

**Peter Hill**

Toad Hall  
16 Colchester Road  
Wivenhoe, Essex CO7 9EU

ISBN 1 899890 38 6

**£3.50**

ISBN 1 899890 38 6



9 781899 890385 >

# WIVENHOE PUBS



**PETER KAY**

Published by Peter Kay, 6c Park Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9NB, United Kingdom

Tel. 01206 824951

Email peterkay.colchester@virgin.net

Author's Copyright © P.Kay 2003

Publisher's Copyright © P.Kay 2003

Book Design by Jim Connor

Printed by Mid-Essex Printers  
01206 572662.

ISBN 1 899890 38 6

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to record my thanks to John Stewart and Glendower Jackson for making their collections available for this book, to Linda Tritton for loaning the property deeds of the Live & Let Live, and to Jim Connor for putting the book together.

*Front Cover* : The Station Hotel in the 1900s. Tom and Alice Powell took on the Station c1897 and went on to become Wivenhoe's longest-lasting tenants of any pub; he was licensee until 1935 and she then took on the licence until 1944, giving her c47 years in the pub. The gentleman at right is not identified.

*Right* : The only significant changes since this view of the Greyhound are the single-storey extension of no.58 High Street over the site of the tree, and the disappearance of the old School (left).

# WIVENHOE PUBS



## PETER KAY

## INTRODUCTION

We all use the term 'Pub' now, but it is in fact a fairly recent coining. The first appearance of it known to the *OED* is in an 1859 Dictionary of Slang, and not until the 1890s does it appear as an accepted word. Even the full wording 'Public House' does not go back beyond the 17th century. We must therefore begin by looking back at how the English pub arose.

In the early middle ages, 'ale' (made without hops) was brewed on a simple basis by large numbers of ordinary poor householders, often on an as and when basis. When they had ale available, they placed a 'stake' above their door as an indication. Gradually brewing became a more specialist occupation, particularly in towns, and permanent 'alehouses' emerged, albeit they were usually only the kitchen and living-room of the ale-brewer's house. These sold ale only and did not offer food or accommodation.

A quite separate development was the consolidation in the 14th century of the idea of the 'Inn', i.e. a house offering accommodation for travellers. (In earlier centuries, when travellers were fewer, the monasteries had supplied this want). Inns were normally substantial buildings, with stabling attached. They naturally offered food and drink to their guests, and to others too.

Hops were reintroduced into England in the 15th century, and with them the brewing of 'beer' as we know it. Town brewers and drinkers went over to beer fairly quickly (but many small rural brewers carried on producing 'ale' until after 1700). Beermaking required more equipment than ale, and this encouraged the rise of the 'common brewer', i.e. people who did not necessarily own any retail outlet themselves but concentrated on supplying wholesale to oth-

ers. By 1700 some brewers had, confusingly, started referring to their beers as 'ales', a practice which has continued to the present day.

When the term 'Publick-House' came into use in the 17th century, it was used as a generic term for any kind of public eating or drinking establishment. These could at that time be divided into the following:-

Inns, mostly 'respectable', necessarily so given that long-distance travel was expensive and therefore mainly engaged in by the better classes.

Taverns, a superior type of alehouse, only found in big towns, mainly serving wine, not offering accommodation.

Alehouses, only selling beer/ale, and mostly frequented by the lower classes.

Ordinaries, providing dinners and suppers, with drink available with the food.

Alehouses and inns were required to be licensed by the magistrates (there was no legal distinction between them), but in reality a good half of the country's alehouses, mostly in rural areas, were at this period run illegally without a licence.

Subsequent developments saw the Ordinaries ceasing to be regarded as Publick-Houses, becoming seen instead as just one part of a separate and ever-developing world of eating-places. Taverns prospered in big towns through the 18th century, but then fell on leaner times after c1800 when the professional classes began turning away from their previous propensity to daily drunkenness. Alehouses gradually became more 'established', with the more prosperous proprietors erecting new purpose-built buildings from the 18th century. The term 'Alehouse' itself fell out of use as 'Public House' caught on. Many inns had a period of huge prosperity in the heyday of road coach-

ing (1780s-1830s), only to find themselves impoverished when the railways supplanted coaches in the 1840s. 'Hotels' first appeared (in big-town England) in the 1770s, intended to fill the gap between inns (where one did not normally stay for more than a few nights) and the need to take rooms or lodgings for a period. They were generally licensed, and in the case of many smaller Hotels opened in the Victorian years the public drinking function was more important than the accommodation function.

We cannot avoid mentioning the 'curse of gin', although a place like Wivenhoe would not have suffered anywhere near as much as the big towns did from the social degradation caused by gindrinking in the c1700-c1830 period. In the early days of spirit-drinking in 17th-century England, French brandy was the most popular spirit, but in the 1690s, as a piece of anti-French politics, the government took steps to discourage brandy and encourage gindrinking in lieu.

This led to a disastrously high level of gin consumption amongst the urban working classes, with peaks in the 1740s and 1820s. The temperance movement at this time saw beer as the healthy alternative to gin, and eventually, by the Beer Act 1830, the government moved to re-encourage beerdrinking. All duty on beer was abolished, and all householders were given the right to sell beer (but not wines or spirits) on payment of a £2 fee to the Excise, without the need to apply for a licence from the magistrates. 24,000 people took up this option in the first year (albeit many of them were the owners of the many previously-illegal alehouses). Subsequently large numbers of new 'Beerhouses' (or 'Beershops') were opened, either in the front rooms of existing houses or in new purpose-built premises. Many of the street-corner pubs in Victorian

working-class suburbs - now as central an icon in the mythology of the British pub as the 'old village Inn' - were actually 'Beerhouses' and not fully-licensed. In 1869 Beerhouses were put under the licensing control of the magistrates instead of the Excise, but the legal distinction between (beer-only) Beerhouse pubs and fully-licensed (beer, wine, and spirits) pubs remained until 1960.

The 1860s-1890s period was the heyday, both spiritually and numerically, of the public house. Huge new palatial buildings with opulently-decorated interiors were opened in the cities, and many existing town pubs were rebuilt or expensively redecorated. But the forces of opposition were active nevertheless. The temperance lobby now became the teetotal lobby, and the idea of imposing total prohibition by law was being seriously aired in the 1860s. All day closing on Sundays was imposed in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland (but kept down to reduced Sunday hours in England). Daily closing between midnight and 5am was introduced, and a ban on drinking by under-16s brought in in 1872 (changed to under-18 in 1923). More importantly, many magistrates from the 1890s on began a policy of refusing the renewal of licences purely because they considered there were too many pubs in an area, without mismanagement having to be proven. The brewers effectively colluded by agreeing to shut existing town centre pubs in return for new licences in the growing suburbs. They also received compensation payments when pubs were closed. The 104,000 pubs of 1886 had been reduced to 88,000 by 1914, and the decline has continued ever since.

It was in the Victorian period that the bar counter was introduced into English pubs, and the regular division of premises into 'Saloon' and 'Public' bars.

Up to the 1870s/1880s there had still been thousands of pubs brewing their own beer on the premises, but this then fell off rapidly, and there were only some 1,500 left by 1914, all in rural areas. At the same time the number of Free Houses was also reducing; the brewers had begun buying up pubs in the 18th century, and this continued, reaching a near-mania in the 1890s when the price of pubs shot up to giddy levels. By 1914 the great majority of pubs were owned by brewers. Meanwhile the brewers themselves were getting ever-larger; the number of breweries was reduced from 28,000 in the 1870s to 4,000 in 1914 and less than a thousand by 1939. Takeovers and amalgamations went on endlessly (though most pubs in 1914 were still being supplied by a brewer in the nearest large town).

## PUB NAMES AND SIGNS

As noted above, the early medieval practice was to place a 'stake' above the door of an alehouse. But by the 14th century, town inns and alehouses were replacing the stake with a name pictorially illustrated on a hanging sign. This was not something peculiar to pubs (as it has been latterly) but a practice adopted by most retail establishments in the 15th-17th centuries, the picture being needed because the bulk of the population were

The 1914-18 war brought draconian measures; 10pm closing daily, higher duty, weaker beer. It has to be said that this did greatly reduce drunkenness, and there has never been any return to the levels of public drunkenness accepted before 1914. The Licensing Act 1921 then introduced the opening hours system that lasted until the 1980s.

The 1930s-60s period saw the rise of the national brewers, followed by their merging into giant hotel/leisure groups in the 1970s. This eventually produced the 1989 Monopolies & Mergers Commission report on the brewers and consequent imposition that no brewer should own more than 2,000 pubs. As a result 22,000 pubs were sold off in the early 1990s, and the national pub-owning chains that we know today came into being.

illiterate. As we know from Chaucer, people were soon referring to their inn/alehouse as *The Red Lion* (rather than 'at the sign of the Red Lion'), and the houses thereby took on an identity of their own, separate from the landlord. Then as now, names were sometimes changed. Signs were later outlawed for shops generally, after they had become excessively large and dangerous, but pubs were allowed to continue.

## THE WIVENHOE PICTURE

How do the Wivenhoe pubs fit into the national picture?

It must be understood that we are never likely to have any knowledge of what alehouses existed in Wivenhoe prior to the 18th century: the position is likely to have been one of continual flux anyway. Inns were more enduring establishments and, as Wivenhoe is not

likely to have had inns at a particularly early date, it is possible that there were none prior to those that we have been familiar with latterly, the earliest of which go back to the 16th century. (It is not actually easy to envisage what people would have had any need to stay in Wivenhoe inns! - given that it was not a passenger port, or business centre, or on

**To all GENTLEMEN CRICKETERS.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that on **TUESDAY** the 21st of July Inst. there will be Eleven Hats, Wigs, or Waistcoats, to be played for at **WIVENHOE**, in the County of Essex, by any Twenty two Men, putting in for the Hats 5s. 3d. each, for the Wigs 8s. each, or for the Waistcoats 4s. each.  
**N. B. Cockades will be given Gratis, and a Dinner provided at the Sun at Twelve o'Clock, and the Stumps to be pitched at One.**

**E S S E X.**  
**PHILIP LAY**, at the **FAULCON** at **WIVENHOE**, Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Publick in general, **THAT** he has now finished a new **BOWLING GREEN**, which will be opened on **TUESDAY** the 17th Instant; by which Time it will be in exceeding good Order.  
 Those Gentlemen and others who please to favour him with their Company, will meet with a hearty Welcome, and the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant, *Ph. Lay.*  
**N. B. Dinner will be ready at Two o'Clock.**

any through road).

We will never, in fact, have more than odd scraps on events before 1769, as it is only in that year that the Essex licensing records ('Alehouse Recognizances') start giving the name ('sign') of the house instead of just the name of the licensee. Various earlier 18th century records do tell us of the existence then of the **BACKUS**, the **CROSS KEYS**, the **GRAPES**, the **KINGS ARMS**, and the **LAMB**, but their locations are unknown.

Anyway, at the start of what we might call the 'historical period' in 1769, Wivenhoe had eight licensed establishments:-

**ANCHOR**  
**BLACK BOY**  
**FALCON**  
**ROSE & CROWN**  
**SUN** (closed 1805)  
**SWAN** (closed 1805)  
**UNION FLAG** (later **FLAG**)  
**WOOLPACK** (later **SHIP AT LAUNCH**)

Straight to it after a hurried early dinner, July 1772. It is not clear how the organisers would know how many prizes of each sort to have ready! (Original).

The Falcon opens a bowling green, June 1766. (Original).

**COCKING.** At the Anchor in Wivenhoe, on Eafter Tuesday next will be fought a main between the gentlemen of Essex and Suffolk, for Two Guineas a Battle and Ten Guineas the odd.

**SWAN & KING**

Dinner to be ready at Two o'clock

Gentlemanly sport, 1781. The implication is that the participants were travelling from a distance. (Retyped).

**To be SOLD**  
 At the **BLUE ANCHOR** at Wivenhoe  
 A Large Quantity of Oak and Fir Plank and large Beams, a large Quantity of Ship Timber of all Kinds, and a Parcel of old Iron; the whole being the Materials of a large Ship stranded.  
 To begin felling this Day, the 17th of June, and continue till all is sold.

Auction notice from the *Ipswich Journal*, 17th June 1758. This is the only known reference to the Anchor as the *Blue Anchor*. (Retyped).

the majority of which saw themselves as 'Inns', even if the accommodation function was minimal with some. If there were still any *unlicensed* ale-houses at this date, no reference is known to them.

To these eight were added the HORSE & GROOM (1772) and GREYHOUND (1817). Thus from the 1770s to the 1830s there were at different times 7, 8, or 9 active establishments.

In the 18th century and the early 19th century, the inns were the only places where people could meet or dine together, and were therefore the venue or base for all organised activities - local government and legal business, society meetings, sporting matches, auctions, etc. The newspaper advertisements reproduced here will give some flavour of this. The Anchor, Falcon, and Rose & Crown were the most favoured venues, one imagines because they had the largest floorspace. The social and sporting activities were often accompanied by a meal, and all events were no doubt accompanied by alcohol! Apart from bringing good extra money into the licensees' pockets, these events also brought the 'respectable classes' into the pubs and made them an integral part of local life.

The second group of Wivenhoe pubs are the Victorian Beerhouses. Given Wivenhoe's prosperity in the mid-Victorian years, it is no surprise that there were a good number of these. Four were opened in existing buildings

#### BEEHIVE

BREWERS ARMS (later YACHTERS ARMS)

LION alias RED LION

TROWELL & HAMMER (later BULL)

and five in new buildings (mostly in the 1860s)

BREWERY TAVERN

LIVE AND LET LIVE

#### OLD SHIPWRIGHTS

(later ANGLESEA ARMS)

SAILOR'S RETURN

SHIPWRIGHTS ARMS

plus the

YACHTSMAN'S ARMS which had a full licence.

Finally there are the three railway-inspired 'Hotels', all opened 1863-1865

GROSVENOR HOTEL

PARK HOTEL

STATION HOTEL

(later RAILWAY HOTEL)

thus giving a total of no less than 21 establishments by 1870 - one for every 110 people or (say) one for every 35 adult males. The figure continued at 20/21 till the century's end.

The Grosvenor and the Park quickly became regular venues for meetings and sales, to the detriment of the older inns.

The local licensing records for the period 1829-1910 are lost, and as a result we have to rely on the County Directories and the ten-yearly censuses as our main source for this period. Unfortunately the Directories do not usually name Beerhouses - they merely list the name of the landlord as 'Beer Retailer' - and most of the censuses are very hit-and-miss in whether they name a property as a public house. In consequence, some of the Beerhouses have a very obscured existence.

The anti-pub campaign of the magistrates after 1900 hit in Wivenhoe as elsewhere, and here the general decline of the pub was exacerbated by a drop in population. Figures are available for the Colchester Brewing Co. Wivenhoe pubs, and show that their annual sales reduced from a total of 870 barrels in 1895 to only 388 in 1913. The pubs were also becoming more simply a drinking place for the working class. New venues were appear-

ing for the meetings and dinners of the middle classes, who were now as likely to look down on the pubs as dens of iniquity as they were to patronise them; and sport was becoming more organised on separate sites of its own (which, to make matters worse, often went on to obtain licensed clubhouses in the 20th century).

Eight Wivenhoe pubs were closed between 1900 and 1911. The Anglesea Arms and Yachtsman's Arms followed in 1922, leaving eleven still trading. There was then a respite until the Shipwrights, Grosvenor, Falcon, and Brewery Tavern followed in the 1950s-1980s. The Brewery Tavern was the last of the former Beerhouses. Our seven remaining pubs comprise five of the old Inns plus two of the 1860s Hotels.

Only three of the 23 pubs that have existed at different times since 1769 - the Sailor's Return, Shipwrights Arms, and Sun - have been demolished. The other 13 closed pubs are still standing.

## MALTING AND BREWING IN WIVENHOE

Until the mid-Victorian period, malting and brewing were generally done on a small scale within each community (the brewing often by landlords themselves). The name of 'Maltings House' (74 High St) recalls for us the location of Wivenhoe's principal 18th-19th century maltings. Hayward Rush's 1734 map of Wivenhoe shows the 'House of Mr John Cardinal a Maltster' here. The premises then passed successively to Clarkson Cardinal, Samuel Winch, and John Bawtree in the 1740s-60s. Later the 1840s/50s Directories list John Smith as 'Brewer and Maltster'. Malting seems to have ceased here c1860. Around 1866 the maltings buildings behind the house were

*Without Reserve, by order of the Mortgagees.*

**WYVENHOE.**

**TO BREWERS, PUBLICANS, & SPECULATORS.**

CAPITAL

**FREE BEER-HOUSE & TAVERN,**  
*Freehold Brewery, and Building Land.*

**Mr. Edward Smith**

Is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Waggon and Horses Inn, Colchester, on Wednesday, November 11th, 1874, at Five o'clock in the Afternoon, in Three Lots,

**Lot 1.**

THAT convenient Brick-built MESSAGE, known as the "BREWERY TAVERN," situate at the corner of Brook Street and Paget Road, Wivenhoe, now doing a fair Trade.

**Lot 2.** That extensive and convenient BUILDING, with 8 Floors, known as "THE WYVENHOE BREWERY," with the Engine House, Store, and appurtenances thereto belonging, with large Enclosed Yard, possessing a valuable frontage to Paget Road.

**Lot 3.** A valuable Plot of BUILDING LAND, adjoining the last Lot, and with frontage to Paget Road of about 26 feet.

**All the Valuable FIXED PLANT,** comprising the Steam Engine, the Copper, Mash Tun, Fermenting Squares, Liqueur Rack, Stillions, Refrigerator, Coolers, and

**THE ROLLING STOCK of over 600 CASKS,**

Will be SOLD by AUCTION, upon the Premises, at Wivenhoe,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874, in Lots suited to Buyers.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained at the Place of Sale; at Mr. EDWARD SMITH'S Office, Colchester; or of the Solicitors, Mr. ALFRED NICH and Mr. ADOLPHUS E. CHURCH, Colchester. (2198)

This auction notice of 30th October 1874 records the demise of the 'Wivenhoe Brewery'.

demolished and the houses of 'Malting Yard' built on their site. That was the end of any significant malting in Wivenhoe.

However, at this same time (c1867) an attempt was made to give Wivenhoe a new 'modern' brewery. The 'Wivenhoe Brewery' in Paget Road, owned at first by Orbell George Green and then by Messrs Roots & Walker, was unfortunately destined to a short life; it closed in 1874, presumably unable to compete with the bigger Colchester brewers. The building remained into the 1960s. The Brewery Tavern pub was built in connection with this brewery, and Roots & Walker also had one or more tied houses in Colchester.

## 1871 CENSUS OF WIVENHOE

This gives much fuller identification of the pubs than any other Victorian census. They are listed here, with all their inhabitants, in the order in which they appear in the census return. The Brewery Tavern and Yachtsman's Arms are omitted because they were in Elmstead parish at this date, and the Horse & Groom is omitted as it was closed at this time.

### Park Hotel

Joseph Holden, 25, Captain of Yacht  
Elizabeth Holden, 22, wife  
also her parents and four brothers and sisters  
Walter Kerridge, 21, boarder, Groom

### Old Shipwrights Beer House

William J. Hindwood, 62, Ship Carpenter  
Elizabeth Hindwood, 60, wife  
Mary A. Brown, 32, Master Mariner's wife  
also her son and daughter

### Greyhound Inn

Abraham Ham, 50, Smack Owner & Publican  
Sarah A. Ham, 16, daughter

### Falcon Inn

Nathaniel A. Ham, 42, Mariner & Publican  
Eliza Ham, 37, wife  
Nathaniel J. Ham, 16, son, Mariner  
William J. Ham, 14, son, Mariner  
plus four other children

### Black Boy Inn

Thomas C. Goodwin, 36, Innkeeper  
Jane L. Goodwin, 34, wife  
plus six children  
Mary A. Baalam, 19, Servant

### Sailors Return Beer House

Robert Ham, 56, widower, Master Mariner  
Emma Ham, 25, daughter, unmarried  
John A. Ham, 15, son, Mariner  
James Miller, 24, boarder, Mariner  
Elizabeth Oakley, 12, Servant

### Rose & Crown Inn

James Gardner, 60, Hotel Keeper  
Jane Gardner, 45, wife  
Amelia Mumford, 17, Servant

### Live & Let Live Inn

William C. Harlow, 31, Master Mariner  
Sarah A. Harlow, 30, wife  
plus three children  
Hannah Hazell, 21, wife's sister, unmarried

### Brewers Arms

Mary Havens, 55, widow, Beer House Keeper  
plus two children

### Grosvenor Hotel

Robert Burgess, 30, Builder  
Eliza H. Burgess, 31, wife, Hotel Keeper  
plus two children  
Martha Roe, 19, Servant  
William Blyth, 19, Servant, Groom

### Lion

Joseph Hagger, 34  
Elizabeth Hagger, 31, wife  
plus one child and one boarder

### Shipwrights Arms

Joseph Harvey, 36, Ship Builder  
Sarah Harvey, 38, wife  
plus two children

### Station Hotel

Sarah A. Cook, 34, wife  
plus four children and her mother  
(husband George was a Master Mariner  
and can be assumed to have been  
absent at sea on census day).

### Ship At Launch

Joseph Blyth, 49, Mariner  
Ann Blyth, 49, wife

### Anchor Inn

Samuel Spinks, 42, Publican  
Sarah Spinks, 27, wife  
plus one child and Samuel's father  
also two boarders, both Mariners

### Trowell & Hammer

Sophia Pitt, 60, widow, Beer House Keeper  
plus one daughter and two grandchildren

### Beehive Beer House

Samuel Catt, 50, Blacksmith  
Hepzibah, 44, wife  
plus six children  
James Catt, brother, Blacksmith  
David C. Wade, 23, Lodger, Twine Spinner

### The Flag Inn

Sarah Wenden, 50, widow, Innkeeper  
Alice Wenden, 23, daughter, unmarried

Only four of the Inn/Hotel licensees seem to have had the pub as their *only* source of income. But we may guess that at the Park Hotel, the Greyhound, and the Falcon also the pub was the landlord's prime function and income source. Robert Burgess at the Grosvenor, with two servants and a builder's business, may well have been the most prosperous landlord. The licensees of the Inns and Hotels were, if of a suitable personal character, eligible to participate in the public affairs of the town alongside the gentry and the professional classes. The Beerhouses were further down the social scale. They were mostly looked after by the wife whilst the man earned a principal income in the shipyards or at sea. However the Hams at the Sailor's Return (who extended to a maidservant), and the Harveys at the Shipwrights, were from two of the better-known families of the town.

95 people lived in the 18 pubs listed here and they actually constituted 4 % of the total population of Wivenhoe.

## THE COLCHESTER BREWERIES

By the 1880s all the Wivenhoe pubs had been taken over as tied houses by the Colchester (or other) brewers.

**DANIELL & SONS** acquired the Black Boy, Brewery Tavern, Falcon, Flag, Greyhound, and Shipwrights Arms; and later also the Anchor and Park Hotel (ex Nicholls). Thomas Daniell of West Bergholt had established two separate firms, the Castle Brewery in Maidenburgh Street and the large brewery in Colchester Road West Bergholt. These two concerns were merged in 1887 and brewing at the Castle Brewery ceased in 1892, though it remained as the firm's offices (and is now a Colchester Borough Council depot). It was, therefore, at West Bergholt that most of the beer consumed by Wivenhovians in the 1910s-1950s period was produced! The company was taken over by Trumans in 1958 and brewing ceased at West Bergholt, but the brewery was retained as a Trumans distribution depot until 1986. (It has since been converted to flats). All the pubs passed to Trumans, though many retained their 'Daniell & Sons' signing in the 1960s.

**THE COLCHESTER BREWING COMPANY** was formed in late 1886 (trading as the **NORFOLK & SUFFOLK BREWERY CO.** in its first few months). It was an amalgamation of several East Anglian brewers including, most importantly, **CHRISTOPHER STOPES & SON**, owners of the Eagle Brewery, East Hill, Colchester (founded 1828, and rebuilt 1888 after the amalgamation). Its Wivenhoe pubs, all taken over from others in the 1880s (see below), were the Anglesea Arms, Beehive, Grosvenor Hotel, Horse & Groom,

Lion, Live & Let Live, Sailor's Return, Ship At Launch, and Yachtsman's Arms. Later the Rose & Crown was acquired with the takeover of Nicholls.

The Colchester Brewing Co. was taken over by Ind Coope of Romford in 1925 and brewing in Colchester ceased, but the pubs were still licensed under the Colchester Brewing Co. name until 1934, and the Eagle Brewery remained in use as an Ind Coope delivery depot until 1987. Of the Wivenhoe pubs only the Grosvenor, Horse and Groom, and Rose & Crown were still trading at 1925; the first was sold to Tollemache in 1955, and the second to Adnams c1970, leaving the Rose & Crown as the only Ind Coope pub in Wivenhoe.

**COBBOLD & CO.** of Colchester had a brewery in North Hill; the owners John and Robert Cobbold were related to the Ipswich Cobbolds, but this was a separate company. Their Wivenhoe pubs were the Beehive, Horse & Groom, Sailor's Return, Ship At Launch, and Yachtsman's Arms. They sold out to C.Stopes & Son in 1883.

**OSBORNE's** brewery in St Botolph's Street (which gave its name to Osborne Street) owned the Anglesea Arms, Lion, and Live & Let Live. They were taken over by C.Stopes & Son in 1886 (and in consequence passed into the Colchester Brewing Co. immediately afterwards).

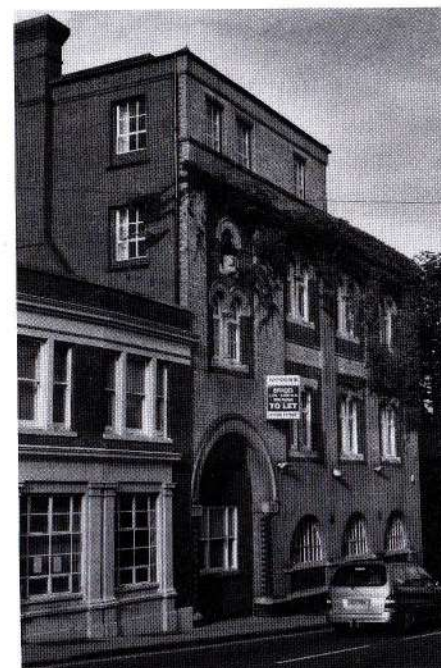
**BRIDGES CUTHBERT & CO.** of the Falcon Brewery Ipswich were owners of the Grosvenor Hotel. They were amalgamated into the Colchester Brewing Co. in 1886.

**CHARRINGTON NICHOLL & CO.** ('Nicholl & Co.' on pub signs) had a

brewery in East Hill (immediately below the Eagle Brewery), rebuilt in 1871. They owned at one time the Anchor, Park Hotel, and Rose & Crown; but by the 1900s the first two had been sold to Daniells. Nicholls were then taken over by the Colchester Brewing Co. in 1920-25; the Brewery was closed, but the frontage buildings on East Hill, including the Goat & Boot pub, are still standing.

**COBBOLD & CO.** of Ipswich owned the Station Hotel.

**TOLLEMACHE BREWERIES** of Ipswich bought the Grosvenor Hotel in 1955. They merged with Cobbold & Co. in 1957 to form **TOLLY COBBOLD**.



The Eagle Brewery, as rebuilt 1888, in 2003, now converted into offices and flats.

## THE COLCHESTER BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FAMOUS

## Oyster Feast Stout

As Supplied for many years to the  
COLCHESTER OYSTER FEAST.

## Old King Coal Strong Ale

The Drink for the Winter.

## Wines & Spirits OF THE best quality

At all the Company's Licensed Houses  
or direct from

The Eagle Brewery, Colchester.

Above and below : Advertising from the 1920s

## TRY DANIELLS' XXXX

Telephone Nos. { Castle Brewery—COLCHESTER 32.  
West Bergholt—COLCHESTER 54.

## Daniell & Sons' Breweries

LIMITED.

BREWERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
WEST BERGHOLT & COLCHESTER.

Big to offer for Family Con-  
sumption their CELEBRATED

## ALES and STOUT

In Cask or Bottle.

Drink Daniells'  
"LITTLE DANS."

Special Value in

DINNER ALE, PALE ALE, XXXX, STOUT and CIDER.  
Bottlers for BASS, WORTHINGTON AND GUINNESS.

LARGE STOCK OF WINES -  
AND SPIRITS—carefully selected.

OLD GLENLIVET BLEND OF  
SCOTCH WHISKY A SPECIALITY.

Prices on application. Orders by post receive prompt attention

TRY DANIELLS' XXXX

**STEWART & PATTERSON** of Norwich opened a Colchester distribution depot in 1863 and bought up several local pubs including the Yachter's Arms in Wivenhoe. They sold off most of their Colchester area pubs to Greene King in 1894.

Thus by the 1970s the remaining nine Wivenhoe pubs comprised six Trumans (Black Buoy, Brewery Tavern, Falcon,

Flag, Greyhound, Park Hotel), one Ind Coope (Rose & Crown), one Tolly Cobbold (Station), and one Adnams (Horse & Groom). After the post-MMC report sell-offs we had four belonging to Pubmaster (Black Buoy, Greyhound, Park Hotel, Station), and one to Spirit Group PLC (Rose & Crown). The Flag became a Free House, and only the Horse & Groom now belongs to a brewery.

**TO BE SOLD** A well-acquainted Public-House, known by the Sign of the ANCHOR, in Wivenhoe in the County of Essex, with the Outhouses, Yards, Gardens and Appurtenances to the same belonging, now in the Occupation of William Hempsted, under Lease which will expire at Midsummer One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

The Premises are Copyhold of the Manor of Wyvenhoe-Hall, to which Manor they pay a Quit-Rent of Two Shillings per Annum.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Thomas Martin of St. Ofyth; or of Mr. Bullock, Attorney, at Colchester, who is empowered to sell the said premises.

*Above* : The days before the breweries owned everything ! But the landlord is still only a leaseholder for a fixed term. (1776).

*Below* : The former Beehive in 2003.



The former Anglesea Arms as it appears today.

## THE PUBS

*All pubs open at any time since 1769 have a separate entry here.*

### ANCHOR (by 18th century - 1911)

The first known written reference to the Anchor is in 1729, and the building (now Anchor House-Bonita-Anchor Cottage) is 18th century in its present form, but there may have been an inn here long before that. It was a leading venue for meetings, auctions, sales, etc. It became a Nicholls pub but was later sold to Daniells. Business was clearly getting bad latterly as there were five successive landlords between 1900 and closure in December 1911. 'Anchor' is of course a common pub name, especially in maritime locations.

### ANGLESEA ARMS formerly OLD SHIP-WRIGHTS (1860s - 1922)

This was a Beerhouse, opened in the 1860s as the Old Shipwrights - the first landlord William Hindwood was a ship's carpenter - and changing its name subsequently to the Anglesea Arms, perhaps to avoid confusion with the Shipwrights Arms. This second name was, like Anglesea Road, taken from Henry William Paget (1768-1854), Marquis of Anglesey and commander of the British cavalry at the Battle of Waterloo, who had a yacht built by Philip Sainty in Wivenhoe.

The house may have been purpose-built for a pub, as it is larger than the other 1860s houses in Queens Road. It became an Osborne's, and thence a Colchester Brewing Co., pub. It closed in 1922, the brewery receiving compensation of no less than £821 from the authorities. The house was sold by auction for £250; it is now Nos 7 and 9 Queens Road, No.9 being known as 'Anglesey Arms Cottage'.

### BEEHIVE (c1848 - 1910)

Joseph and Maria Dowsett are listed as 'Beer Retailer, Wivenhoe Cross' (the normal Directory description for a Beerhouse) from 1848 to the late 1860s, and it is fairly likely that they were the original proprietors of the Beehive. Then from c1870 to c1890 Samuel Catt was the landlord. He had already established himself as the village blacksmith in the 1860s - the forge was on the other side of the road. He continued as blacksmith, so no doubt his wife Hepzibah did most of the pub work.

The Beehive was a Cobbold (Colchester) and then Colchester Brewing Co. pub. After Catt's departure it remained open under Charles Hadley until 1910. The property was sold off by the brewery for £150 in 1917. It still exists and is now called 'Beehive Cottage'. 'Beehive' is a relatively common pub name and there are several others in NE Essex.

### BLACK BUOY formerly BLACK BOY (by 18th century - still open)

The name was changed in 1911/12, presumably because the then landlord fancied something more nautical. The original name 'Black Boy' is a fairly common pub name; it is said by some to derive from the 18th century fashion for negro servant boys, and by others from Charles II being so nicknamed on account of his swarthy complexion.

The Black Buoy claims to be the oldest of the still-open Wivenhoe pubs. The present brick frontage is only a facade of c1800, and hides a much earlier structure. The first written record is in 1732. It became a Daniells pub (Trumans from 1958, now Pubmaster). There have been several major internal alterations since the 1950s.

*(Continued p.17)*



The Grosvenor Hotel from the railway bridge in the 1900s, during the reign of Henry Bow. It was then the custom for licensees to paint their name on the frontage in large lettering. In the Victorian period a street corner site was almost always chosen for new pubs, very often with the angled corner as seen here and in Wivenhoe also at the Brewery Tavern, Live & Let Live, Park Hotel, Station Hotel, and Shipwrights Arms. Note also the flagpole, which many pubs had in the heyday of Empire, cf several of the other illustrations in this book. The sign at left shows that the Falcon was also advertising itself as a 'Hotel' at this period.

### BREWERY TAVERN (c1868 - 1986)

This Beerhouse was purpose-built as a pub to act as the retail outlet ('tap') for the adjacent 'Wyvenhoe Brewery'. By this date the word 'Tavern' had lost its distinctive significance and merely become a suffix that one could add to any pub name if so inclined. Like the Yachtsman's Arms, the Brewery Tavern was actually in Elmstead parish until 1896. After the Brewery closed it became a Daniells pub, passing to Trumans in 1958. Only in 1960 did it obtain a full licence. In the early 1960s, under Jack Cross, it became a home for the artists of 'new Wivenhoe', and many art exhibitions were held here until the 'Wivenhoe Arts Club' at Ballast Quay House took over that function in 1966. The pub closed in 1986. The building still exists, currently disused.



The Black Buoy, c1950 (the sign reads 'Black Buoy Inn'). The rather inelegant proportions of the facade are the result of its having to fit the old building behind. The brickwork and window-heads are very similar to those at no.84-86 High Street which was also bricked up at this period, we may guess by the same builder.

### BULL formerly TROWELL & HAMMER (1860s - 1900s)

The worst documented of all the Wivenhoe pubs, this was a Beerhouse opened in an older building in the 1860s. The first landlord Benjamin Pitt was a bricklayer, hence the name. No reference has been found as to which brewery owned this pub.

### FALCON (by 17th century - 1975)

The Falcon was the largest of the old Wivenhoe inns, its location on what was then the northern edge of the village no doubt helping towards the spaciousness of the yard. The building is of 16th century date at least, and was definitely an inn by the 1630s as it is mentioned, along with then landlord John Parker, in a 1636 book by



The Falcon, with Daniell & Sons signing. The main entrance to the pub was from the High Street through the door between the bay windows. The way in which the 18th century frontage has a 45 degree corner junction with the older portion of the building is most unusual. The bay windows were clearly fashionable in Georgian Wivenhoe; the Anchor, Horse & Groom, Rose & Crown, and Ship At Launch also had them.

one John Taylor 'the water poet'. There are also several surviving farthing tokens JOHN PARKER AT THE FALKEN AT WEVENHOE. In the 1770s the spelling in the licensing records is FAULCON.

The Falcon became a Daniells pub. In 1894 landlord Joseph Robinson was advertising 'billiards, pyramids, and pool: house comforts with moderate charges: good stabling'. In its last years, though, it was definitely not an upmarket establishment. Trumans were given permission to demolish by Wivenhoe UDC in 1971 but the building was saved after a public outcry and converted into residential accommodation after it eventually closed in 1975.

The name relates to the sport of falconry which was still popular around 1600.

### FLAG formerly UNION FLAG (c1750 - still open)

The original name 'Union Flag' suggests an opening date not long after the 1707 union of England and Scotland and the adoption of the Union Jack (properly the 'Union Flag') as the national flag. However, the 1734 map of Wivenhoe still shows woodland (Wivenhoe Heath) up to the road here, so perhaps the pub opened c1750. It was certainly in existence before the start of the licensing records in 1769. The building, a small single-storey cottage with attic rooms above (the northern half of the present pub) could well be of that period. It was extremely small for a place that always called itself an Inn.

The name seems to have changed

to 'Flag' in 1822, back to 'Union Flag' c1852, then back to 'Flag' again c1903, although we had best not seek too much definiteness in these things. Both names are unusual, though there are 'Union

Jacks' elsewhere. The two-storey portion at the south end was not built till c1910. The Flag was a Daniells pub, thence Trumans from 1958, but has since become a Free House.

*Right* : The Flag in its original form, c1905.

*Below* : The Flag shortly after completion of the extension. The original portion has clearly had a major facelift as well. The sign above the shed at right advertises the pub's 'GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR CYCLISTS'. No doubt the cycling craze had helped the takings here noticeably in the Edwardian years.



#### GREYHOUND (1817 - still open)

This was the last of the old inns to be opened, making its appearance in the licensing records in 1817. It was then just outside the fully-built up part of the village. The development of the building is not readily decipherable, but the southern part (lounge bar, plus function room above) could well be new-built in the 1810s. By the 1830s the whole building existed as now. The back rooms are structurally part of an earlier row of cottages (the remainder of which is now no. 64 High St and no.2 Queens Rd) subsumed into the pub, with the old fireplaces still in situ.

The Greyhound became a Daniells pub, then Trumans and now Pubmaster. At one time it called itself the Greyhound Hotel. The name 'Greyhound' is not uncommon.

#### GROSVENOR HOTEL (c1865 - c1970)

This 'railway age' hotel was built by the Wivenhoe and Colchester builder John Eade (who built many of the new 1860s properties in Wivenhoe, including the Live & Let Live and the Park Hotel), on the corner of the then-new Station Road. Grosvenor is the family name of the Dukes of Westminster but there is no known local connection and the name may just have been chosen from a sense of its being a superior-sounding one. The pub belonged initially to the Ipswich brewers Bridges Cuthbert & Co., who became part of the Colchester Brewing Co., thence to Ind Coope. However, in 1955 Ind Coope put it up for sale and it was bought by Tollemache Breweries of Ipswich, later Tolly Cobbold. The accommodation function had effectively been given up by the 1930s. Closure came c1970 but the building still stands, largely unchanged externally.

#### HORSE & GROOM (1772 - still open)

The Horse & Groom first appears in the licensing records in 1772, and the original portion of the building might be of that period. There were very few houses at Wivenhoe Cross prior to the late 19th century, and the passing road traffic cannot have been that great, so it is difficult to see how anyone saw a demand for a second pub here in addition to the Flag. Nevertheless the Horse & Groom seems to have traded successfully until c1870 when it disappears from the Directories, presumed closed (?), until reappearing c1885.

It was acquired by Osborne's, thence passing to the Colchester Brewing Co. and Ind Coope; but was sold off to Adnams in the early 1970s.

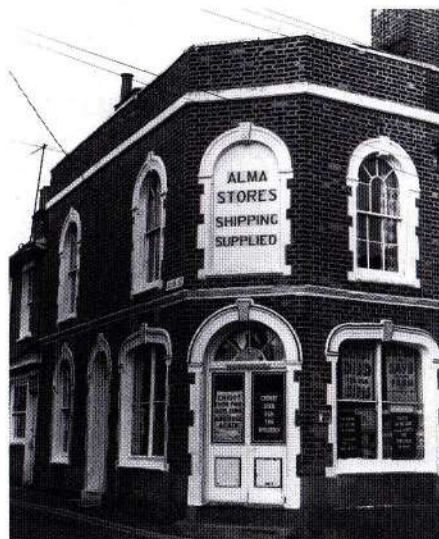
#### LION alias RED LION (c1850? - 1906)

This Beerhouse appears as the 'Lion' in the Colchester Brewing Co.'s records, and in the 1871, 1881 and 1901 censuses and the 1875 Ordnance Survey. The alternative 'Red Lion' is found in Kelly's Directories from 1878 to 1890. Both are of course very common pub names. The pub comprised both nos 7 and 9 High Street and the 'Old House' West Street, all much older buildings. It was owned by Osborne's before passing to the Colchester Brewing Co. Closure came in 1906, the brewery receiving £200 compensation from the 'County of Essex Compensation Authority'; the property was sold off for £300.

#### LIVE AND LET LIVE (1862 - 1908)

The Live & Let Live Beerhouse was built in 1862 by John Eade, shortly after Alma Street itself had been laid out. Eade sold it on completion to Moses Appleby who was landlord himself until 1877

(except for a few years in Manningtree when he installed William Harlow here). Appleby also built the adjacent no.4 Alma St and ran it as a butcher's shop. In 1877 he sold the pub (including no.4) to Osborne's brewery from whom it passed to the Colchester Brewing Co. The Live & Let Live was often referred to as an 'Inn' so possibly it also offered accommodation. Sales sank very badly after 1900 with a worst figure of only seven barrels for the year 1903 ! In 1908 the brewery surrendered the licence in consideration of their being granted a licence for the new Victory at West Mersea. The property was auctioned off on 2nd October 1908, under the condition that the purchaser was not to reopen it as a pub, and made £150. In 1912 it was sold again to George and Grace Flux who turned it into a shop, the Alma Stores. This lasted into the postwar years when the business was destroyed by the eccentric habits of its last owner Paul St John Johnstone (alias Holy Joe). It then became a private house, but has recently become a Guest House, with the 'Live & Let Live' name being revived. This name is found for a number of pubs elsewhere but no specific reason is known for it.



Above : The Live & Let Live after the shop had closed, with some of the religious messages for which it became famous.

The Horse & Groom in the interwar years. The left hand end of the building was an extension. The timbering in the two older gables was added to match (but was later removed). The photographer's car parked outside the forge is a BSA (Birmingham Small Arms).



#### PARK HOTEL (1863 - still open)

Another railway-inspired Hotel, the Park was built by John Eade in 1862/3. Originally leased to Nicholls, it was later sold to Daniells, thence passing to Truman and Pubmaster (who have recently sold it). Until the late 1890s it was the first building reached in Wivenhoe on approaching from Colchester by road. It still offers accommodation, the only Wivenhoe pub now doing so. The name is purely local, being (like Park Road) derived from its location in the former 'park' of Wivenhoe House, which was split up for development from the late 1850s.

#### ROSE & CROWN

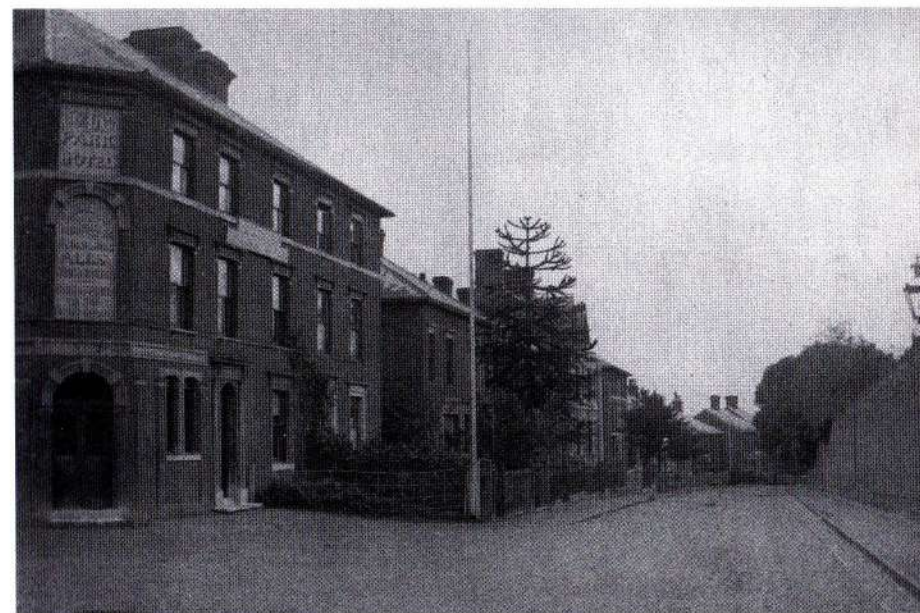
(by 18th century - still open)

The first known references to the Rose & Crown are in the 1760s, and we have no clue as to its opening date,

though the building in its present form is 18th century. The Rose & Crown became a Nicholls pub and thereby passed to the Colchester Brewing Co. and Ind Coope; it is now owned by Spirit Group PLC. The name is a very common one. Surprisingly, given its position, no close-up older photographs of this pub have come to light.

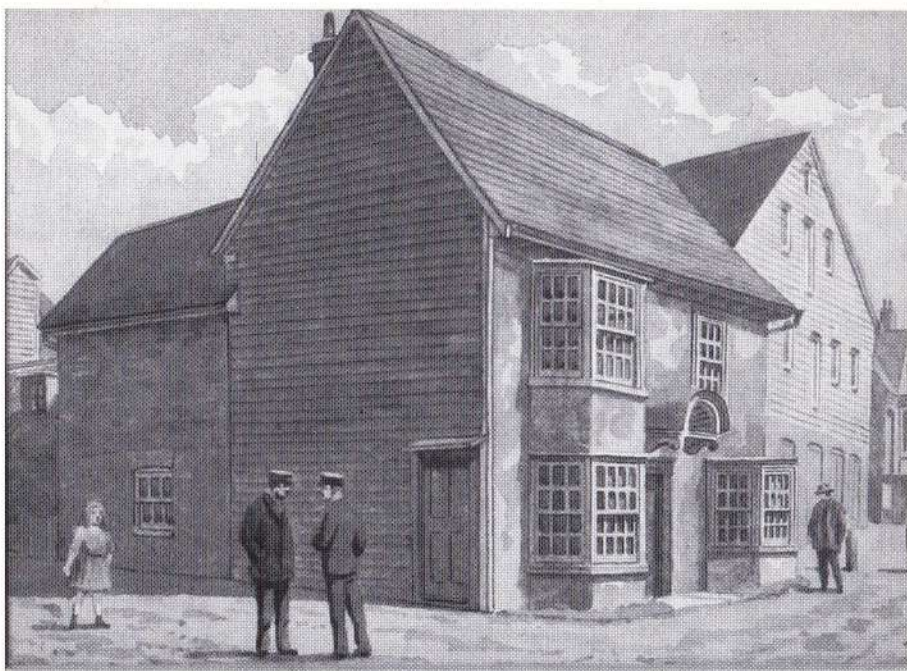
#### SAILOR'S RETURN (c1860 - 1909)

In the Victorian heyday of the pub, it seems to have been considered that having only *three* pubs on the quay was an insufficiency ! - and the Sailor's Return Beerhouse, from its appearance a new building, was opened c1860 to provide a fourth. It was a Cobbold (Colchester) / Colchester Brewing Co. pub. It closed in 1909 and was sold for only £100, and was later demolished. Again no close-up photographs are known.



The Park Hotel and empty street, c1910.





The lack of any signing suggests that this drawing of the Ship At Launch was made shortly after closure (c1913).

**SHIP AT LAUNCH** formerly WOOLPACK (by 18th century - 1910)

The first known reference to the Woolpack is in 1728; the name was no doubt a reflection of the old NE Essex cloth industry. The adoption of the new name in 1781 similarly reflected Wivenhoe's increasing role as a ship-building centre. The licensing records for 1781 - 1814 actually give variously 'Ship', 'Ship And Launch', 'Ship In Launch', and 'Ship At Launch', and only from 1815 do they standardise on the last. This may reflect real name changes, or just the licensing clerk's difficulties with an unusual name. The Directories introduce yet another version, 'Ship Launch'.

It was the back buildings of this pub that were converted c1750 to

become the Wivenhoe 'Baths', cf an 1828 Indenture which refers to 'a tenement used as a Public House formerly called the Woolpack and now known by the name or sign of the Ship At Launch, together with the Storehouses Granary and Warehouse theretofore, converted into a stable and Bath, with the Quay rights to the same, formerly in the several occupations of Abraham Rayner and Thomas Tunmer Surgeon.....'.

The Ship At Launch became a tied house of the Colchester brewer Adolphus Hulme. In an auction in 1833 after Hulme's death, it was described as 'recently enlarged and improved at a considerable expence with every view to the comfort and accommodation of a respectable company', including a 'spacious Club

Room' and four stall stables. The purchasers were Cobbold & Co. of Colchester, at £530. From them it passed to C.Stopes & Son in 1883 and then to the Colchester Brewing Co.

Sales became very poor in the 1890s and 1900s (with a low point of only 12 barrels in 1899 !), so it was perhaps no surprise when the pub closed in 1910. The main building was sold in 1916 for £120, but was demolished soon afterwards to facilitate the diversion of the bottom end of Bath Street over its site, so that the shipyard buildings on the west side of the street could be enlarged eastwards (as they stand today).

**SHIPWRIGHTS ARMS** (1860s - 1953)

The first reference to this Beerhouse is in 1866. It was no doubt

opened with an eye to the shipyard workforce, and the first landlord Joseph Harvey was himself a ship-builder.

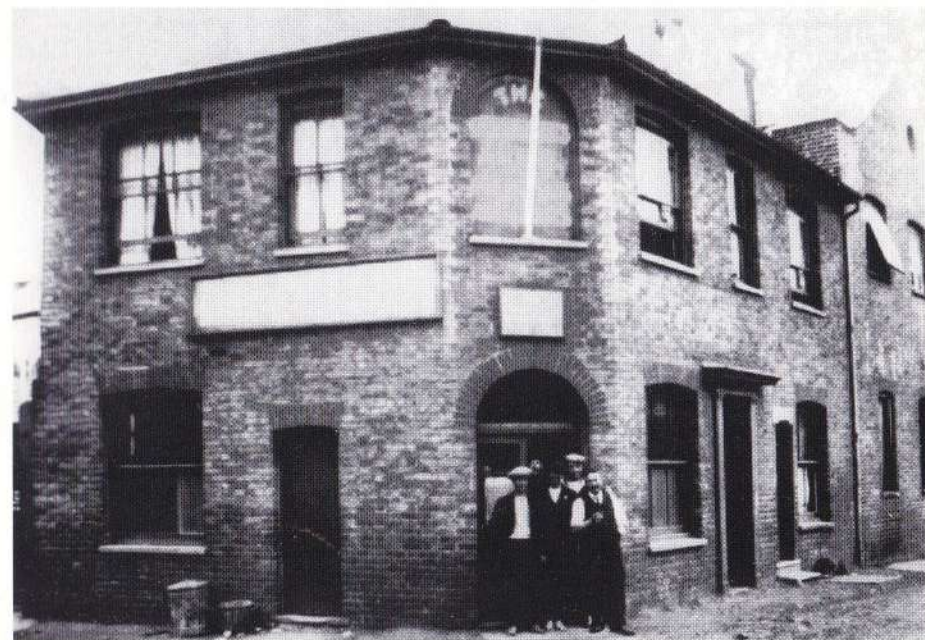
It became a Daniells pub and closed in April 1953.

(See also note at p. 23)

**STATION** formerly STATION HOTEL / RAILWAY HOTEL (1863 - still open)

The 'Station Hotel' was opened in 1863 (the same year as the railway itself opened), became the 'Railway Hotel' c1872, and reverted to the 'Station Hotel' c1904. More recently it has simply become the 'Station'. It was owned by Cobbold & Co. of Ipswich (Tolly Cobbold from 1957). Like other former Tolly Cobbold pubs it has now passed (via Brent Walker) to Pubmaster.

The Shipwrights Arms c1930 - a good view of the industrial village Wivenhoe. The buildings at right are part of the shipyard.



**SUN** (by 18th century - 1805)

This was probably situated in 'Sun Yard' (now the Black Buoy car park), but this is only an assumption. The majority of the properties in Sun Yard were demolished c1930. 'Sun' is a common pub name.

**SWAN** formerly WHITE SWAN / MAIDENHEAD / MAIDEN'S HEAD (by 18th century - 1805)

The older names are only known from title deeds; it was already the Swan by the 1720s. It closed on three occasions in the 1790s, being revived by a new landlord on each occasion, but a fourth closure in 1805 proved final. The building is still standing but has been altered externally.

**YACHTSMAN'S ARMS** formerly BREWERS ARMS (1860s? - c1908)

Little is known about this Beerhouse, which changed its name c1880, surely to some confusion given that there was already a 'Yachtsman's Arms'. The word 'Yachter' is very rare, with only two cited instances in the *OED*. The pub was acquired (leasehold) by the Norfolk brewers Steward Patterson & Co., who had established a depot at Colchester in the 1860s and bought up a

number of pubs in the area. Most of their Colchester area pubs were sold off to Greene King in 1894, but it is uncertain whether the Yachters Arms was included.

When the freehold was auctioned in 1887, the pub was described as having 'Bar, Tap, and Front Keeping Rooms, Kitchen and Four Bedrooms. At the back is a spacious yard with entrance from the back way to the Railway Station, with Brick-and-Tiled Warehouse, Boarded-and-Tiled Coal House, small stables, shed, and Wood House. There is a well of good water with pump'.

The house is now no.47 High Street (the Bengal Spice).

**YACHTSMAN'S ARMS** (1860s - 1922)

The land here was sold off into lots in 1857, and it was specifically noted in the auction that this plot was 'well calculated for an Inn'. The building was almost certainly purpose-built for a pub. The first cited use of the word 'Yachtsman' in the *OED* is as late as 1862, so the pub was well in the forefront of linguistic developments! There is another 'Yachtsman's Arms' in Brightlingsea.

The Yachtsman's Arms, which had a full licence, became a Cobbold of Colchester pub, thence Colchester Brewing Co. The licence was surrendered in 1922 and the building sold later that year for £250.



Things ain't what they used to be.....the former Brewery Tavern boarded up in 2002, with the Yachtsman's Arms (right) under restoration.

## LICENSEES OF WIVENHOE'S SEVEN REMAINING PUBS 1769 - 1969

### BLACK BUOY

by 1769 Joseph Weavers  
1774 William Davy  
1781 Robert Barrington  
1800 William Heath  
1801 Charles Carter  
1802 John Colleer  
1815 Frederick Hicks  
1816 Ann Hicks  
1818 Thomas Partridge  
1821 Abraham Risby  
1823 John Creffield  
1826 Mary Elizabeth Gowland  
1828 Thomas Harvey  
c1842 Isaac Blyth  
1857 William Goodwin  
c1864 Thomas Corder Goodwin  
c1896 George Best  
c1903 Capt. William Barnard Ennew  
5.1912 Charles Sainty  
9.1926 Spencer Charles Savage  
2.1931 Lewis Tiffen  
10.1931 George Thomas Hayes  
10.1939 William J.S. Darner  
5.1940 Eveline Florence Darner  
8.1940 Richard Clarke  
4.1941 Richard G. Wells  
4.1947 Spencer Keeble  
2.1953 Ronald Chaney  
1.1957 Doreen Collins  
12.1959 Ronald S. Lovell  
9.1961 Roy Francis Cabuche

### FLAG

by 1769 John Plume  
1776 Elizabeth Plume  
1786 James Wyard  
1816 Mary Wyard  
c1828 Samuel Wade  
c1830 George Hyam  
c1836 Abraham Wm. Abbott  
c1842 George Philbrick  
c1852 Jane Wenden (?)

c1857 Sarah Wenden  
c1876 William Goldsmith  
c1897 William Lawrence  
c1904 William Cole  
2.1912 George Wm. French  
6.1914 Thomas Chamberlain  
5.1922 Leonard Wm. Smith  
4.1923 Charles Geary  
9.1923 Thomas Edward Daines  
9.1925 Francis Edward Lawrence  
6.1928 Ernest John Blower  
2.1930 Edward Wilkinson  
11.1930 Lionel T.W. Planck  
12.1932 Arthur Robert Cottee  
11.1944 Frederick Peak  
8.1953 Douglas Albert Metcalf  
11.1955 Alfred John Gooch  
1.1959 Roy Adrian Leeder

### GREYHOUND

1817 William Dowdeswell  
1828 Isaac Blyth  
c1836 Samuel Wade  
c1842 John Powell  
1849 James Gardner  
1860 Berkeley Harvey Sainty  
c1868 Abraham Ham  
c1872 David Doyland  
c1880 Sarah Doyland  
1889 William Oliver  
1891 Joseph Brambrook Brown  
6.1911 George Oliver Glozier  
11.1916 William Frank Lee  
6.1917 Lizzie Florence Lee  
4.1919 William Frank Lee  
5.1926 Sydney Herbert Hewitt  
12.1927 William Henry Mawdsley  
2.1934 Florence Mabel Mawdsley  
2.1954 Harry E.J. Mawdsley

### HORSE & GROOM

1772 Samuel Halfhide  
1781 Ann Halfhide

1782 Charles Crampin  
 1783 John Barrell  
 1801 William Browne  
 1803 John Ingram  
 1817 Martha Ingram  
 1822 Edward Catt  
 1827 John Kidby  
 c1836 Edward Wm.Schofield  
 c1852 Elizabeth Schofield  
 c1857 David Grimes  
 c1864 George Frost  
 c1868 William Abbott (to c1870)  
 c1885 Thomas Ennew  
 c1893 Samuel Edmund Catt  
 c1897 Thomas Nevard  
 c1900 George Jervis  
 c1904 William Greaves  
 c1909 William Easter Colley  
 6.1917 William Owen Chaney  
 12.1928 Albert Sidney Rogers  
 7.1932 Arthur Charles Eaton  
 3.1947 George Edward Eaton  
 6.1956 John Percival Harker  
 11.1960 Edmund Powell  
 9.1969 Robert Cunnell

#### PARK HOTEL

1863 nk  
 186x Joseph Holden  
 c1872 Daniel Southgate  
 c1880 John Gibbs  
 c1881 Daniel Hall  
 c1884 Adolphus Powell  
 c1890 Edward Cook  
 c1900 Joseph A.Harlow  
 c1907 William W.Dines  
 c1909 Joseph Trayler  
 8.1915 Alfred Charles Porter  
 7.1939 Donald A.W.Mason  
 5.1941 Carola Maud Mason  
 7.1946 Donald A.W.Mason

4.1952 Peter E.Sparling  
 3.1956 John T.Wise  
 11.1961 Harold McKee

#### ROSE & CROWN

by1769 Solomon Lappage  
 1780 Robert Wood  
 1781 William Davis  
 1794 Martha Davis  
 1795 Benjamin Stacey  
 1819 Matthew Brooke  
 c1836 John Mills  
 c1842 David Durrell  
 c1857 Abraham Ham  
 c1860 James Gardner  
 c1889 Jane Gardner  
 c1900 Edgar James Went  
 c1910 James Robert Webb  
 11.1911 Joseph George Brown  
 8.1931 Ellen Brown  
 10.1931 Edward Snood Steward  
 2.1933 Charles B.Davis  
 5.1934 Henry J.T.Downes  
 2.1939 Arthur J.Hoy  
 12.1939 Florence E.Hoy  
 4.1942 Walter Henry Douse  
 8.1944 William Sparrow

#### STATION

c1863 John Turpin  
 c1869 George Samuel Cook  
 c1880 Mary Ann Scudder  
 c1889 Francis Langmaid  
 c1897 Thomas Powell  
 12.1935 Alice E.Powell  
 2.1944 James R.Sparling  
 9.1950 George C.Woodbridge  
 2.1952 Arthur W.Webb  
 6..1958 Ronald Chaney

In the 18th and 19th centuries, as today, many licensees did not last very long. Fewer still can be said to have made anything near a life career out of it. In all the Wivenhoe pubs, over the period 1769 - 1969, there are only seven cases of people lasting more than 30 years as a licensee.

#### PRINCIPAL SOURCES

##### Primary

Alehouse Recognizances 1769-1828, Essex Record Office Chelmsford.

Records of Lexden & Winstree Petty Sessional Division, Registers of Licensees 1911-1969, ACC. C9, Essex Record Office Colchester.

Records of the Colchester Brewing Co.Ltd, ACC. C1310, Essex Record Office Colchester; in particular Properties Book 1888-1932.

Censuses 1841-1901.  
 Pigot's / White's / Kelly's Directories, 1828-1937.

##### Secondary

Jess A.Jephcott, The Inns Taverns and Pubs of Colchester, 1995.

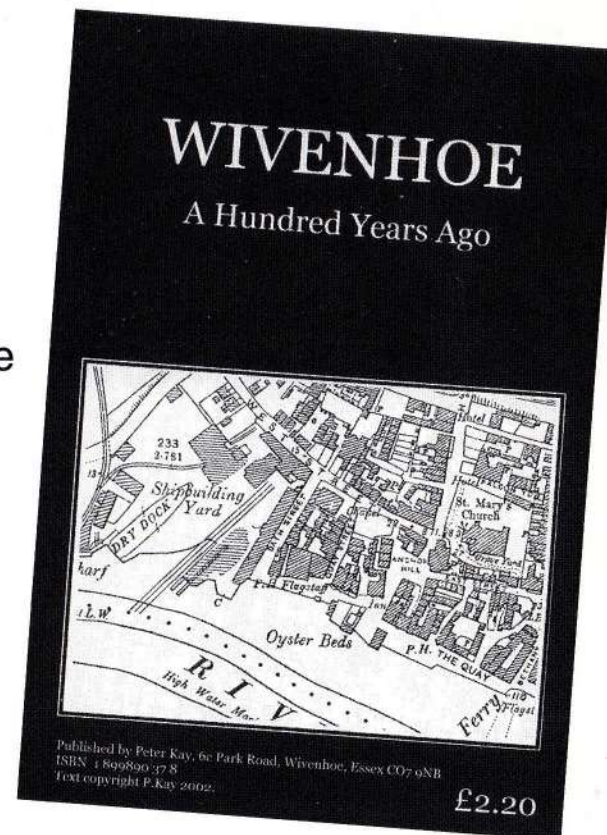
Ian P.Peaty, Essex Brewers, Brewery History Society, 1992, 2nd edn 1999.

Peter Haydon, The English Pub: A History, Robert Hale, 1994

Nicholas Butler, The Story of Wivenhoe, Quentin Press, 1989.

still available...

from Wivenhoe  
 Bookshop or  
 from the  
 publisher  
 (01206 824951)



£2.20

£2.20