi-detached houses, named St John's Villas, were built in 1879. A plaque with the name and date of construction is set into the facade.

However the name St John's Villas does not appear in any official records after 1891. They are thereafter referred to as Campsie and Lyndhurst.



Figure 142. St John's Villas plaque

Campsie was later renamed The Beeches.

In about 1970, Lyndhurst was converted into two dwellings.

Occupants of Campsie & Lyndhurst		
1881	Elizabeth B Rule, annuitant	William Punshon, retired
1891	Charles G Hawkes, clerk in Civil Service	Ellen R Graves
1899		Harry Heasford
1901		Alfred E Mavis, land agents and auctioneer's manager
1902-04		Henry Gardiner Gribble
1907		Maj W W Brown
1911-20	William Samuel Thomas Davis, brick manufacturer	Ernest Frederick Horn, actuary
1921		Miss Maud Barham, dress designer
1925		E E Marshall
1928	E J Bryan	
1933	B E Thompson	L Cutt
1939	Albert Dimmock, chief clerk	William N Milus, electrical engineer
1947-67	Urban A Padmore	H McLean
1973-78		



Figure 143. St John's Villas 2023

Lynton Cottage

Lynton, also known as Lynton Cottage, was built in around 1890.

The cottage was demolished in about 1962/3 and replaced by Priors Court.

Occupiers of Lynton Cottage	
1891	Arthur George Jackman, nurseryman
1895	Kent Pinchback
1897-99	David B Todd
1901	<i>vacant</i>
1902	Percy C Colman
1904	Capt. Amey
1907	Lt W S Brown
1908-14	Charles George Hawkes, clerk in Civil Service
1915-21	John W Gordon Palmer, manufacturers agent
1924-29	Misses E R and Kate Jeffreys
1933	Mrs I M Hall
1936-39	Revd Henry W Blandford, clerk in holy orders
1947-56	D P Stevenson
1959-62	William H Finlay



Figure 144. Priors Court, 2022

No. 47 - Combemartin

Aka Combe Martin, Stavros, Cable House

Combemartin was built in the 1890s. The first reference to the house is in the 1896 electoral roll (compiled in late 1895), when Herbert Greene was recorded as the occupier.

In about 1920, Dr Alexander Brewer renamed the house as Stavros.

The cottage was demolished in about 1962/3 and replaced by Priors Court.

Occupiers of Combemartin	
1895-99	Herbert R Greene
1901	James B Wall, medical man
1902	Dr G B Mason
1904-07	Dr John Richard Rygate
1911-33	Dr Alexander Hampton Brewer
1936	Dr A B Brook
1939-45	Barbara Blandford, teacher
1947	Dr Leopold Herbert
1948-56	Dr Stuart Hayes
1961-62	John F Lewis

No. 49-51 – Heathend Cottages

Heathend Cottages were a pair of semi-detached cottages built in about 1880.

The cottages were demolished in about 1990 and replaced by Windermere Court.

Occupants of Heathend Cottages		
1881	Levi Ansell, brickyard foreman	Thomas Dalziel, Chelsea pensioner
1891	Jesse Smith, nursery labourer	George Ede, stonemason
1895-98		John Smith
1898	William G Rose, nursery labourer	James White
1901		William Cripps, platelayer
1905-08	Frederick John Higginson, gardener	John George Fillmore, gardener
1911-25		William R Brown
1928		Thomas Ernest E Austin
1933		Percy Bond, carpenter
1936-39		William H Webb
1947-49		Mrs Emily H Webb
1950	Neville H Mayne	
1951-55		
1957-62		
1963	John F Lewis	A L Jennings
1967-76	Dr I J Sinclair	



Figure 145. Windermere Court, 2022

New No. 49

The present No. 49 was built in about 1965.



Figure 146. No. 51, 2022

No. 53 – Uncle Tom’s Cabin

Uncle Tom’s Cabin became a popular name for a humble dwelling, following the publication in England, in 1852, of the anti-slavery novel of that name.⁴²

Occupants of Uncle Tom’s Cabin	
1881	Steven Walker, general labourer
1891	John Smith, nursery labourer
1898	Peter Chowney
1901	Frank H Cotton, house painter
1913-16	Daniel Denyer
1918-25	Frederick Cooke, nursery labourer
1928	William Drew
1933	Bertha Drew

⁴² *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in two volumes in 1852 by John P. Jewett and Co., Boston, Mass.

Around the start of the Second World War, Albert Cook built a garage on the site, moving his business from Hermitage Road.

By 1963, the business was Woodend Service Station (John Claydon) Ltd and, by 1967, had become St John's Service Station.

From 1969 until at least 1986, the garage was an Allard Rolls franchise. In 2001/2 it was an Asta Nissan franchise.

Since at least 2008, the garage has been owned by SMC Motor Group (Woking). In that time, it has been a Renault (2008), MG (2015) and, currently, a Seat dealership.

Figure 147. Asta Nissa advertisement 2002

Asta Nissan
The Area's Only Authorised Nissan Dealer
for Woking, Knaphill, Bisley, West End
Chobham and Surrounding Areas.

MICRA VIBE 1.0 3DR
Standard Features Include:
Power Steering
Drivers Airbag
Radio Cassette
Engine Immobiliser
SIP
RWW
£6,495

MICRA TEMPEST
Standard Features Include:
Power Steering
Drivers Airbag
Sunroof
Engine Immobiliser
SIP
Remote C/Locking
£7,495

ALMERA TWISTER
Standard Features Include:
Air-conditioning
Remote C/Locking
Dual Airbags
E/Windows
CD
Engine Immobiliser
£9,995

Quality Service is Only a Matter of Minutes Away.
We invite you to visit us for a better deal on your next new car. We offer the very best from a Micra to a Patrol 4x4, and have the area's largest selection of quality used Nissans- the choice is yours. Asta Nissan is a family run and owned company established in 1969, offering a non-pushy, friendly sales team. What ever you are looking for in your next new car, be sure to talk to Asta Nissan for the best advice and price.

(01483)
764641
St. Johns Road, St. Johns
www.nissandirect.co.uk

Service Station	
1939-61	Cook's Garage (Albert H J Cook)
1963-64	Woodend Service Station Ltd (John Claydon)
1967	St John's Service Station
1969-1986	Allard Rolls
2002	Asta Nissan
2008-	SMC Motor Group (Woking)



Figure 148. St John's Service Station

Woodend Bridge

Woodend Bridge is one of only two of the original canal bridges which still exist within the Woking area, the other being Langman's Bridge. Both are scheduled ancient monuments. Woodend Bridge was previously known as Walker's Bridge (probably after the family of lock-keepers).

The 1840 tithe map⁴³, shows the lane which crosses the bridge as being owned by William Chandler as was the land on either side. This land was occupied by George Jackman, as a mixture of arable, pasture and nursery.



Figure 149. Woodend Bridge, 1986

⁴³ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

No.s 1 & 2 Lockfield Cottages

No.s 1 & 2 Lockfield Cottages are a pair of semi-detached houses; they were built in 1905, on the north side of the Basingstoke Canal, near to Woodend Bridge.⁴⁴

Occupants of 1 & 2 Lockfield Cottages		
1905	William Gunner Rose	
1906-41		Frederick William Lintott
1941-45	Ellen Rose	
1946	Arthur B Grady	
1947-48	<i>vacant</i>	
1949-52	Frederick Ernest Hadley	
1953-67		John Baigent
1978	Mrs Ellen Maud Hadley	
1979-81		

No.s 3 & 4 Lockfield Cottages

No.s 3 & 4 Lockfield Cottages, a pair of semi-detached houses, were built in 1930/1, alongside No.s 1 & 2.

Occupants of 3 & 4 Lockfield Cottages		
1931-67	John Stillwell	Frederick Mattingley
1978	Winifred Cook	
1979-83		



Figure 150. Lockfield Cottages, 2023
Shows later houses built between No. 1 and the canal bridge (foreground - No. 1A) and between No.s 2 and 3 (No. 2A)

⁴⁴ Because of their location, these cottages have been recorded, at various times, as in or a part of: Robin Hood Road, Canal Bank, St John's Road, Harelands and Arthur's Bridge

No. 57

No. 57 St John's Road was built in about 1965.



Figure 151. No. 57, 2023

No. 59 – Lock House

Lock House was apparently built in the 1850s. It first appears in the 1861 census when Stephen Walker and his family are living there.

Occupants of Lock House	
1861-79	Stephen Walker, lock keeper
1880-81	Henry Evans, lock keeper
1891	James James, lock keeper
1899	Robert Howard
1901-39	James Evans, labourer & gardener / Elizabeth Shurven, widow
1947-49	Mrs Anne Evans
1951	John E Barnett
1956	John A Basted
1963-78	Alfred J Brandon



Figure 152. No.s 59 & 61, 2023

No. 61 - Chescombe

No. 61 Chescombe was built, in about 1930, semi-detached with the older Lock House (see above).

Occupants of Chescombe	
1933	P H Bond
1939-63	Frank H Butt, clerk in Ministry of Labour
1967-81	T McCloy

No.s 61a

No. 61a is a detached house, built in the late 1950s. The first occupant was Raymond Dennis.



Figure 153. No. 61a, 2023

No.s 63 & 65

No.s 63 and 65 were built in about 1960.



Figure 154. No.s 63 & 65, 2023

No. 67 - Mizpah

Mizpah was built in about 1910. It was demolished in c1970 to allow for the Roslyn Court development.

Occupants of Mizpah	
1911-39	George Giddings, platelayer
1951-63	Henry E Sawyer
1967	<i>vacant</i>



Figure 155. Roslyn Court, 2022

No. 69 - Bromley

Bromley was built in about 1910. It was demolished in c1970 to allow for the Roslyn Court development.

Occupants of Bromley	
1912-14	Samuel Horace Burge
1918	Thomas A Jones
1920	George H T Kingham
1924-25	Hubert F Minter
1928	Arthur P Southgate
1939	Albert C May, laundry engineer
1951-56	Herbert P Bayliss

No. 71 - Rousden

Rousden was built in about 1918. It was demolished in c1970 to allow for the Roslyn Court development.

Occupants of Rousden	
1914-25	Richard Drewett Smith
1928	John H Rignell
1951-56	Arthur W Abbott
1957	James R Preece
1963	<i>vacant</i>

Industrial site

From the mid-1930s until about 1970, there was a small industrial site between Rousden and The Bungalow. From 1936 until 1939, St John's Hygienic Laundry was situated there.

From (presumably) 1947 until 1949, Norrington & Adams (1947) Ltd, upholsterers, occupied the site. The 1949-50 street directory lists it as 'Factory premises - *Vacant*'.

Between 1956 and 1969, Coin Insulation Limited occupied the site.

Figure 156. Telephone directory listing 1969



Plastics—Moulders and Extruders	
AURIOL (GUILDFORD) Ltd,	
Trading Est	Farnham 3366
Barnett Bros. (Guildford) Ltd, Viaduct Wks,	
Walnut Tree Clo.	Guildford 61552
Chemical Pipe & Vessel Co. Ltd, Frimley Rd.	Camberley 4414
Coin Insulation Ltd, Coin Wks, St. Johns Rd.	Woking 64121
HOLLOID PLASTICS Ltd,	
High St	Odiham 2275
M.D. Plastics Ltd, 36 Cove Rd	Farnbro Hants 42450
Permark Service Ltd.	Cranleigh 1021
Plastic Coatings Ltd, (Products Div),	
Trading Est.	Farnham 21131
Plasticable Ltd, 112 Hawley La	Farnbro Hants 41385
PLEXTRUDE Ltd,	
Murrells La, Frimley Rd.	Camberley 3161
Tratt Plastics Ltd,	
Carlton Wks, MacDonald Rd, Lightwater	Bagshot 2252

No. 75 – The Bungalow

The Bungalow was built in about 1930.



Figure 157. The Bungalow, 2012

The house was demolished in about 2020; at time of writing, the site is available with planning permission for the construction of a three storey block of flats comprising 8 units with associated parking.

Occupants of The Bungalow	
1933	E Tims
1939-67	Albert C Barnett, nursery labourer
1968-78	Mrs Annie L Barnett

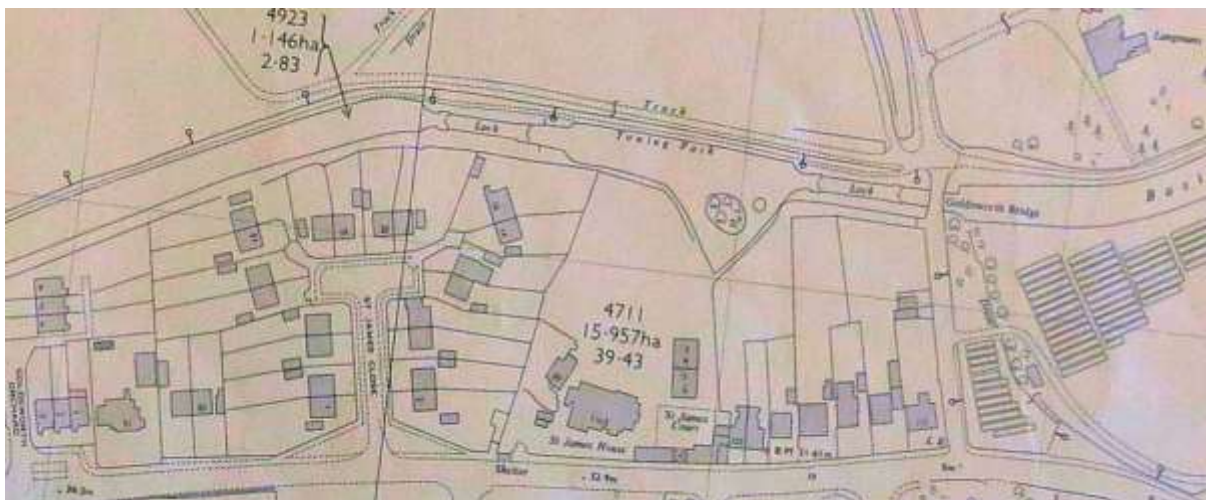


Figure 158. St John's Road from 1967 OS map

Goldsworth Orchard

Goldsworth Orchard was designated No. 81 in about 1955. In the early 1960s, much of the garden was sold for development and a small close with six houses built on the site (also named Goldsworth Orchard).

Occupants of Goldsworth Orchard	
1928-33	Walter Ashley Slocock
1939	Percy W Horne, contract clerk
1945-49	Gilbert S Leigh
1951-60	Gordon W Morris
1963-76	J E Hooper
1977-78	Daniel Malone



Figure 159. No. 81, 2022

No.s 83 & 85

No.s 83 and 85 are a pair of semi-detached houses, built in about 1953.



Figure 160. 83 & 85, 2022

St James Close

St James Close is a development of 10 pairs of semi-detached houses, built in the 1950s.

Goldsworth Grange

Goldsworth Grange was built in about 1910, in the land to the north-west of The Vines (see page 117). It can be seen circled on the 1913 OS plan in Figure 162. The first recorded occupant was Charles Frederick Close, a travelling timber salesman.



Figure 161. 1895 OS plan



Figure 162. 1913 OS plan

When Richard Spooner moved in, in 1920, he changed the name to Goldsworth Orchard.

From 1928 until 1933, Goldsworth Orchard was occupied by the nurseryman Walter Ashley Slocock. The house does not appear on the 1934 OS plan and so was probably demolished in that year.

Occupants of Goldsworth Grange	
1911-20	Charles Frederick Close, timber salesman
1920-25	Richard Walter Wilberforce Spooner
1928-33	Walter Ashley Slocock

No. 99 - St James Cottage

What is now No. 99 and known as St James Cottage was built at the same time as The Vines (now St James House), appearing on the 1895 OS plan.

was built in about 1953.

St James's House

A house named The Vines was built in about 1890. The first reference to it is in the 1893 electoral roll (which would have been compiled towards the end of 1892) which shows William Penley residing there. It is likely that the unoccupied house recorded in the 1891 census, between Lock House and Goldsworth Cottage, is The Vines. It is probable that the house was built for William Penley.

William Sydney Penley was an English actor, singer and comedian who had an early success in the small role of the foreman in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Trial by Jury*. He later achieved wider fame as producer and star of the prodigiously successful Brandon Thomas farce, *Charley's Aunt* and as the Revd Robert Spalding in several productions of Charles Hawtrey's farce *The Private Secretary*.

It was presumably William Penley who renamed the house St James' House. The 1895 OS map shows the house as The Vines, but in the 1901 census it is St James' House.

In 1906, William Penley moved to Godalming and a couple of years later to Guildford. In 1807/8, he sold St James' House to Sir William Thomas Taylor.

In about 1955, St James' House was converted into five flats.

Occupants of St James' House	
1892-1906	William Sydney Penley, actor manager
1908-25	Sir William Thomas Taylor K.C.M.G., retired - late President General Federated Malay States
1926-29	Eleanor Joyce Hewett
1930-34	Cromwell Oliver Varley
1934-53	Norman Barnsley Shaw, bank manager



Figure 163. St James' House, 2022

St James' Court

St James' Court was built as a block of four flats, at about the same time as St James' House was converted into flats (c1955).

Goldsworth Cottages & St James Cottage

The 1870 OS plan shows a cluster of buildings, where No.s 103 and 105 (Goldsworth Cottage and St James Cottage) are today. Census records suggest that there were three cottages – one detached and a semi-detached pair. The detached cottage was in the corner of the plot where The Vines (see page 117) was built, for which purpose it was demolished in about 1890.

The detached cottage was occupied by Harriet Donald, daughter of the nurseryman Robert Donald, from as early as 1851 until her death in 1889.

The semi-detached pair became Goldsworth Cottage and St James Cottage.

Occupants of 2-3 Goldsworth Cottages & St James Cottage		
1861-81	John Lambert	Henry Collyer
1888	Ann Alldis	A H Langman
1891-96	Thomas Stent, agricultural labourer	Elizabeth Durden, elementary school teacher
1901-08	Robert Underwood Howard, farm labourer	Thomas John Hizzey, gardener

1909-14		Walter Jarvis, gardener
1915-18	Edward Underwood	Henry Hurst
1920	Dorothy Dakin	
1921-23		
1924-25	Georgiana May Harcourt-Smith	Sydney Thomas John Roast
1928		Henry Burden
1932		
1933		J S Davis
1939-45	Walter Dockree, pensioner	Frances Elizabeth Amy Davis, shorthand typist (retired)
1948		Tom Hannaby / William D Ritchie
1949-51		
1951-56		Derek J Charlton
1959	Frederick C Hart	Margaret Lomax
1961-67		Dorothy E Gaynor
1974-1978	Doris A Hart	Michael Cockburn



Figure 164. No.s 103 & 105, 2022

No. 107 Roseville

Roseville is a detached house, built in about 1939.

Occupants of Roseville	
1939-51	Alfred E Janaway, recording clerk
1956	Donald Perkins

1963	R W C Turner
1967	<i>Vacant</i>
1974-78	Lilian O Loveland



Figure 165. Roseville, 2022

No. 109 Lowlands

Lowlands is a detached house, built in about 1939.

Occupants of Lowlands	
1939-63	William Veal, electrician
1964-70	G Cragg
1974-78	John H Cash



Figure 166. Lowlands, 2022

No. 111 Crawford

Crawford is a detached house, built in about 1939.

Occupants of Crawford	
1939-51	Walter H Cook, builder's clerk
1956	Mrs Louisa Cook
1963	R F Minter
1967-77	H D Sims



Figure 167. Crawford, 2022

No. 113 Brynhyfryd

Brynhyfryd is a detached house, built in about 1939.

Occupants of Brynhyfryd	
1939	Gilbert S Leigh, automobile engineer
1947-56	William E Tomkin
1963	P S Atiyah
1967-74	P F Cabrol
1974-78	Herbert H Searle



Figure 168. Brynhyfryd, 2022

No. 115 Pinedale

Pinedale is a detached bungalow, built in about 1939.

Occupants of Pinedale	
1939	Andrew A Whisker, chauffeur
1947	Capt. O M Meredith
1949-51	Edward E Bentley
1956	Maud M Tomkin
1963-67	C G Lewis
1974-78	Ronald R Canaway



Figure 169. Pinedale, 2022

Langman's Bridge

Langman's Bridge is one of only two of the original canal bridges which still exist with the Woking area - the other being Woodend Bridge. Both are scheduled ancient monuments. Langman's Bridge was previously known as Goldsworth Bridge. It takes its current name from the nearby house, Langman's, which was named after its occupant from c1880 until 1903, John Brooking Langman. The house was previously known as Goldsworth Bridge Cottage.



Figure 170. Langman's Bridge, 1986

Langman's is a Grade II Listed Building which dates from the 16th century.



Figure 171. Langman's, 2020

The lane over Langman's Bridge provides access to the few houses by the lock (Langman's & Lockfield Cottages) and continued on to Littlewick. Today, this right of way is continued by the footbridge over Lockfield Drive. The lane now links, via a footpath, to Wyndham Road.

KILN BRIDGE TO WARWICK LANE (RIGHT SIDE)

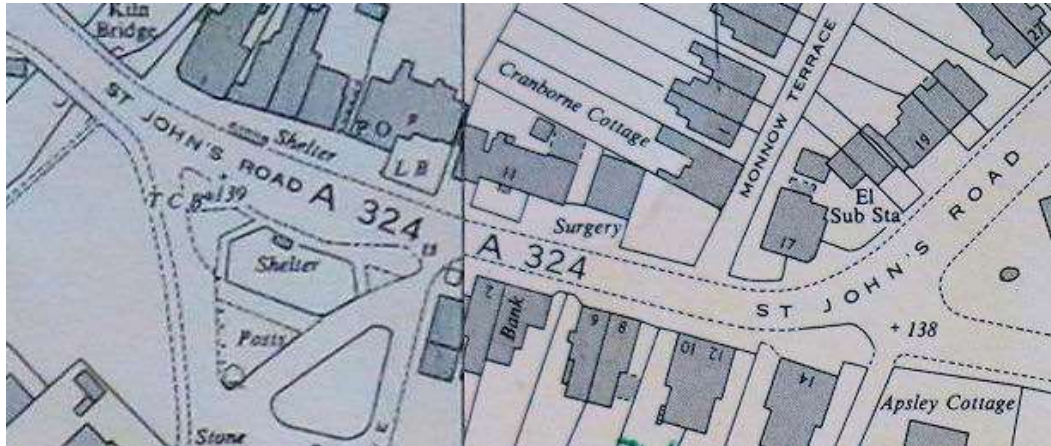


Figure 172. 1967 OS map

At the start of the 20th century, this stretch of St John's Road was considered an extension of St John's Hill Road.

The Cabin

In the late 1890s, a small temporary building was erected on the edge of Kiln Bridge, above the northern bank of the Basingstoke Canal (towards Hermitage Road). It became known as The Cabin; its address was usually given as 1 Kiln Bridge.



Figure 173. The Cabin, c1900



Figure 174. The Cabin, c1920

The original building was taken down in the 1960s and a new structure erected. This was occupied for just a couple of years by Combust Ltd.



Figure 175. The Cabin, 1968

The final occupant of The Cabin, from 1980 until before it was demolished in about 2000, was the Curry Centre. Today, the site is a paved area, location of the St John's village sign.

Occupants of The Cabin	
1899-1911	Alfred Edwin Parnum, hairdresser
1912-33	The Cabin – Victor Alberto Fertig, hairdresser
1936-47	Rose Ann Riches, tobacco & fancy goods dealer
1957-63	St John's Studio (B H Pickering, photographer)
1964-66	Pet shop ?
	<i>Demolished & rebuilt</i>
1967-69	Combus Ltd, builders and estate developers
1973	Antiq
	Tib's Café ?
1980-97	Curry Centre



Figure 176. Village sign, 2019

Fire Appliance Station

From c1890 until at least 1926, St John's had its own fire brigade section. The equipment was housed in a small, wooden building just where the bus-stop is today.



Figure 177. Fire Station, c1910

An insight into the operations can be gained by a report on the response to a fire at The Vines (see page 116) in 1898 (right).

Figure 178. *Surrey Advertiser*
29 January 1898

NOTES ON NEWS.

The fire that occurred this week at the residence of Mr. W. S. Penley. The Vines, St. John's, was, fortunately, not attended with serious results. It appears that the family were sitting at dinner, when smoke was noticed to issue through a corner of the ceiling. The heat of a fire lighted in a bedroom above had ignited an oak beam. Mr. Penley, assisted by his servants and members of the family, soon got a garden hose to bear, and had the fire under control in no time.

In the meanwhile someone must have proceeded to the fire station at St. John's. For some little time access could not be made to the reel, but finally the key was obtained, and the hand cart rushed down to Mr. Penley's, followed by a crowd of outsiders.

Four firemen, including three representatives of St. John's, and one from the station, and a local upholsterer, then appeared upon the scene. They were invited in, and after they had helped to clear up a bit, were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Penley. Before leaving he handed them a £5 note, to be shared among the five present, including the upholsterer.

Although the proper pay of outsiders is only 6d. an hour, the firemen generously presented seven of the men who had helped to bring down the truck (and who, by the way, had been waiting eventualities outside) with 2s. apiece to drink their health.



Figure 179. Fire Station viewed from Kiln Bridge

The Fire Brigades Act 1938 introduced the first compulsory provision of fire brigades by local authorities and the municipal corporations and county district councils were made fire authorities.

When no longer required for the fire engine, the hut was moved to serve as a store for the tennis courts (see Vol 2, The Lye).

No. 2a

In about 1960, two retail units were built next to Dudley House (see below). Of these, one faced St John's Lye; the other faced onto St John's Road and was numbered as 2a.



Figure 180. Peter Neale Ltd, 1968

Since opening, 2a has been home to a succession of hairdressing firms.



Figure 181. J F Hair Studio, 1997



Figure 182. Belisamo, 2015

Occupants of 2a	
1963-81	Peter Neale Ltd, hairstylist
1990-96	New Dimension, hairdressers
1997-2003	J F Hair Studio
2007-22	Belisamo, hair salon
2022-	House of Hair



Figure 183. House of Hair, 2022

No.s 2-14

No.s 2 to 12 St John's Road were three pairs of semi-detached houses. Together with Bank House (page 137), they made up a row of four, almost identical, buildings. They were not, however, all built at the same time.

No.s 2 & 4 – Dudley House

Dudley House was the first of the four to be built, in about 1875, possibly by Jeremiah Collings whose daughter is listed as the owner in 1882⁴⁵.

The first known occupant of No. 2 was Arthur Johnson, postmaster, grocer & draper, who is listed in the 1881 census and appears to occupy the whole building.

The Post Office was however probably there as early as 1877, when it was established, until 1895 when it moved across the road.



Figure 184. The first St John's Post Office⁴⁶

By 1885, Arthur Johnson had bought the house.⁴⁷ It was later acquired by Thomas Newey.

When Thomas Newey died in 1903, Dudley House was sold at auction by his executors (along with Oxford House and Osborne House). At that time, No. 2 was let, at an annual rental of £30, as a grocery with a wine & spirit off license. No. 4, also let at £30, was a draper's shop.

The impressive façade to No. 4 was added, later in 1903, when it became home to the Capital & Counties Bank. Capital & Counties was taken over by Lloyds Bank in 1918. Lloyds occupied the building until they closed their St John's branch, in 1972.

By direction of the Executors, under the will of the late Mr. T. S. Newey.—ST. JOHN'S WOKING, near to the Church.—Desirable Freehold Shop Properties, in a growing neighbourhood.

MESSRS. HEWETT AND LEE are favoured with instructions to Sell by Auction, at the Lion Hotel, Guildford, on **FRIDAY, JUNE 26th, 1903,** at half-past three o'clock, in three lots, Three Pairs of modern built semi-detached **SHOPS AND DWELLING-HOUSES,** known as "Dudley House," let to Mr. Crawley, Grocer and Provision Merchant, with an Off Wine and Spirit License, at a rental of £30, and to Mr. C. M. Barlow, Draper, rent £30. "Oxford House," a similar Property adjoining, comprising butcher's shop and dwelling-house, let to Mr. J. F. Hampton £30 rental, and to Mrs. Howard, General Store, £30 rental. "Osborne House," a similar Property adjoining, let to Mr. J. Searle, dairyman, £25 rental, and to Mr. T. J. Smith, Hairdresser and Tobacconist, at a rental of £24. These Properties are situated on the main road from Knaphill to Woking Station, in a rapidly-growing neighbourhood.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Capron and Sparkes, Solicitors; or of Messrs. Hewett and Lee, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Guildford. **8928**

Figure 185. Surrey Advertiser 13 June 1903

⁴⁵ SHC, 6198/13/1, Woking rating valuations 1882

⁴⁶ SHC, 6812/6-7, Woking and environs: scrapbooks compiled by Anthony Bathurst of Guildford

⁴⁷ SHC, 6198/13/2, Woking rating valuations 1885



Figure 186. Dudley House, 1968



Figure 187. Dudley House, 2008

Occupants of Dudley House (2 & 4)		
1877-87	Post Office: Arthur Johnson	George Kingham, draper
1888-95	John Player	
1897	Alice Calloway	
1898-1900		
1901	Alfred Edward Crawley, grocer	Henry Edwards, railway labourer
1902-03		Charles M Barlow, draper
1903	Henry G Tyrrell, grocer	Capital & Counties Bank

1904	Joseph J Stokes	
1907	W Webber	
1908-09	William Page	
1911-18	Henry Herbert Ellis, grocer, etc	
1918-56		Lloyds Bank
1963-73	L W Lupton's, grocers	
1973-81	J & L Gardner	
1978-81		
1981	St John's Stores (A P Prince)	John Turner (& Partners), solicitor
1987	Vojon, Indian restaurant	
1993-2001		Turner, Foster & Kyle, solicitors
2008		<i>Vacant</i>
2011-14	Spice Village	
2015-18		
2021	Fireaway, pizzas	Carlo Scannella, barbers



Figure 188. Dudley House, 2022

No.s 6 & 8 – Oxford House

Oxford House was built in about 1895, probably by/for Thomas Samuel Newey, retired nurseryman.

When Thomas Newey died in 1903, Oxford House was sold at auction by his executors (along with Dudley House and Osborne House). At that time, No. 6 was let to Mrs Esther Howard, at an annual rental of £30, as a general store. No. 8, also let at £30, was a John Hampton's butcher's shop.

Esther Saunders had married Robert Copas of Chobham in 1888. Robert died in 1896, leaving Esther with two small children, aged 5 and 6½. In 1897, Esther opened a general store in No. 6. Esther ran the store for 5 years before she married Edward John Howard, in 1902, and then for a further six years.

In 1915, Esther's son from her first marriage, Robert H Copas, was killed in France.

Figure 189. *Surrey Advertiser*
24 July 1915

ST. JOHN'S. DRIVER COPAS KILLED IN ACTION.

News has been received of the death in action of Driver R. H. Copas, of St. John's, who enlisted in the Army Service Corps on September 15th last, and went to France on December 21st. He had not been home since, and he was killed by a bursting shell in France on June 30th. Driver Copas, who was attached to the 27th Divisional Train, was the only son of the late Mr. Robert Copas, of The King's Head Inn, Ash, and of Mrs. Howard, wife of Fireman Howard, of Oxford House, St. John's. Prior to the war Driver Copas was employed as a gardener by Mr. Marzetti, of Kettlewell Hill, Woking.

Captain C. G. Allen, in command of the 27th Divisional Train, writing to Mrs. Howard informing her of her son's death, says: "It may be some consolation to know that your sorrow in this regrettable loss is shared by all his officers and comrades, amongst whom he was a great favourite, and I would therefore ask you to accept from all their deepest sympathy."



Figure 190. Oxford House, 1968
(shops of Hughes and Grimditch)

C H Munday is a company specialising in heraldry and crested ties. It was founded in 1918, in London, and is still a family run business today, based in Headley, Hampshire. They occupied Oxford House for over thirty years.



Figure 191. Oxford House, 1997

Occupants of Oxford House (6 & 8)		
1897	Joseph Elliott	Philip Waller
1897	Mrs Esther Copas, shopkeeper	
1901-02		
1902-08	Mrs Esther Howard, shopkeeper	John Frederick Hampton, butcher
1910-11	Edwin James Searle, confectioner	Rennie R Rogers, butcher
1912-15		Howard & Bryant, butchers
1916-20		
1925	Alfred J Etherington	Francis William Renshaw, butcher & cab proprietor
1933	E Brown, conf & tob	
1939	Joyce Loftus	
1946	G W Slade, confectioner & tobacconist	
1956-65		D W Hughes , radio & TV
1966	J E Grimditch, confectioner & tobacconist	
1967-69		
1974		
1976		A.D.A. Security Systems
1977-97	David Peters, ladies hairdresser	C H Munday, heraldry, crested ties
2008	Ultimate Treatment Centre	
2009-11		
2012-14		
2015-	James & Thomas	Surrey Woodburners



Figure 192. Oxford House, 2022

No.s 10 & 12 – Osborne House

Osborne House was built in about 1895, probably by/for Thomas Samuel Newey, retired nurseryman. The first occupant was Caleb Stevens who ran the Osborne Dairy outlet.

In August 1900, Caleb Stevens sold 'Osborne Dairy fixtures, premises and the goodwill of the dairy business' to Joseph Searle for £160. Stevens undertook for himself and his son not to engage in another dairy business within a 5 mile radius.⁴⁸ Caleb Stevens died in December that year, aged 57.

When Thomas Newey died in 1903, Osborne House was sold at auction by his executors (along with Dudley House and Oxford House). At that time, No. 10 was let to John Thomas Smith, hairdresser, at an annual rental of £24. Joseph Searle was renting No. 10 at £26 per annum.

In 1906, Joseph Searle became landlord of the Royal Oak public house in Knaphill and the dairy passed to John Charles Renshaw.

Donovan Walter Hughes was born in Kettering, Northamptonshire, in 1900. In 1939, he was living in Clacton, Essex and was described as a wireless dealer & engineer.⁴⁹ By 1945, he was living in St John's at 2 Robin Hood

⁴⁸ SHC, 6982/5, *Receipt and memorandum by Caleb Stevens of St Johns, Woking*, 1900

⁴⁹ TNA, RG 101/1499f, *1939 Register*

Road. From 1952-56 he had a shop in No. 12; in 1956 he moved into No. 8. A Padmore & Sons, builders, who had their yard at the rear of Monnow Terrace, took over both shops in Osborne House as a retail outlet for builders' supplies and a hardware store.



Figure 193. Padmore & Son, 1966

In the early 1970s, Osborne House was demolished to make way for the current office block, Hallmark House. It was occupied by John Gurney Associates.



Figure 194. *Esher News & Mail*
25 Oct 1973

Occupants of Osborne House		
1897	William Thomas	David Stephens
189?-1900		Caleb Stevens
1900		Joseph Searle, dairyman
1901-05	John Thomas Smith, hairdresser	St John's Dairy (John Charles Renshaw)
1908-12		
1914-21	Albert Randall, hairdresser	
1922-27	George Hall	

1928-33	Richard Heywood, hairdresser	
1939-47		
1952-56	John F Rowley, hairdresser	D W Hughes, radio & TV
1957-58		
1960-76	A Padmore & Sons, hardware	

No. 14 – Bank House

Bank House was built in about 1890, probably by/for Thomas Samuel Newey, retired nurseryman. He lived there, until his death in 1903; his widow, Sarah, lived on in the house until her death in 1911.

The ground floor of half of the building was let, between 1898 and 1901, to William Henry Moulding junior, butcher. After Sarah Newey's death, both halves of the building became retail outlets.

In 1938/39 Bank House was purchased by Francis William Renshaw. He set about converting what had been Hammond's greengrocer shop and Hizzey's boot shop into a single butcher's shop with accommodation above. The work was abandoned in 1939, when war broke out. In 1949, Francis applied for planning permission to complete the work. Initially, permission was refused as building materials were still rationed (and would be until 1954)⁵⁰ and permission was not usually given for new businesses (Francis wanted to move his existing business from two doors down).

In appealing against the decision, Francis's engineer and surveyor stated: 'the Council are very concerned at the eyesore that this building presents when approaching St John's from Woking. The property has deteriorated considerably since the first application was submitted and the living accommodation above is affected by dampness and also draughts rising through the open ceiling of the shop.' Permission was granted in October 1949 to complete the work.⁵¹

⁵⁰ With more than a million homes destroyed in the war, combined with the slum clearance programme of the inner cities, public domestic house building took centre stage. By 1951, Harold MacMillan had become housing minister in a new Conservative government and pledged to deliver 300,000 new homes a year.

⁵¹ SHC, 8789/49/257, *St John's Hill Road: new frontage for Butcher's shop.*

	greengrocer	
1939-60	Francis William Renshaw, butcher	
1963-66	H W Grant, butcher & greengrocer	
1967-83	D S Bawden, butcher & greengrocer	

Bank House was demolished. It was replaced by the current building, which has occupied since c2008⁵² by Synergy Physio – a sports injury clinic.

ST JOHN'S ROAD TO PANTILES CLOSE (RIGHT SIDE)



Figure 197. 1967 OS map

No. 16 – Corner Garage

In 1900, the site at the corner of St John's Road and St John's Hill Road was secured for £300, for the erection of a Wesleyan chapel. The building was eventually erected by the Woking builder, William J Drowley, at a cost of £240, including lighting and heating, plus £34 for draining the land, fencing and laying out the ground. The Chapel was officially



Figure 198. Chapel

opened on 13th December 1905 by Mrs Drowley, the builder's wife. Prior to this, services had been held in a tent or, in the event of inclement weather, in the St John the Baptist church hall.⁵³

Between 1933 and 1936, Miss Una Jones had a 'garage & repairs' business alongside the chapel. In 1939, this was recorded as Corner Garage and the proprietor as 'M Jones' - possibly Una's brother Montague.

⁵² Previously by STL Group (Legal Services)

⁵³ West Surrey Times, 16 December 1905

DO you wish to dispose of your Car?
 Good late pre-war and post-war
 Cars sold on commission basis, no sale
 no charge; or we will purchase for cash.
 All cars cleaned for sale at no charge.—
 Corner Garage, St. John's, Woking 3464.

Figure 199.
 1954 advertisement

In 1955, Phipps Autos had been established by Leslie Theodore Phipps in Commercial Road, Woking. Phipps only stayed in Commercial Road a couple of years before relocating, to Corner Garage in St John's.

Extra

**POWER · ELEGANCE
 SAFETY · COMFORT**

**AND 'EASIDRIVE' FULLY
 AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION**

This new Hillman Minx makes history. It's the first car in its class available with fully automatic transmission as an optional extra. Added to this—greater power, greater safety with new extra large front, victim-style comfort and the last word in elegance. Available as a De Luxe Saloon, Special Saloon, Convertible and Broom Car. Head the rush for details today!

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SEE AND TRY AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER

L. F. Dove Ltd. GUILDFORD RD., WOKING, SURREY Telephone Woking 1281	E. D. Abbott Ltd. FARNHAM, SURREY Telephone Farnham 435	Bayliss's Motor Works Ltd. WEST STREET, HASLEMERE, SURREY Telephone Haslemere 329	Phipps Autos Ltd. CORNER GARAGE ST. JOHN'S, WOKING, SURREY Telephone Woking 3464
E. D. Abbott Ltd.			Station Garage

Figure 200. 1959 advertisement for Hillman Minx

Leslie Phipps died in 1985, but the family business is still on the same site in St John's Road.



Figure 201. Corner Garage 1968

Occupants of Corner site		
1905-32	Wesleyan Chapel	Garage (Miss Una Jones)
1933		
1934-36		
1939	Corner Garage (M Jones)	
1947	St John's Garage (J S Turner)	
1956	Corner Garage	
1957-	Phipps Autos Ltd	



Figure 202. Phipps Autos, 2022

No. 18 – Wern

Wern was built in the late 1880s. The first known occupant was Albert Jackson. The house was originally named Belmont. It was owned by Jesse Chapman, who also owned Oatlands, Oaklands House and Claremont. It had an identical shape and size to Claremont.

Francis Gordon Wakeford, later a pub landlord, who had spells running the Wheatsheaf, the Albion Hotel, the Goldsworth Arms and the Red House, on behalf of Friary Brewery, was resident from 1916 until 1921.

After the second world war, Wern seems to have shared occupancy. The street directories show it as occupied by Walter Mullins and then by Norman Boxall, whilst the telephone directory lists it as the home of A E Methven, who ran the greengrocer's shop by Kiln Bridge.

Wern was demolished (in the 1980s?) to permit the expansion of parking space at Phipps's Garage.

Occupants of Belmont / Wern		
1888	Albert Jackson	
1890-911	Robert Henry Sparkes, agent for corn cake & manure	
1895-97	Augustus A Lake	
1899	Jane Simpson	
1901-03	George Barker Searle, retired gas engineer	
1904	Mrs Mason	
1907	D G Jackson	
1910-15	Mary Anne Humphreys	
1916-21	Francis Gordon Wakeford	
1922	Eliza Kennedy / Susan Mannering	
1924	J F Nicholson	
1924-25	A M Morgan	
1926-37	Mrs Ada Statina Wilkins	
1938-39	Edwin James Levermore, electrician	
1945-49	Walter Mullins	
1950-56	Walter Mullins	A E Methven, greengrocer
1956-68	Norman H Boxall	
1969-73		
1974-78	Stanley F H Peggall	

No. 20 – Claremont

Claremont is a three-bedroom detached house, built in the late 1880s. It is similar in design and frontage with Oatlands, Walton and Ivy House (see below) and was possibly built by the same architect and builder.

When put up for sale in 1911, it was described as having seven rooms.

Occupants of Claremont	
1888-91	Thomas Webb, grocer & sub-postmaster
1895-1901	Edwin James Henry, civil servant with Inland Revenue
1904-10	William Isaac Neal, accountant
1911	McGuire
1916	Walton L Maitland
1918	Alice M Walton
1920-60	William Northcott, chauffeur
1963	E G Pullen
1967	B Seaman
1974-78	Graham T Sendall



Figure 203. Claremont 2023

No. 22 – Oatlands

Oatlands is a detached house built in the late 1880s. It is identical in design and frontage with Walton and Ivy House (see below) and was presumably built by the same architect and builder.

Jesse Chapman owned Oatlands, along with Oaklands House, Claremont and Belmont.

Occupants of Oatlands	
1885	Misses Emily A Mollett & Esther Guernsey
1891	Emily A Mollett, living on own means
1893-1902	Edward Squires, living on own means

1905-09	Alfred Thomas Lyne
-1911	Annie Dorothea Foley
1911-	Mrs E Ward
1915-16	A Sydney Roberts
1921	Thomas T Robinson, commercial traveller
1920-25	Mrs Phyllis K Hase
1933	D G Denew
1936-39	James Hart, retired greengrocer
1947-74	Ernest G Burrows



Figure 204. Oatlands, 2023

No. 26 – Walton

Walton was built in the late 1880s. Until the late 1890s, the house was known as Oaklands House. It was probably renamed to Walton by William Mortimer.

The first known occupant was Jesse Chapman. Jesse owned Oatlands, along with Oaklands House, Claremont and Belmont.

In the mid-1930s, during the occupation of Ernest Bennett, the house seems to have been called Bruce Patrick for a time, before reverting to Walton.

The house has been much extended to the rear.

Occupants of Oaklands House / Walton	
1885-92	Jesse Chapman, living on own means
1895-97	Ellen Graves
1898-1902	William Mortimer, insurance accountant's clerk

1904	Reverend James Connell
1907	E W Turner
1911	Francis E Dawe
1914	Louis Vincent Lovewell
1915	H Edwards
1916-18	Davide J Darlow
1920-24	Edgar Pallant, house painter
1925-28	Horace Dobson
1933-37	Ernest Arthur Bennett
1938-49	Mrs Julia Mitchell, widow
1951-56	John D Lidstone
1959-63	J G Charter
1964-67	D J D Munn
1968-83	Mrs Patricia L Atlung



Figure 205. Walton, 2018

No. 28 – Ivy House

Ivy House was built sometime in the 1880s. It was identical in design and layout with The Birch and Oatlands (see above) and was presumably built by the same architect and builder. The house was owned by George Jackman, the nurseryman.

Henry Fladgate and his wife, Hilda, were the first occupants. After Henry's death in 1892, Hilda continued living in the house until 1936.

Following George Jackman's death, his executors sold the house in 1893. It was purchased by Mess^{rs} Paine and Brettell, solicitors, of Chertsey, for £470. The annual rental was then £25.

By 1939 it was known as The Grange, presumably renamed by Cyril Pantlin.

The house has been extended to the rear, doubling its size.

Occupants of Ivy House / The Grange	
1888-1892	Henry Fladgate, retired farmer
1892-1936	Mrs Hilda Fladgate, widow
1939	Cyril L Pantlin, furniture dealer
1946-56	G Middleton
1963-74	J C Buckland
1974-78	Peter A Brenchley



Figure 206. Ivy House, 2022

No. 30 – The Birch

The Birch was built in about 1882, presumably for George Jackman, the nurseryman. It was identical in design and layout with Ivy House and Oatlands (see above).

Geraldine Savile Harrison was the first occupant. It was probably named The Birch because previously Miss Harrison had been living in Birch, Essex, where her father was rector for many years.

Following George Jackman's death, his executors sold the house in 1893. It was purchased by a Miss Peterkin, for £470. It was described as a facsimile residence to Ivy House so presumably looked like Figure 206.

The Birch was demolished and replaced with Chancery House, offices currently occupied by Barnbrook Sinclair, accountants

Occupants of The Birch	
1882-98	Geraldine Savile Harrison, living on own means
1901	<i>unoccupied</i>
1902	Alfred Edward Morris
1907	Stanley Atherton
1911	Mrs Alice M Burrell
1915-16	The Misses Burrell
1918-28	James Richard Fox, wholesale tea salesman
1932-56	Duncan S Pepper, automobile repairer & toolmaker
1963-81	Hulburd Patents Ltd

No.s 32 & 34 – Crantock & Royston

Crantock and Royston are two semi-detached houses, built in about 1927.

Occupants of Crantock & Royston		
1928-33	Mrs Laura E Holford	Robert J Maidment
1939-46	Alfred E Stagg, vacuum cleaner salesman	John E Simonds, costing clerk
1956-67	William J How	
1968-69		
1974-78	Stuart E Allin	



Figure 207. Crantock & Royston, 2022

Clematis Cottage

Clematis Cottage is a detached house which sits some 200 feet from the road, on the footpath between St John's Road and St John's Hill Road. It was built in around 1860, by George Jackman, nurseryman.

In the 1871 census, it is referred to as Lunn's Cottage, Henry Lunn, a nursery gardener, being the first recorded occupant.

Following George Jackman's death, his executors sold the house in 1893 (then known as Clematis Cottage⁵⁴). It was purchased by a Mrs Gyatt for £305. The annual rental was then £15.

From about 1899 until about 1904, Clematis Cottage was a Home of Rest, of which Mrs Emma Catlin, widow was the matron.

Following the demolition of Woodend and subsequent development of Woodend Close off St John's Hill Road, Clematis Cottage now has the address No. 7 Woodend Close. The cottage has been extended on one side.



Figure 208. Clematis Cottage, 2025

Occupants of Clematis Cottage	
1863-69	Henry Lunn, nursery gardener
1869-75	Mrs Mary Lunn, widow
1881-91	Henry Collyer, nursery labourer
1893-94	Miss Caroline Freemantle
1899	R Sadler

⁵⁴ The cottage was almost certainly so named because George Jackman was very influential in the breeding of Clematis - the *Clematis Jackmanii* was named after him

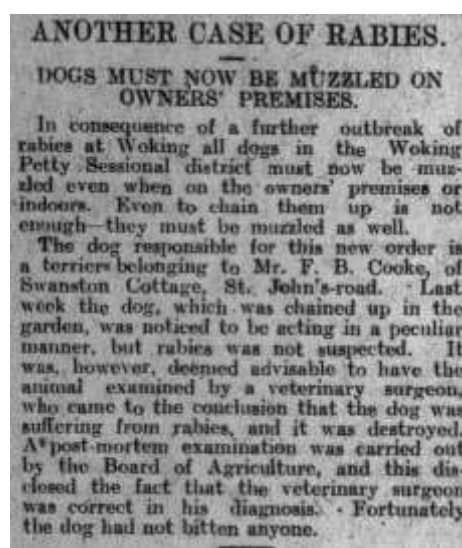
1899-1904	Mrs Emma Catlin, matron of Home of Rest
1904	John Powell
1907	<i>vacant</i>
1908	Robert Matthews
1911	Louis V Lovewell, auctioneer's clerk
1914-16	Robert Matthews
1919-25	John Thomas Hall, insurance agent
1926-52	James Montgomery Hall
1952-67	Mrs Nellie Louisa Hall
1974-78	Michael Scammell

No. 36 – Swanston Cottage

Swanston Cottage was built in about 1905. The first recorded occupant was Francis Bernard Cook in 1908.

In 1919 a case of rabies was linked to a dog owned by Francis Cook.

Figure 209. *Surrey Advertiser*
11 August 1919



Swanston Cottage was demolished in the mid-1980s - the site is now covered by St John's Gardens.

Occupants of Swanston Cottage	
1908-32	Francis Bernard Cook, head of export department
1933	<i>vacant</i>
1933-49	William Henry Hoyle, master shoe repairer
1963-69	L E Bellchamber
1974-78	Frank Holliday



Figure 210. St John's Gardens, 2022

No. 38 – Winton

Winton was built in around 1915; in the 1916 Woking street directory it is recorded as 'new building'. The first recorded occupant was the Reverend Ernest Skuse, in 1916.

Winton was demolished in the mid-1980s - the site is now covered by St John's Gardens.

Occupants of Winton	
1916-19	Revd Ernest Edward Skuse
1920-24	Arnold McClure Williams, motorcar agent
1925-33	Arthur John Thomas
1935-36	Mrs Florence Elizabeth Povey
1939-67	William George Douglas Gosnell, house decorator
1967	<i>Vacant</i>
1974-78	Margery A & Suzanne K Ellis

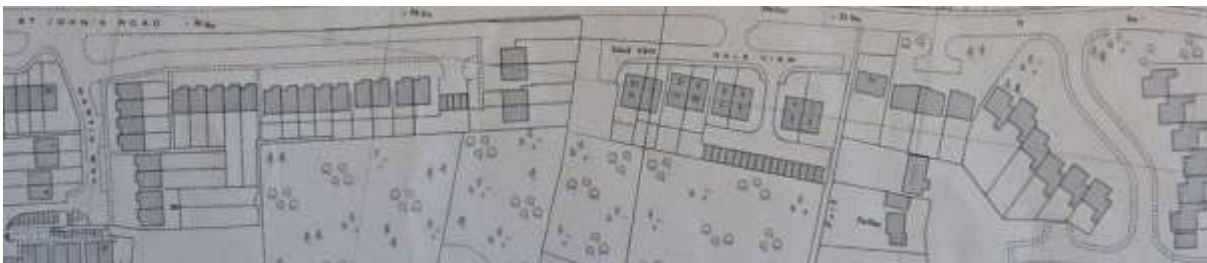


Figure 211. 1967 OS map

The eastern end of the southern side of St John's Road was undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century. This was largely because the land belonging to houses in St John's Hill Road stretched all the way to St John's Road. After most of these houses were converted to flats or demolished for developments, several developments were then built in St John's Road.

No.s 40-50

No.s 40-50 St John's Road, a terrace of 6 houses, were built in about 1960.



Figure 212. No.s 40-50, 2022

Martin's Way

Martin's Way was developed in 1960, by H B Kingston Ltd.



Figure 213. Martin's Way, 2022

Dale View

Dale View was developed in the mid-1960s.

No. 92

No. 92 St John's Road was built in the mid-1960s. The first occupant was Maurice S Lee.



Figure 214. No. 92, 2023

No.s 94-98

No.s 94 to 98 St John's Road were built in about 1950.



Figure 215. No.s 94-98, 2023

Barricane Lodge

The house Barricane (formerly Lanadron) was sited towards St John's Hill Road but the lodge was near to and faced onto St John's Road. Driveways provided access from both roads.

Occupants of Lanadron Lodge / Barricane Lodge	
1911-25	George Owen Millum
1928-47	Frederick Lloyd Telling, gardener

Barricane Farm Cottage

In about 1910, a large house called Lanadron was built; the main house was sited towards St John's Hill Road but the lodge was near to and faced onto St John's Road.

In the late 1920s, the house then came into the possession of Edward A Barbour, who renamed it as *Barricane* and established a poultry farm. A cottage was erected on the estate, known as Barricane



Figure 216. *Surrey Advertiser* 11 January 1928

Farm Cottage. The farm and cottage were accessed from St John's Road, rather than the main house entrance on St John's Hill Road.

Occupants of Barricane Farm Cottage	
1934	D Cullen
1936-37	E G Mills
1938-48	Harry Savage

Faifley

Faifley was built in the mid-1950s.

No. 110

110 St John's Road was built in the mid-1950s.

Pantile Park

Pantile Park was built in the mid-1950s.

Pantile Farm

Pantile Farm was built in the late 1940s.

HERMITAGE ROAD

That part of Hermitage Road from Kiln Bridge as far as the Woking Crematorium (where the boundary was between St John's and Knaphill). The land on either side of this road (other than The Hermitage) was part of that bought by the London Necropolis Company in 1852 and later sold off for development.

This road can be divided into two sections. The first, running parallel to the canal from Kiln Bridge towards where the Health Centre now is, grew up to service the needs of the locals and was mostly retail (e.g. bakers, butchers, grocers). The second section, from the corner near the Health Centre to the Crematorium, was residential. The first houses (in the 1860s-1880s) were likely built in response to the increased demand for housing following the opening of Woking Prison, later Inkerman Barracks.

KILN BRIDGE TO TEMPLE BAR ROAD (SOUTH & WEST SIDE)



Figure 217. Hermitage Road SW from 1967 OS map

No. 2a

No. 2a Hermitage Road was built as an extension to No. 2, filling the triangular piece of land next to Kiln Bridge. In 1893, H W Gloster & Sons purchased three building plots in St John's from the estate of George Jackman. One was described as 'a corner plot of freehold building land situate near Kiln Bridge', which was sold for £105.⁵⁵

It became separated from No. 2 (thus becoming 2a) in the late 1960s, when Hobbs and Beck took over the hardware department of Country Stores.

The current occupants, Cutting Edge barber shop, was founded in 1994, by Lorenzo Di Felice.

Occupants of No. 2a	
Pre 1967	Hardware department of Country Stores
1967-68	Hobbs & Beck
1970-72	The Corner (Ronald Norman Mander), curios & bygones
1973	Antiq (Ivy Coleman)
1974-76	Maurice-De-Paris Hair Fashions
1978-90	She Boutique
1994-	Cutting Edge, hairdressers

⁵⁵ *West Surrey Times* 8 July 1893



Figure 218. 2a Hermitage Road, 2022

No. 2



Figure 219. Gloster's store, c1910

No. 2 Hermitage Road was built in about 1884/5, along with No. 4, probably by Henry William Gloster who was listed as the owner in the 1885 Woking rates evaluation. They do not appear in the 1882 list.



Figure 220. Eyecare, 2008



Figure 221. Salvation Cakes, 2012



Figure 222. M & M Butchers & Biltong, 2018

Occupants of No. 2	
1888-1914	H W Gloster & Sons
1915-18	South Western Stores (George Sole)
1920-33	Thomas C Hodder, grocers
1939-47	Arthur Rathborn, grocer
1956-69	Country Stores (E M Davis, P C Ranger), grocer
1972-77	Bakers of Maybury, second-hand, antiques
1996-2008	Eyecare, opticians
2012-15	Salvation Cakes
2016-17	M & M Butchers and Biltong
2018-	Simmons, butchers



Figure 223. 2 Hermitage Road, 2022

No. 4 – London House

Number 4 Hermitage Road was built in about 1884/5, along with No. 2, probably by Henry William Gloster who was listed as the owner in the 1885 Woking rates evaluation. Richard Stone is recorded as the first occupant.⁵⁶

From 1888 until 1891, Henry Richard Brown is recorded as occupying No. 4. Henry seems to have opened his draper's shop in No. 1 St John's Road (see page 78) in about 1890, so may have just been living in No. 4. In 1894, James Ansell moved his drapers shop (from Knaphill?) into No. 4.



Figure 224. TV & Audio, 1997



Figure 225. Travellers Check, 2012

⁵⁶ SHC, 6198/132, *Rates: Valuation List Woking 1885*
Page 158



Figure 226. Prestige Nursing Care, 2015



Figure 227. Wanderlust, 2019

Occupants of No. 4	
1885-87	Richard Stone
1888-91	Henry Richard Brown, draper
1894-1909	James Ansell, draper & outfitter
c1910	Priestley
1915-16	Frank Mills, confectioner & tobacconist
1916-33	Walter Henry Cook, conf & tob
1936-37	The Handy Shop, confectioner & tobacconist (Mrs E J Page)
1947-56	The Handy Shop (Gerald Oliver Graves)
1958	H W Crouch, conf & tob
1963-68	The Chocolate Box
1969	H Morris
1981-97	TV & Audio Service Centre
2012	Travellers Check
2015	Prestige Nursing Care
2016-18	<i>vacant</i>
2018-19	Wanderlust
2019-	Jaye Bird Aesthetics



Figure 228. 4 Hermitage Road, 2022

No. 6 – Kiln Bridge Bakery

Number six Hermitage Road was built some time before the 1870 Ordnance Survey plan on which it is shown. It was likely the location of the Conqueror beer-house, which was in existence in 1859.

Conqueror

The *Conqueror* was a beer house situated near Kiln Bridge in St John's. 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 Vol 2) 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.⁵⁷

The *Conqueror* most probably was where No. 6 Hermitage Road now is.

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*.



Figure 229. Likely location of *Conqueror* (1870 OS Plan)

⁵⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 13 July 1867

The building configuration seems to have changed significantly between the 1870 and 1895 OS plans. By 1885, it had come into the ownership of Henry William Gloster, who also owned (and likely built) No.s 2 and 4.

The first occupant was Henry Vincent. Wenham Brothers, butchers, are listed in the 1899 *Kelly's Directory for Surrey*.

The building had two bays with a central entrance between them. The bay adjacent to No. 4 was partitioned off, in about 1895, and became No. 6A.

In 1904, D G Bayliss, fishmonger, had his shop in No. 6 but, by 1907, Frank Kittredge had established his Kiln Bridge Bakery. He occupied the premises for the next forty years.

6A and 6 were later renumbered as 6 and 8 respectively.



Figure 230. 6 Hermitage Road, c1910
The words 'Kilnbridge Bakery' can be made out on the wooden gates; the sign on the brickwork advertises Turoc bread

Occupants of No. 6A	
1897-99	Charles Yeates, printer & bookbinder
1910-34	Northover Bro.s, outfitters
1939	Walter H White
1956	S E Webb
1963-73	S Wakeford, hairdresser
1981	A P F Anderson
1987	Jonathan Jeffries, estate agents
1990	Rivington Turner, estate agents
1997-2012	Rodgers Gupta
2016	P K Rodgers Gupta
2018-	P K Group

Occupants of No. 6	
1859-67	The Conqueror, beer house (probably)
1885	Henry Vincent
1888	Timothy Lovett, butcher
1891-95	Charles Redway, butcher

1898-99	Wenham Bro.s, butchers
1904	D G Bayliss, fishmonger
1907-43	Frank W Kittredge, baker
1944-56	Wheelers (Bakeries) Ltd
1958-83	Bell & Butler
1986-89	Capstans
1989-2001	Beavers
2012-	Bellini

No. 10

What is now No. 10 Hermitage Road was an extension which wraps around the side and rear of No. 8. It was built in about 1985.

Capstans was a real ale / wine bar which opened in No.s 8 and 10, 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.



Figure 231. *Beavers*

Beavers had a stand-up comedy club on Thursday nights. Now household names that appeared include: Lee Mack, Jo Caulfield, Graham Norton and Tim Vine.

Beavers closed in 2001. The building is now an Italian restaurant, Bellini.

What?
A funny
Canadian
 PROVING that Canadians do have a sense of humour, the outrageously crude and funny Mike Wilmot hits Beavers comedy club in Hermitage Road, Woking, tonight, Thursday.
 Joining Mike on this night of fun, which kicks off at 9pm, is Irish funnyman Kevin Gildea and compere Sally Holloway.
 Tickets cost £6 on the door.
 For more information, call 01483 723440.

Figure 232. Comedy advertisement, 1997

Occupants of No.s 8-10	
1986-89	Capstans, wine bar
1989-2001	Beavers
2012-	Bellini, Italian restaurant

Chemist

Maps from 1895 show a rectangular building, end-on to the road, on the bend in the road, between now Bellini and Temple Bar Road. This was neither residential nor business premises; it does not appear in any official records. It appears it was a brick-built barn - most likely for storage. Now No. 12 Hermitage Road, the building was converted into Kilnbridge Pharmacy in 1984. It recently became Numark Pharmacy.



Figure 233. Numark Pharmacy, 2023

St John's Health Centre

The St John's Health Centre opened in early 1971. This was the first health centre in the Woking area.



Figure 234. Health Centre 1971

TEMPLE BAR ROAD

The cottages in Temple Bar Road were built in 1906/7. They consisted of a terrace of fifteen cottages, on the left side of the road, and two semi-detached, facing them on the right side. Possibly more were intended to be built, as they were numbered from 1 to 33 using the odd numbers.

At the same time and as part of the same development, a shop and five cottages were built on the opposite side of Temple Bar Road, but these faced onto Hermitage Road. These were originally numbered 35, 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10. They subsequently became No.s 12-22 Hermitage Road (page 169).

ST. JOHN'S, WOKING.
A Valuable Piece of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, having a frontage to Hermitage Road of about 108 feet, eminently suited for the erection of Cottages, for which there is an ever-increasing demand. To be Sold by Auction, by **MR. CLINTON** at the same place and time as above.

Figure 235. *West Surrey Times* May 1906

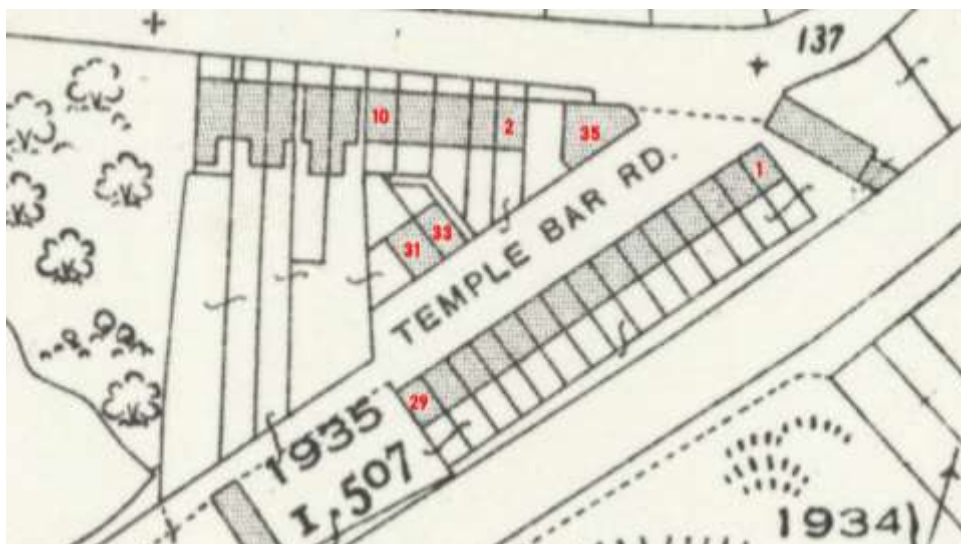


Figure 236. 1934 OS plan of Temple Bar Road



Figure 237. Temple Bar Road, c1910

The top of the shop can be seen on the right-hand edge of the photograph

ST. JOHN'S NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

At the Town Hall, Chertsey, on Wednesday, before Sir Charles Walpole and other magistrates, Henry Stilwell, labourer, and his wife, Emily Stilwell, of 2, Temple Bar-road, St. John's, Woking, were summoned at the instance of the N.S.P.C.C., for neglecting their seven children.—The male defendant did not appear.

Mr. W. M. Maud, of Guildford, who appeared on behalf of the society, said the matter first came before the Bench on Nov. 25th of last year. It was taken in hand by a representative of the Church Army, who induced the husband to sign the pledge, and the case was adjourned to give the defendants a chance of improvement. It again came before the Bench on January 6th, and it was stated that since it was adjourned there had been some slight improvement. It was adjourned until March 3rd, and the improvement had to a certain extent been maintained up to that time, so the case was again adjourned. Now, however, the husband had resumed his drinking habits. The defendants had had nine months in which to effect an improvement, and, as they had not done so, the society thought it was a case for the Bench to deal with.

James A. Russell, an inspector of the society, said he had had the defendants under observation since March of this year. His first visit was paid on April 19th, when he found the boys' clothes very ragged. Their hands and faces were clean. The ages of the children ranged from six months to 14 years. The house generally was in a very dirty condition, and the floors were covered with house refuse. The next visit he paid was on May 25th, when the children were in a very filthy condition generally. One of the twins had sores on the hands and arms. The boys' clothes were ragged. The home was dirty generally, and the beds were very much neglected. On that occasion the father was out of employment. On July 9th he again visited the home, when he found it in much the same condition as before. The children were very much marked with vermin. On each visit he paid he urged the parents to do their best for the children, and they promised, in a half-hearted sort of way. On August 27th he found the place in the usual condition. He made inquiries, and he saw two of the boys at school on Monday, August 30th. They were very dirty. The children were fairly nourished. The society had supplied them with clothing.

Mr. Geo. B. Savage, schoolmaster, St. John's School, said the boys attended his school. On July 6th, in consequence of a complaint he had received, he took John, George and Frank into the school yard, and examined them. They were covered with parasites. He reported the matter to the medical officer and the sanitary inspector, and sent the children home. The children always came to school in a dirty condition.

Mrs. Beatrice Sutherland, of Warwick Lodge, St. John's, mother of a boy attending St. John's School, gave evidence of having written to the schoolmaster, making a complaint.

Asked where her husband was, the woman said she did not know; he left home between three and four o'clock on Monday morning.

The Chairman said that no doubt the children were in a very bad state. The parents had been given a long time, nearly nine months, in which to improve their ways, yet they still kept the children in this abominable condition. Soap was not a very expensive article. The society's representative had paid five visits since March, but he thought the society might have taken some active steps in the matter. However, they were prepared, taking into consideration the circumstances of the parents, to give them a little more time, and therefore the case would be adjourned for one month. If there were no improvement at the end of that time strong measures would have to be taken.

Mr. Maud pointed out that it was impossible for the society to do more than they had done in the matter of visits, as the inspector had a large district to supervise, and he had at present over 50 cases under observation. One great difficulty they had to contend with was when cases like the present were brought and proved up to the hilt, and Benchmen would not convict, but adjourned them time after time. This case had been adjourned many times. He was sure there would not be any permanent improvement even if the case came up again. Several persons had given it up as hopeless.

THEFT OF WOOD.—Alice Wood and Gladys Wood (14), 11, Temple Bar, St. John's, were charged with stealing a quantity of timber, value 2s., the property of the London Necropolis Company.—P.C. Waterman deposed to stopping the younger defendant in Golds-worth-road, with a hand-truck containing sawn wood. She said her mother had got it from Hermitage Woods, and she was taking it to Woking to sell. Witness took the girl to her home, where the other defendant said, "I do not get the wood; my daughter gets it. I saw it up, and send her anywhere to sell it." In the kitchen was a quantity of wood, a saw, and sawdust on the floor. — Alfred Jas. Blackmore, assistant superintendent to the Necropolis Company, said the wood produced had evidently been taken from a stack in Hermitage Woods, where numerous warning notices were posted.—Mrs. Wood said she did not know the timber belonged to anyone. Food was very dear, and she had six children to keep on the £1 a week which her husband gave her. — The case against the younger defendant was dismissed, and the mother was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

OTHER CASES.

Figure 238. *West Surrey Times*
4 January 1906

'KEEPING UP CHRISTMAS.'

A scene in Temple Bar Road, St. John's, had a sequel at the Woking Petty Sessions, on Saturday, when Albert Marshall and Albert Mackintosh, of 25, Temple Bar Road, were summoned for having assaulted George Drew, on the evening of Boxing Day. Complainant stated that at about 9.45 p.m., he came out of his home and saw the two men. Mackintosh asked him to fight, and when witness declined, Mackintosh struck him on the side of the head with a bottle, knocked him down and then kicked him.

The Clerk: What happened then?—Witness: I got up again, and they knocked me down. They were both hitting me then, and they 'cut' me about all over the road. I went indoors after a time, the best way I could. My son came out and tried to get me in, but he would have got served the same. I got in the best way I could, and as quick as I could. When I had got into the house they came up to my door and rapped on it. I opened it, and they again asked me to fight. I said, 'No, I don't know what you have both been putting on me like this for, now,' and both of them then hit me and knocked me on to the stairs. Mackintosh got hold of me and pulled me out of the door, and hit me and knocked me down on the ground again, and he said if I got up again he would kill me. Mackintosh then broke the glass panel of the door.

Further evidence was given by Wm. Smith, Lily Willett and Wm. King, the last-named stating that it was a family squabble, and he heard the noise out in the street while they were 'keeping up' Christmas.

Wm. Smith, who said Drew was 'not drunk and not sober,' was asked by one of the defendants: Has anybody offered you money in this case?—Witness: No.

Defendant: You are quite sure you are not getting any money for coming here?

Col. Phayre: I shall adjourn the case, and order you out of Court, if you behave like that.

The man, however, was still very talkative, and he spoke at such length that his fellow-occupier of the dock once remarked: 'When are you going to be quiet? I've got to talk after you.'

The two defendants were ordered to pay 15s. 6d. costs each, and they were severally bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Figure 239. *West Surrey Times*
10 January 1913

Figure 240. *Surrey Advertiser*
4 September 1909

Temple Bar was built as cheap housing (what would now be described as 'affordable'). With no welfare state, many of the families residing there were living close to the poverty line, especially between the two world wars. As was usual with impoverished areas, there was a substantial amount of petty crime.



Figure 241. Temple Bar cottages, c1965

Hermitage Cottage

Hermitage Cottage was previously two semi-detached cottages, part of the estate of The Hermitage prior to its destruction in the 1930s. The cottages, which appear on the 1840 Woking tithe map⁵⁸ (plot 1512), were probably built for John Gates, who owned The Hermitage in the 1820s and '30s.

The two cottages were later converted into one dwellinghouse (apparently in the early 1930s)

Today, the cottage is accessed via a track which was a continuation of Temple Bar Road.



Figure 242. Access to Hermitage Cottage

⁵⁸ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

Occupants of Hermitage Cottage[s]		
1851	George Andrews	
1861	James Harmsworth	James Spong
1871	John Nullis	Charles Cooper
1881-91	William Tull	Henry Day
1901-1931	John Sims	
1915-16	Alfred Pester	W Green
1916-17	Mrs Collyer	W G Hornsby
1919-35		
1936-45	William George Hornsby	
1954-69	William George Thorpe	



Figure 243. Hermitage Cottage, 2023

TEMPLE BAR ROAD TO CREMATORIUM (WEST SIDE)



Figure 244. 1968 OS map

Brickfield House & Brickfield Cottage

The 1870 OS plan (Figure 245) shows Brickfield House and Brickfield Cottage, nestled in the corner of the brickfield⁵⁹ between Hermitage Road and the footpath leading from Kiln Bridge to the Hermitage gardener's cottage (later Temple Bar Road). Neither they nor the brickfield appear on the 1841 tithe allocation and map, so they were presumably built some time later.



Figure 245. 1870 OS plan

The 1861 census shows Thomas Salter occupying Brickfield House and John Weston in Brickfield Cottage. In 1862, Thomas Salter went on to become the first landlord of the Prince of Wales (see Vol 2).

The brickyard closed in 1876.

BRICKS, BRICKS, BRICKS.
Important Clearance Sale.—Hermitage Brickfield, Woking, Surrey.
MESSRS. HEWETT & LEE are favoured with instructions from Mr. Salter to Sell by Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, March 18th, 1874, at 1 o'clock**, on the premises, about 700,000 well assorted **BRICKS**, comprising 495,997 Place Bricks, 176,683 Grisesles, 33,516 Shuffa, 23,510 rough Stocks, and 2 heaps brick rubbish, in 78 lots, varying from about 3,000 to 16,500.
The Hermitage Brickyard is about 1½ miles from Woking and Brookwood Stations, S.W.R., and close adjoining the Bagshot Canal which runs into the River Wey, near Byfleet, thus offering exceedingly cheap carriage to Weybridge, Walton, Aldershot, and other growing neighbourhoods.
The Bricks are exceedingly well classed (in consequence of a large contract having lately been supplied requiring particularly hard brick), and are now lotted ready for sale, and may be viewed at any time.
Catalogues may be obtained on the premises; at the

Hermitage Brickyard, Goldworth, Woking, Surrey.
MESSRS. HEWETT and LEE, by instructions from the proprietor (the lease being expired, and the works being closed), will Sell by auction, without reserve, on **FRIDAY, March 24th, 1874, at 2 o'clock** precisely, two powerful engines, seven brick carts, one waggon, small rick of hay, harness, &c., 2,000 plinth bricks, and various other effects, full particulars of which will be shown in catalogues, that may be procured of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, Puttenham and Worplesdon. 1294

Figure 246. Surrey Advertiser 11 Mar 1876

Figure 247. Surrey Advertiser
14 Mar 1874

⁵⁹ This brickfield contained a kiln, after which Kiln Bridge is named

Occupants of Brickfield House and Brickfield Cottage		
1857-60	Thomas Salter, brickmaker	
1861		John Weston, agricultural labourer
1862		
1871-72	Daniel Salter, brickmaker	Thomas Howell, labourer
1875-76	William James Cowdery, brickmaker	

No.s 12-22 – 1-10 Temple Bar Cottages

Temple Bar Cottages were built on the site of Brickfield House and Brickfield Cottage.

Temple Bar Cottages were developed along with Temple Bar, in 1906/7, and were originally numbered with them. They comprised a detached house (probably designed to be a shop) and a terrace of 5 cottages.

Number 1 (the shop) was originally no. 35; the others were numbered the even numbers from 2 to 10. By the time of the 1911 census, they were considered to be in Hermitage Road.

In 1949, No.s 6 and 10 were put up for sale at auction. They were described as an attractive investment, 'each containing 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen w.c. small garden'. They were let and producing a gross yearly rental of £6 13s 4d or £3 6s 8d (= £3.33) each.

The cottages were numbered as 12-22 Hermitage Road in about 1955. In 1967, they were demolished to make way for the new health centre.

ST. JOHN'S, WOKING.
A Valuable Piece of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, having a frontage to Hermitage Road of about 108 feet, eminently suited for the erection of Cottages, for which there is an ever-increasing demand. To be Sold by Auction, by
MR. CLINTON at the same place and time as above.
Particulars and conditions may be obtained from Robert Mossop, Esq., Solicitor, Woking, or from the Auctioneer, Chobham Road, Woking.

Figure 248. *West Surrey Times* May 1906



Figure 249. Shop, 1962
(No.s 5 & 7 in the background)

Occupants of No.s 12 & 14 (1 & 2)		
1907	D G Bayliss, General Stores	Thomas Betteridge, sculleryman
1910		George Wooders, landscape gardener
1911	Ellen Lay	
1912	Henry Carey	
1913		William Mackie, coachman

1914	John Earl	Thurlow Edwin Rolling, house painter
1915-19	Arthur Barker, bootmaker	
1920-29		Charles Stanton Jeffries, carpenter's improver
1932-34		Thomas David Inwood, labourer
1935-36	George Evans	
1937-38		Ann Pezler
1939	Henry Edward Kimble, insurance agent (retired) & Mrs Annie Alice Kimble, shopkeeper	
1947-56		
1962	D H Legg	E W Winter
1964	S J Hadley	

Occupants of No.s 16 & 18 (4 & 6)		
1907	Sgt D Collins	L/Cpl S Sharp
1910-11	George Battrick	William E Cook
1913		Robert N Young
1914	Walter Walpole	Henry Wyeth
1915	<i>vacant</i>	T Francis
1916-17	George Bowers	E Field
1918-33		Mrs Charlotte E Horner
1937	Annie Everness	Herbert Edward Lintott
1939-47	George Evans	
1956-63	I E Bostock	

Occupants of No.s 20 & 22 (8 & 10)		
1907	George S Stonard	W Woods
1908-12		Thurlow Edwin Rolling, house painter
1913-14		William E Cook
1915-17		Frederick Cook
1918		Richard Noakes
1920		P Throwney
1924-47		Albert Collyer
1963	E Porter	G A Simpson

No. 24 – Oak Cottage

No. 24 was one of a pair of semi-detached houses, along with No. 26 built around 1902, and named Coronation Cottages.⁶⁰ It was originally No. 1 Coronation Cottages until 1914, before being renamed Oak Cottage by 1918.

Oak Cottage was demolished in 1967 to make way for the new health centre.

Occupants of Oak Cottage	
1903-05	Charles Renshaw, retired dairyman
1905-07	Mrs Hannah Maria Renshaw
1910-12	Walter Frith, soldier
1912-22	Frank Abel Tearle, bricklayer
1924-49	Henry Gowler
1951-55	Elizabeth Sturt
1956	J Sturt
1963	D J Pettifor

No. 26 – Coronation Cottage

No. 26 was one of a pair of semi-detached houses, along with No. 24, built around 1902, and named Coronation Cottages. It was originally No. 2 Coronation Cottages; it became simply Coronation Cottage after No. 1 was renamed Oak Cottage in about 1918.

Coronation Cottage was demolished in 1967 to make way for the new health centre.

Occupants of Coronation Cottage	
1903-05	Andrew Mansell, road foreman
1907	? Matthews
1911-13	John Alexander Wilson, nursery gardener
1914-16	Alfred Benham, bricklayer
1916-33	Miss Elizabeth R Eames
1934-36	Samuel Perks, bus driver
1937-39	Thomas J Stanley, coal merchant
1947-67	Sidney Orridge

No.s 28-32 – Hazeldene, Hillcote, Beechwood

No.s 28 to 32 Hermitage Road were a terrace of three houses, built in about 1903. They were assigned the No.s 28, 30 and 32 respectively when Hermitage Road was systematically numbered in 1954.

⁶⁰ The Coronation of King Edward VII and his wife, Alexandra, as king and queen took place at Westminster Abbey, on 9th August 1902

Occupants of Hazeldene	
1908-33	Frederick P Holloman
1935	A L Holloman
1937	Frederick Charles Payne
1939	Charles Ellis
1947-56	Thomas J Stanley
1963	M H Hegley
1967	<i>vacant</i>

Occupants of Hillcote	
1908-30	Mrs Hannah Maria Renshaw
1933	C Ellis
1935	Daunt / Chant
1937-39	Frank Chowney
1947-63	Bertie A Tickner
1967-81	D D Codgell

Occupants of Beechwood	
1911	Mabel M Turner
1915-16	Charles Jeffries
1916-35	Henry Burchett
1937-51	Fritz Edwin Bayley
1954	Frank D Simpson
1956	Owen Rapley
1963	D D Codgell
1967	G G Griffiths



Figure 250. 28-32 Hermitage Road, 2022

No.s 38-48

No.s 38-42 and 44-48 Hermitage Road were built in about 1960, as two terraces each of three houses, one either side of the entrance to Lansdown Close. Additionally, No.s 1-3 and 67-69 Lansdown Close face towards Hermitage Road.



Figure 251. 38-42 Hermitage Road & 1-3 Lansdown Close

St John's Poultry Farm

St John's Poultry Farm is recorded in directories from 1899 to 1921 as being between Beechwood and the Crematorium. The land was owned by and rented from the Necropolis Company.

In 1898 (1899 directory), the proprietor was a Mrs Elizabeth Weaver. From 1899 until c.1905, it was run by Percy Sherwin; in 1907, by M & J Attfield; in 1916-21, it was yet another enterprise of Frank Mills (see Vol 2).

No. 50

In 1952, Samuel H Cook was living in Bramley Cottage (soon to be designated No. 52). He purchased the plot of land next door (No. 50) and applied for permission to build a three-bedroom detached house.⁶¹

⁶¹ SHC, 8789/52/331, *St John's: detached house, Hermitage Road*

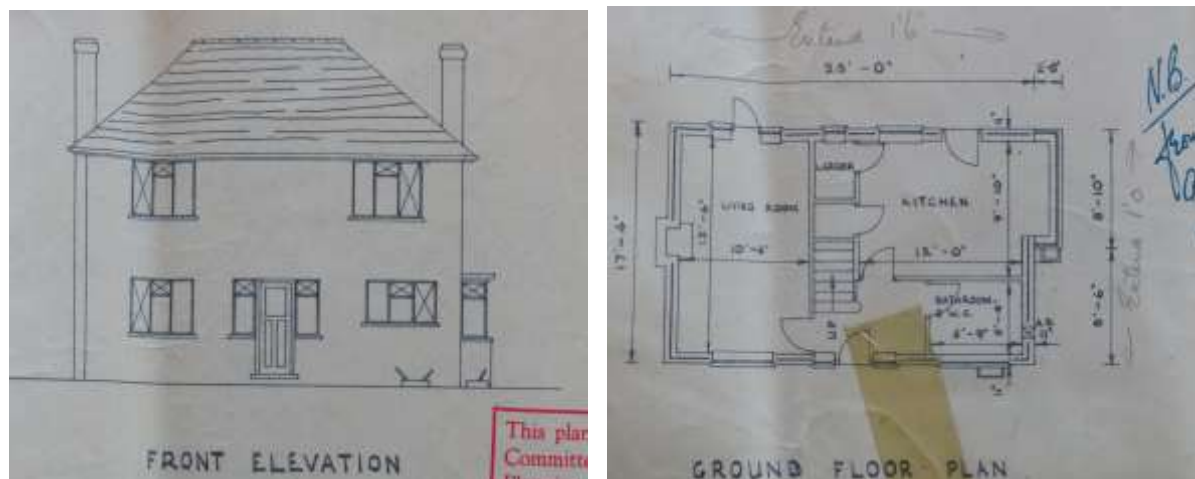


Figure 252. 1952 plans

In February 1954, amended plans were submitted and approved and the house was built.



Figure 253. From 1954 amended plans

Occupants of No. 50	
1954-56	Samuel H Cook
1959-63	H Douglas Pettifor
1967-78	Annie M Gosley



Figure 254. 50 Hermitage Road, 2023

No. 52 – Bramley Cottage

Bramley Cottage is a detached house, built in about 1925.

Occupants of Bramley Cottage	
1928-49	William Hosea Gosden
1951-54	Samuel H Cook
1954-67	Frank Green



Figure 255. 52 Hermitage Road, 2022

No. 54 – Alwyn

Alwyn was a detached house, built in about 1932.

It has, relatively recently, been replaced by the two new houses 54A and 54B.



Figure 256. Alwyn, 2008



Figure 257. 54A & 54B, 2022

Occupants of Alwyn	
1932-33	Albert Harry James Cook
1935-81	James Willett, railway labourer

No. 56 – Glyncoed

Glyncoed is a detached house, built in about 1925.

Occupants of Glyncoed	
1928-32	Frederick John Kingsbury
1932-33	Henry Petzing
1935-38	Charles Edward Thomas Devonshire
1939-56	James H Cook
1963-67	E C W Ford



Figure 258. No. 56, 2022

No. 58 – Cambrai

Cambrai is a detached house, built in about 1925.

Occupants of Cambrai	
1928-33	Arthur Charles Knighton
1935-36	Ernest William Carroll
1937-38	Reginald John Brooks
1939-51	Osborne Blay
1953-67	Mrs Lottie Blay



Figure 259. No. 58, 2022

No.s 60-62 – Hill Rise and Evarest

Hill Rise and Evarest are a pair of semi-detached houses built in about 1925.

Occupants of Hill Rise and Evarest		
1928-48	John Shapland	Alfred John Etherington
1951-56	Robert Underwood	
1963-68	W J A Ealden	H P Young



Figure 260. No.s 60 & 62, 2022

No. 64 – Greycott

Greycott was a detached house, built in about 1925.

It has been replaced by the two new houses 64A and 64B.

Occupants of Greycott	
1924-29	Harry Pallant
1930-35	William George Flaxman
1937-38	Charles John Moore
1939-56	John A Pollard
1963	W J Morrish
1967-69	P D G Thurston



Figure 261. No.s 64A & 64B, 2022

No. 66 – The Laurels

Originally called Laurel Cottage, The Laurels is a detached house, built in 1921 – the date is visible on the front gable.

Occupants of The Laurels	
1924-25	Mrs Mary Adams
1926-27	Frank Edward Viner
1928-33	Herbert Charles Keeble
1937-38	Frank Leslie Ellison
1939	John Tanner
1947-56	William Parmenter

1963	F S Taylor
1967-69	W H Whybrow
1974-78	Carol E Leonard



Figure 262. The Laurels, 2022

Woking Crematorium

Woking Crematorium was the first crematorium to be built in Great Britain.

In Europe, a movement to reintroduce cremation as a viable method for body disposal began in the early 1870s. This was made possible by the invention of new furnace technology and contact with Eastern cultures that practiced cremation. At the time, many proponents believed in the miasma theory, and that cremation would reduce the "bad air" that caused diseases.

Sir Henry Thompson, surgeon and Physician to Queen Victoria, was a foremost founder and the first president of the Cremation Society of England. The crematorium in Woking was founded in 1878, when he bought an acre of land close to St John's village.

The cremator was constructed by Professor Paolo Gorini of Lodi, Italy. It was not initially enclosed in a building but stood free in the crematorium grounds.

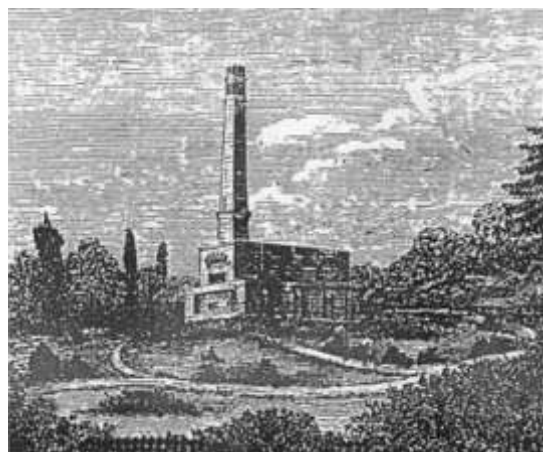


Figure 263. The first cremator

The new crematorium was first tested on 17 March 1879, when the body of a horse was cremated.

Following protests and the intervention of the Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross, the Society's plans were put on hold. In 1884, the Welsh Neo-Druidic priest William Price was arrested and put on trial for attempting to cremate his son's body. Price successfully argued in court that 'while the law did not state that cremation was legal, it also did not state that it was illegal'. The case set a precedent that allowed the Cremation Society to proceed.

On 26th March 1885, the first official cremation in the UK took place in Woking. The deceased was Mrs Jeannette C Pickersgill, whom *The Times* described as "a well-known figure in literary and scientific circles". By the end of the year, the Cremation Society of England⁶² had overseen two more cremations, a total of 3 out of 597,357 deaths in the UK that year⁶³.

The buildings were designed by an ecclesiastical architect in the character of English thirteenth-century Gothic. There was a lodge, providing accommodation for the Superintendent. During 1888, the Cremation Society planned to provide a chapel, waiting-rooms and other amenities. The subscription list was headed by the Dukes of Bedford⁶⁴ and Westminster. The chapel was available for use in January 1891.

By 1911, the original one-acre site at Woking was extended to 10 acres and a Garden of Remembrance added.

Among those who have been cremated at Woking are: Friedrich Engels (1895), Thomas Hardy (1928) and Alan Turing (1954).

Today, the Crematorium is run by the London Cremation Company plc. The crematorium chapel is Grade II listed, having been listed in 2004.⁶⁵

⁶² In 1930 the society changed its name to The Cremation Society of Great Britain.

⁶³ In 1968, for the first time, the number of cremations exceeded the number of burials.

⁶⁴ Elected president of the Cremation Society in 1921, the 11th Duke of Bedford had the original cremator from Woking transferred to a new chapel at Golders Green Crematorium, where it was later used for his own cremation in 1940.

⁶⁵ <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/woking-st-johns-ward-woking-surrey>

Open-air Hindu Cremation of Nepalese Princess

In 1934, the United Kingdom became the first country in the world to establish a permanent diplomatic presence by the Kingdom of Nepal. Commanding-General Bahadur Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Crown Prince and eldest son of the Maharajah, had arrived in May to establish the mission.

The Prince's wife, Princess Shumshere Jung, had fallen ill and two Harley Street specialists had flown to Nepal to treat her. She was brought to England, on a stretcher.

On July 12th, the Princess was brought from London to a house in Woking; she died in the morning of Wednesday 18th July. Her husband, who had travelled to Italy to confer decorations on Mussolini, was unable to return in time.

In accordance with Hindu tradition, the funeral took place within 24 hours, the body being carried across water and burned on an outside pyre. A special permit was granted by the Home Office.

The Princess's body, wrapped in a silk robe of pink and gold inscribed with the name of the god Rama, was laid on a bier and carried, by four bare-foot Hindus of the highest caste. Copper and silver coins were scattered in her path (this was a symbol that the Princess had no use for earthly goods).

The funeral pyre, five feet high, was built in an area of the grounds of Woking Crematorium, hidden by cloth screens. It was composed of 400lb of sandal wood, other fragrant woods, 20lb of camphor, two tins of butter and various scented oils. It was lit by a Brahmin priest with a sandalwood torch dipped in butter. More than a thousand people watched the flames from outside the enclosure.

After four hours, the ashes were collected to be taken to India and cast into the River Ganges.

The Princess who was 39, had been married at age 12 and was a grandmother.

Superintendents of Woking Crematorium	
1890-99	William Bigwood
1902	Frederick Rolfe
1904-24	William Walter Sargeant
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