

Local Pubs and Inns

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Lymington was once renowned for the large number of inns and taverns that were sited along its streets. During the mid-to-late 19th century there were over 40 such establishments, some were little more than ale houses, while others provided accommodation. Ale was the beverage of the Englishman and all great events were celebrated in pubs, with many a deal being struck over a pint or two of beer.



The Angel and Londesborough hotels on either side of the High Street, c.1890s.

Bill from the Nag's Head (later named the Londesborough) to the Poor House for one bottle of port 'for the sick', 1824.

Inns along the central thoroughfare in Lymington (High Street, St Thomas Street and Queen Street) served the town centre as places to do business and socialise in this market town. Also, coaching inns developed as this was a terminus, providing accommodation for travellers, horses and vehicles. By the early 19th century *The Lymington Mail* left the Angel at 4:45pm and *The Telegraph* left the Nag's Head at 5am both carrying post and passengers and bound for Southampton.

Inns along the riverside, like the Ship, were provided with custom from the activity in the busy port, and those in Woodside, like the Chequers, served the workers in the Salterns. The Railway Hotel opened shortly after the station was completed in 1859.

Outside the town, inns were either positioned at strategic sites on the turnpike roads to accommodate and refresh travellers, or were central to village life alongside the church, such as the Crown Inn at Everton.



The local MP in the 1910 general election is declared from the balcony of the Angel. The hotel accommodated the council offices in its Assembly Rooms.

Initially most inns brewed their own ale but as time went on it became more convenient to buy in supplies from the larger, specialist breweries such as W B Mew Langton on the Isle of Wight and Strong's of Romsey.



It is not always easy to follow the history of these public houses, as from time to time, their names changed. For example, the Blacksmith's Arms in Southampton Road, became the Foresters and then the Hearts of Oak. The Bricklayers Arms became the Waterloo Arms, the Fighting Cocks became the Dorset Arms, the Crown became the Anchor and Hope. Others, like the Greyhound (1820s), the Sloop (1820s) and the Snow Drop (1870s) only make a brief appearance in records.

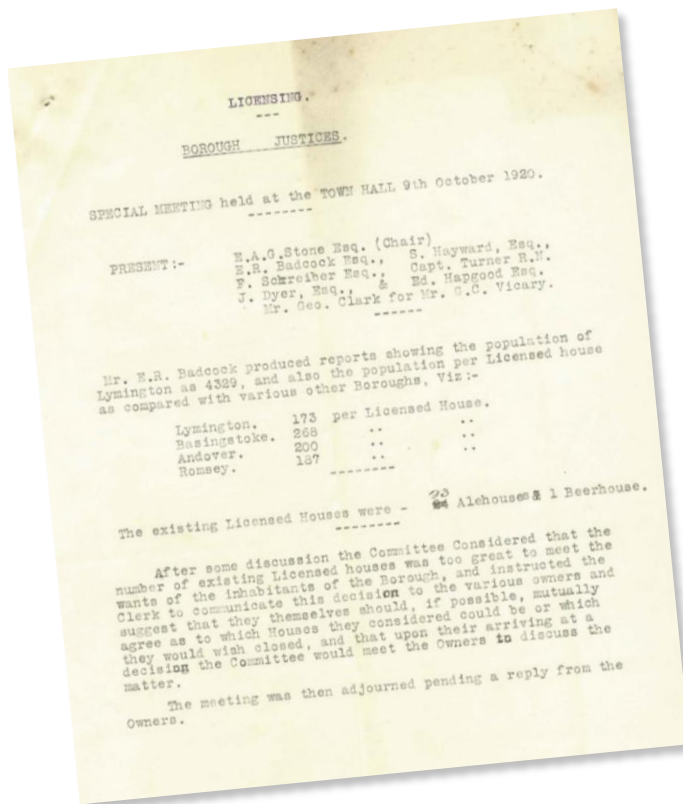


Gosport Street c.1880, showing the Snowdrop (closed 1911) and Wheatsheaf (closed 1977) on the left and the Star (closed 1934) on the right.

Inn sign for the Wheatsheaf in 1971



Courtesy of Mary King



The names of local public houses varied from the traditional, like the Red Lion, Crown and King's Arms, to those specifically to do with Lymington like the Alarm and the Mayflower, both named after local boats.

The Borough Justices decided in 1920 that the number of licensed premises in Lymington was too great and requested the various owners to agree which premises could be closed.



Drawing by Thomas Rowlandson of the interior of a busy Lymington inn, c.1784.

Drunkenness was common in Victorian Britain and posed a significant social problem for the community. Various temperance movements, under the auspices of one or other of the religious denominations, began to have an impact in the later 19th century.



'Band of Hope' procession down Lymington High Street in 1905. Members had to sign a pledge against alcohol and would meet weekly for hymns and prayers.

Courtesy of Chris Hobby

Acknowledgements

In addition to St Barbe Museum and Art Gallery, thanks to the following sources for research:

Jude James, *Lymington An Illustrated History*

Brian J Down, *Lymington A Pictorial Past*

Jude James & Roland Stott, *Lymington Through Time*

Chris Hobby, *Album of Old Lymington & Milford-on-Sea*

Mr K B Haig, *Some Lymington Inns*, paper for Lymington Historical Record Society

Websites: Historic England, The Lost Pubs Project, What Pub, and the individual pubs where these were available.

Lymington Town

Londesborough Hotel

34–35 High Street (ground floor is now retail premises). The building is Grade II listed Hotel closed c.1965 but the bar continued at back until c.1985

Dating from the early 19th century, this was one of Lymington's premier coaching inns, with posting and livery stables to the rear, as well as greenhouses and gardens to supply its eating facilities. It later catered for motorised transport and the Hants and Dorset Motor Services built garages at the rear of the hotel.

The inn was originally called the Nags Head but the name was changed in 1884. The story goes that on one of King Edward VII's visits the Earl of Londesborough was in charge of his suite. Whenever the King wanted him, he was repeatedly found at the Nags Head. *'I wonder that you don't call this place the "Londesborough"'* said the King, so they did.



The Londesborough with a coach and horses outside in 1894.

Red Lion Inn

113 High Street
Closed c.1998 and the building was turned into a restaurant

There is an insurance record from 1792 of an innkeeper called Anne Fry for this inn.



Pint jug from the Red Lion



Red Lion at 113 High Street in 1946, with premises of Johnson's dry cleaners at 115.

Pub sign in 1971

Angel Hotel

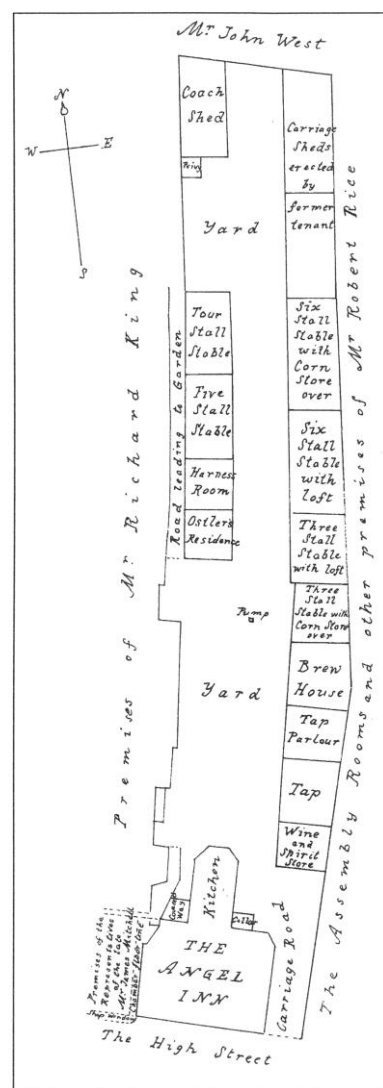
107–108 High Street

The building is Grade II listed

Now called the **Angel and Blue Pig**



This was perhaps the oldest inn in Lymington, established under the name of the George c.1673. As the Angel, it became an important coaching inn from as early as 1765. The assembly rooms above the yard entrance were constructed in 1805 and were the premier venue for social events including balls. From 1858–c.1914 Council meetings were held in the rooms. In 1832 the main building was revamped to include the balcony.



Drawing of the Angel Yard in 1784 by Thomas Rowlandson the famous draughtsman and caricaturist. At this date the yard had stabling for 23 horses, harness rooms, accommodation for ostlers, and sheds for coaches and carriages. The plan above is from an early 19th century deed.

Anchor and Hope

93-96 High Street
Previously called the **Crown** it was renamed
in the 1820s

From the mid 18th century this was one of the
most important coaching inns in Lymington. It
burnt down in 1905 and was then rebuilt.



*The rebuilt Anchor and Hope,
1946. It is now business
premises and
1st and 2nd floors remain
recognisable today.*



*The original Anchor and
Hope, c.1880s.*

The Bugle

82 High Street
Closed in 1971
and is now a building
society

The Bugle in 1946



There are records going back to 1675 for an inn called the Bugle, although existing
pictures show a building of a much later date.

Six Bells Inn

46 St Thomas Street
The inn closed in 1911

The Six Bells was close by St Thomas' Church and was once the headquarters of the bellringers. The church tower was built in 1670 and the first peal of bells installed shortly afterwards. On 7 July 1814 the town celebrated the defeat of Napoleon, and the inn was one of those listed as supplying free beer paid for by the corporation. The pub closed at the end of December 1911 and later became Aldridge's Dairy. The current pub of the same name is next door at 47-48 St Thomas Street.



Plate produced as a souvenir of the inn by George Hargreaves who was landlord between 1867-1904.

Two horse-drawn brewer's drays delivering to the inn.



The Dorset Arms

43-45 St Thomas Street
Closed in 2001 and the building is now a Doctors' Surgery

The Dorset Arms was an Edwardian public house and had previously been called the **Fighting Cocks**.

The Dorset Arms, 1946.



King's Arms

St Thomas Street
Pub is still operating

This inn apparently had its origins in the reign of Charles II, so his royal arms could explain its name. At the start of the 20th century the pub was owned by Mew Langton brewery on the Isle of Wight, the ales being shipped into the dock along Lymington Quay.

After the First World War the late 18th century building was demolished and replaced with an impressive mock-Tudor hostelry, providing an authentic 'olde worlde' ambiance in vogue at the time.



The Kings Arms in 1907-8 when the proprietor was J Buckle.



The rebuilt King's Arms in 1946.

Ye Olde English Gentleman

3 Queen Street

The building is Grade II listed

Later became the **Black Cat** then **Fusion Inn** now called the **Sail Inn**

The building is late Georgian and once was part of the estate of the Devenish Brewery.



Pub sign in 1971 and premises when called the Black Cat.

The Anglesea Hotel

Corner of Queen Street and Stanford Hill

The building is Grade II listed

Later became the **Thomas Trip** and now called the **Saltern**



The Anglesea Temperance Hotel banned alcohol on its premises and was where the Lymington Band was founded in 1883.

The Anglesea Hotel, c.1955. Ye Olde English Gentleman can be seen opposite.

Railway Hotel

Station Street
Now called the **Bosun's Chair**

The original Railway inn dated from the opening of the Lymington Branch railway on 12 July 1858. It was sited on the right at Bridge Gates.



The licence was transferred to the Railway Hotel in Station Street after the new station opened in 1859.

Bosun's Chair pub sign in 2020



Britannia Commercial Hotel

Station Street
Pub closed (date unknown)



The Britannia Hotel building in 1977 when it was the offices of J C Rogers.

Photo courtesy of Mary King

The Britannia Commercial Hotel was built in 1865 and the pub was still operating in the 1920s. The building became the offices of J C Rogers boatyard and was then turned into a B&B called Britannia House.

Wheatsheaf Inn

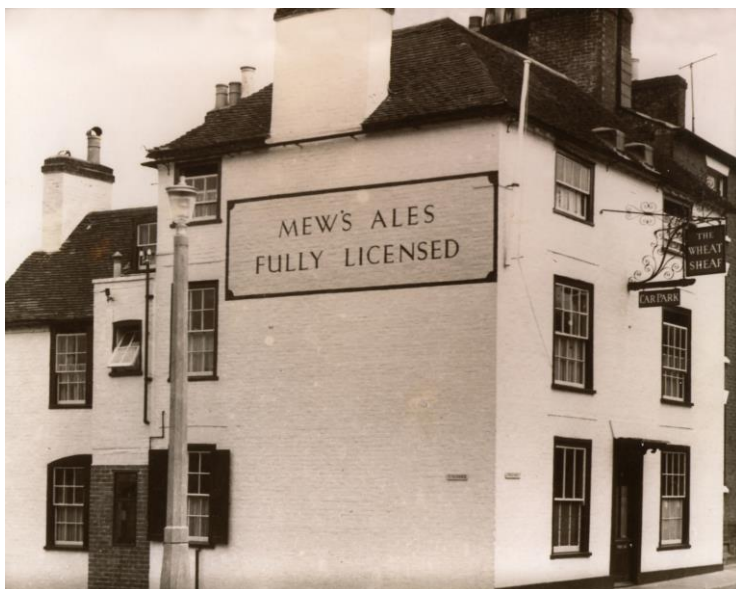
Gosport Street

Now a private residence 'Wheat Sheaf House'

The building that the Wheatsheaf occupied dates from c.1800 and was converted to residential use in 1977.



The original decorative bracket for the pub sign now displays the house name.



The Wheatsheaf before it closed and became a private residence.

Borough Arms

39 Avenue Road

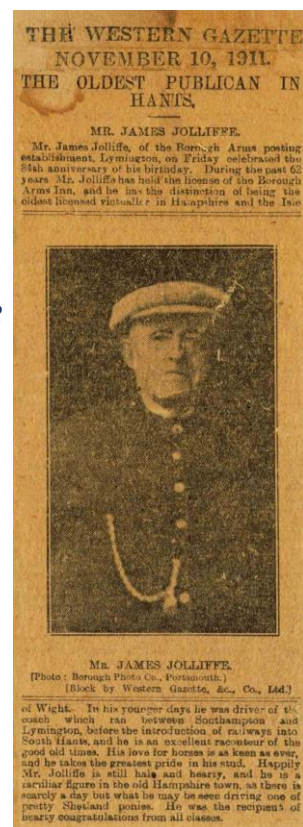
Pub is still operating

The original landlord was James Jolliffe who had been the driver of the horse-drawn coach between Lymington and Southampton.



Borough Arms in 1970

Newspaper article about James Jolliffe, landlord of the Borough Arms. At 84, he was reputedly the oldest publican in Hampshire. From The Western Gazette dated 10 November 1911.



Lymington around the Quay

The Ship Inn

The Quay
Pub is still operating

The Ship occupies a commanding position on the Town Quay next to the Slip which was originally created to haul up ships for repair.

The original building had a 6" board bedded in clay inside the door to keep out high tides. It was rebuilt in 1936.

'The Tender' inside the Ship Inn, Commander Carruthers is behind the bar, c.1940s.



The Ship Inn, c.1950

The King's Head

1 Quay Hill

The building is Grade II listed

Pub is still operating

The 17th century building was originally a bakery and the old oven and well can be seen in its interior. The ceiling beams are said to be made from Napoleonic ships. The courtyard was once used for fish drying, whilst the buildings adjacent to the yard were an abattoir and fisherman's house.



*Pub sign in 1971
and the bar of the
King's Head, c.1960*



Solent Inn

Quay Hill

The inn closed in 1939

The Solent brewed its own ale in the late 19th century, but later it was more convenient to buy from larger specialist breweries. The inn was called 'The Solent' by the early 20th century and the brewery supplier was W B Mew Langton who were based in Newport on the Isle of Wight.



W Stephens' Solent Brewery on Quay Hill in the late 19th century.

The Alarm

Quay Hill

The building is Grade II listed

Closed in 1923

The inn was named after Joseph Weld's racing yacht, the *Alarm*.



A painted plaque on the side of the building now marks the location of the Alarm.

An engraving shows the Alarm winning the Ladies Challenge Cup in 1830.



Crown and Anchor

Corner of South Street (now Captains Row) and Grove Road

Now apartments known locally as 'Captain's Corner'



Postcard showing 'South Street and the Grove', during the Great Snowstorm of April 25th 1908. It depicts Nelson Place looking into Grove Road with the Crown and Anchor pub on the corner of South Street (now Captain's Row).

Lymington Riverside

The Pub on the Tollbridge

Originally called the **Swan** it became the **Bridge Tavern** and then **Freemasons** or **Freemasons Arms Tavern** and closed c.1880

In 1731 a solid causeway with a wooden bridge on the Walhampton side was built across Lymington River by Colonel William Cross. In 1737 his widow leased the crossing to a tenant, erected a gate at the Lymington end and charged a toll for crossing. From 1791 there was an inn on the tollbridge and the publican was responsible for collecting the tolls.



The pub when it was the Freemasons Arms Tavern.

In c.1880 the bridge was moved to the Lymington side and the pub site destroyed, though the crossing remains. The toll was abolished in October 1967.

The Waggon and Horses

Undershore Road, Walhampton
Rebuilt 1908 and is now called the **Ferryman**

The Waggon and Horses, formerly a thatched inn, was rebuilt in 1908. It was reputed to be a stopping place for waggoners waiting for the ebb tide, before the bridge was built in 1731. Country people left their donkeys there to cross by ferry. The charges for a donkey tied up was 1d and stabled 3d.

After a period of closure, the pub re-opened in September 2016 as the Ferryman.



Postcard of the Waggon and Horses sent to Miss E R Price at Harewood House, Keyhaven, 1907.

Mayflower

Kings Saltern Road
Pub is still operating

There are records of an original inn called the Mayflower going back to 1868, which was on the opposite side to the present public house, which opened in 1927. The name appears to originate from the *Mayflower*, a fine iron-built paddle steamer which in 1866 was added to the fleet of ships that ferried passengers between Lymington and Yarmouth on the Isle of Wight. The ship also made excursion runs to Bournemouth and was tastefully fitted and comfortable.



'Old Inn Cottage' at 5 Kings Saltern Road, is likely to be the location of the earlier Mayflower inn.



Photo courtesy of Mary King

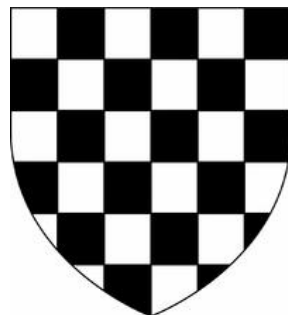
The Mayflower in 1970

The Mayflower paddle steamer is on the left of the picture.



Woodside

*St Barbe family
coat of arms*



Chequers Inn

Ridgeway Lane, Lower Woodside
Pub is still operating

Apparently documented deeds for the Chequers Inn go back to 1695. The first recorded landlord was John Sewell in 1759. The current façade is early 19th century.

There are two local explanations for the name and the inn sign. One view is that it bears the arms of the St Barbe family who were merchants, before becoming bankers, and came to Lymington in 1766 and bought up many of the local salt works on the marshes. The family arms are a black and white chequered shield. The second explanation is that the name comes from the old Salt Duty Collector's HQ at Woodside Green. Tax collectors used a black and white chequered board to tally up coins, placing each payer's money on a square.

Early one morning in 1917 a look-out at Fort Albert on the Isle of Wight saw what he thought was a German submarine in water between the Fort and Hurst Castle. He roused the garrison which fired an 8" shell, which hit the water and bounced off the sea. It then hit an elm tree on Chequers Green, hit the gable end of Chequers Inn and finally landed in the privy of the next door cottage, completely destroying it.



Chequers Inn on left, with chequered pub sign centre, and the next door cottage on the right.

Fisherman's Rest

All Saints Road
Pub is still operating

The Fisherman's Rest was called Grattens Cottage before Mr James Bran was granted the first liquor licence in 1870. With its isolated position and nearness to the marshes it was reputedly a favourite haunt of smugglers.



Photo courtesy of Mary King

Fisherman's Rest in 1970



Pub sign in 2020 showing a different sort of fisherman.

Buckland

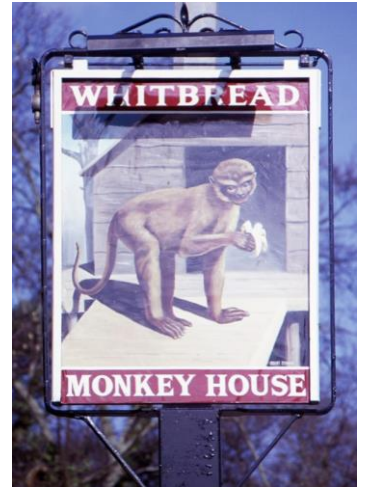
*The Monkey House
pub sign in 1975*

The Crown Inn

167 Southampton Road, Buckland
Now called the **Monkey House**

The Crown Inn is next to the tollgate for the Lymington Turnpike. Before the 18th century many British roads were poorly built, dangerous to travel and lacked direct routes. To tackle this problem and encourage people to travel, toll roads, called 'turnpikes', were built. A trust was responsible for maintaining a specific road and its members collected toll fees. The Turnpike from Lymington to Totton was enacted by Parliament in 1765 and the road remained a turnpike until 1850.

The 'Monkey-connection' relates to a period prior to 1930 when the tenant or proprietor kept a monkey in a Sycamore tree on a chain connected to a log, and brought it daily to the pub.



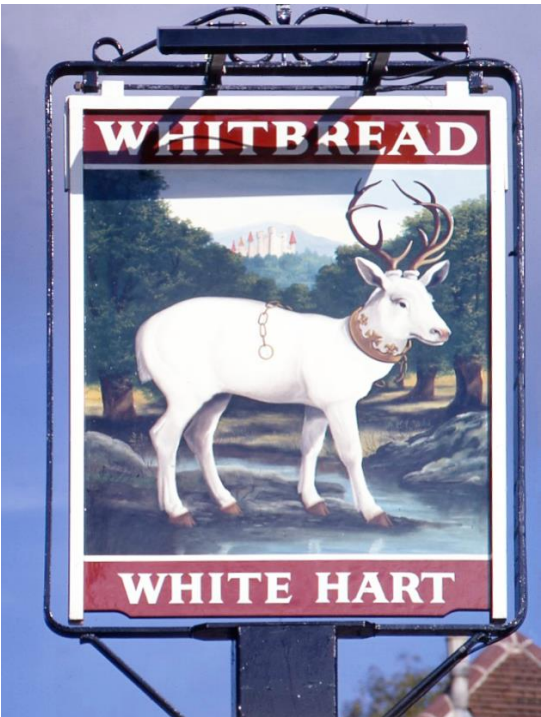
Waggon outside the Crown Inn, c.1880

Pennington

White Hart

17 Milford Road
The building is Grade II listed
Pub is still operating

The White Hart is a tile-hung wayside inn at Pennington Cross. It was built in the late 18th to early 19th century.



*Pub sign in 1971.
The illustration on
the sign often
altered when pubs
changed their
brewery supplier.*

*The White Hart in
July 1970.*

Lion and Lamb

26 North Street, Pennington
Now called the **Musketeer**

The Lion and Lamb was purpose-built as an inn in 1905 on the site of its burnt-out predecessor of the same name. The name originates from St Augustine with the Lion standing for Christ's resurrection and the Lamb for Christ's sacrifice.

Pub sign 1971



Lion and Lamb second half of 19th century

The Musketeer



Sportsman's Arms

The Square/South Street



The pub closed (date unknown) and became a Tesco store c.2014.

The Sportsman's Arms on the corner of South Street and The Square c.1930s.

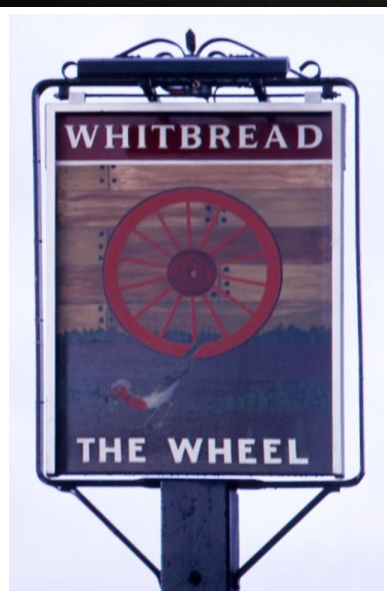
Wheel Inn

Sway Road, Bowling Green, Upper Pennington
The pub closed in 2020

Having started as a blacksmith's workshop in 1770 it was turned into a hostelry in 1871. Found on a triangle on the link road between Lymington and Hordle, the Wheel Inn would have once been a welcome sight to weary travellers.



The boarded-up Wheel inn c.2017



Pub sign in 1971

In 2017 the pub was under threat of being developed and local residents rallied round and managed to purchase the lease. The pub re-opened in March 2018 and was run by the local community. It was just beginning to get established when it had to close due to the pandemic and the decision was eventually taken to relinquish the lease.

Boldre

*Heraldic red lion of
Scotland*

Red Lion Inn

Rope Hill, Boldre

The building is Grade II listed

Pub is still operating



This inn dates back to around the 15th century and has grown gradually to incorporate the original stables and adjoining cottages. Heraldry played a large role in the formation and development of pub names. 'The Red Lion' is the most common name for a pub in Britain. The popularity of the name originates from after 1603 when James I (James VI Scotland) son of Mary Queen of Scots ascended the throne on the death of Elizabeth I. James ordered the heraldic red lion of Scotland to be displayed on inns and all buildings of importance.



The Red Lion c.1904. The thatch was later replaced with tiles.

Pilley

Fleur-de-Lys

Pilley Street

The building is Grade II listed

Pub is still operating



The Fleur-de-Lys is a thatched two-bay end chimneystack house of the late 16th or early 17th century with 18th and 20th century additions. The interior includes original open fireplaces, a winder staircase in a cupboard and ceiling beams.

The name is thought to have derived from a 13th century window (since destroyed) in the parish church of Boldre, which showed the coat of arms of the Dauphin of France. The inn contains a list of landlords going back to Benjamin Stones in 1498 and some of the foundations may go back to this date.



Postcard showing the Fleur-de-Lys and thatched houses, posted 1907.

Sway

Hare and Hounds

Durnstown, Sway
Pub is still operating

The Direct Line linking Brockenhurst to Christchurch Line was constructed between 1884 and 1888. Work on the line drew in a large number of navvies from outside the local area. These were largely itinerate workers, experienced at navvying, who went from one project to another regardless of location. Specially erected wooden 'hutments' were erected in Sway to house navvies near the construction site. Both the Hop Pole Inn and Hare and Hounds were much frequented by these workers in preference to the shanty put up by the work site.

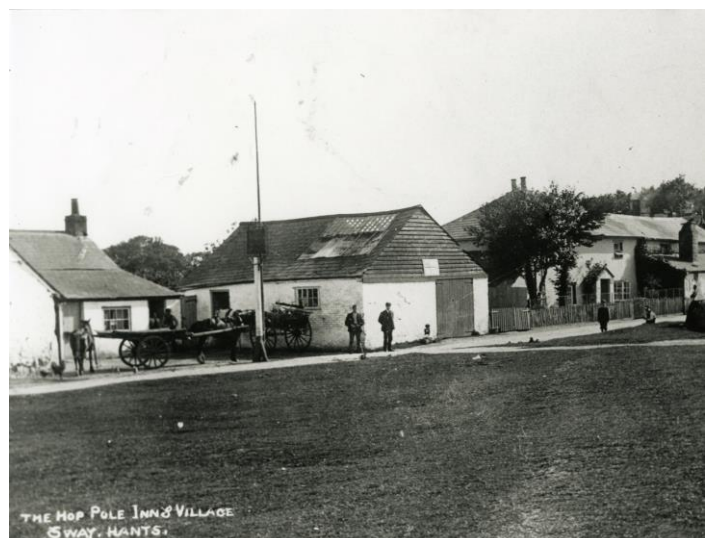


The local ground being dug out contained 'Barton Clay' which is extremely sticky and stuck to the workers clothes and boots giving the impression they had been wallowing in treacle. This gave rise to the local term 'Sway Treacle Mines'.

The Hare and Hounds with the licensees Mr and Mrs Bacon and their daughter Ivy, c.1920.

The Hop Pole Inn

Chapel Lane, Sway
The inn closed many years ago



The Hop Pole Inn, c.1910s

Everton

The Crown Inn

4 Old Christchurch Road

Pub is still operating

A real centre of the community village pub. The Everton Club's fête was held at the Crown Inn on Whit Monday and was a general holiday for the district. The club members and most of the village people processed behind the village band and a man who carried a heavy heart-shaped garland of flowers. The processions ended at local gentry's homes, where refreshments were available. In the forecourt would be a coconut shy and stalls selling novelties and food.



Crown Inn, c.1910

Raffle ticket for the Crown Inn Darts Club



Downton

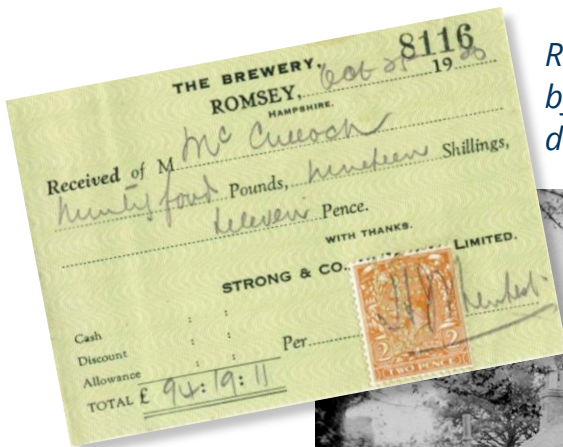
Royal Oak

Christchurch Road
18th century coach house
Pub is still operating



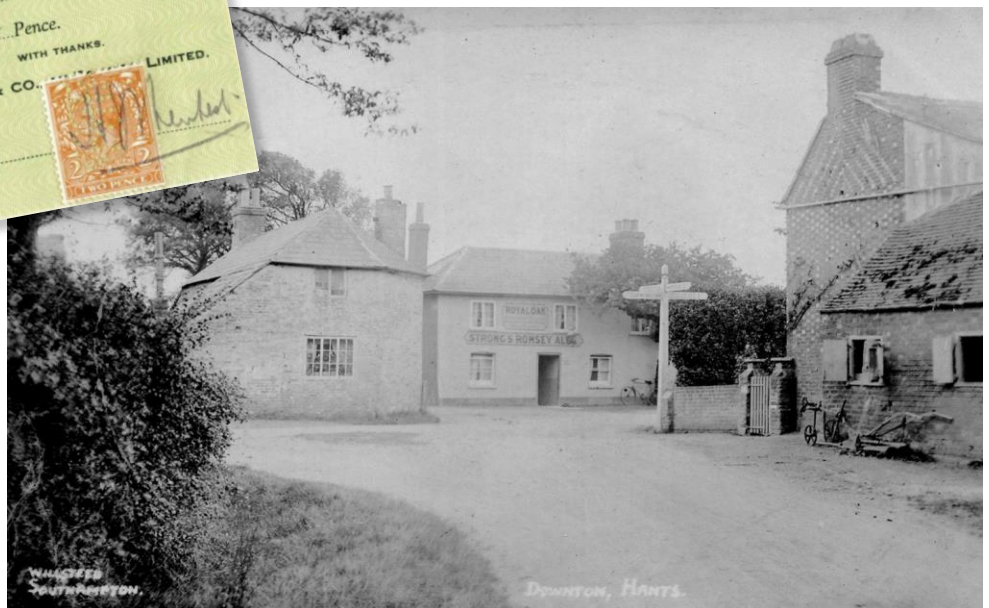
Royal Oak, 1971 with its own oak tree outside.

There are around 467 pubs called 'The Royal Oak' in Britain. After the Battle of Worcester 1651, the last battle of the English Civil War, the defeated Prince Charles, claimant to the throne, fled with the Roundheads on his tail. He managed to reach Bishop's Wood in Staffordshire, where he found an oak tree (now known as the Boscobel Oak). He climbed the tree, hid for a day and when the hunters gave up the Prince came down. Helped by Catholic sympathisers he eventually fled to France and became Charles II on the Restoration of the Monarchy. To celebrate this good fortune, 29 May (Charles' birthday) was declared Royal Oak Day and the pub name commemorates this.



Receipt issued to innkeeper George McCulloch, by Strong and Co, brewers of Romsey, Hampshire, dated 25 October 1926.

Early photograph showing the inn in its village location.



Milford-on-Sea

Red Lion

32 High Street

The building is Grade II listed and now called the **Lazy Lion**

The Red Lion was originally a Georgian coaching inn, venetian windows were added c.1910, and the pub later extended to the former stables and hayloft to the west.



Looking east on the High Street with the Red Lion on right, c.1900

In his 'Recollections of Milford', Alfred Cole tells the story during the Crimean war (1854–1856), when some Irish Militia who were based at Hurst Castle were enjoying a pint in the Red Lion and became a bit boisterous. George Barnes asked them to behave or else he would bring in his small army. When they continued, George went outside and threw his beehive into the bar and they all fled.

Crown Inn

High Street, Milford-on-Sea

The building is Grade II listed and is now called the **Smugglers Inn**

The Crown was built in 1803 as a coaching inn. Timbers from old barns were used to construct the beamed ceilings.



The Crown Inn, 1975

Courtesy of Milford-on-Sea Historical Record Society

White Horse

16 Keyhaven Road, Milford-on-Sea
The building is Grade II listed and the pub is now closed

The White Horse is a late 18th century public house, extended in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Records from around 1930 show an off-sales shop front to the east end with Mew, Langton & Co Ltd signage. The Mew Langton brewery originated around 1643 on the Isle of Wight and probably owned the inn up to c.1965, when they merged with Whitbread Wessex. Evidence of the former off-sales facility still remain, and this increasingly rare feature is one of the reasons the building was listed.



The White Horse, 1975

*Pub sign in 2020
after the inn had closed.*



Courtesy of Milford-on-Sea Historical Record Society

Keyhaven

The Gun

Keyhaven Road

The building is Grade II listed and the pub is still operating

The Gun was reputedly named after Colonel Peter Hawker's huge Punt Gun. A punt gun is a large gun mounted along the length of a punt and could kill numerous wildfowl at once. Colonel Hawker (1786–1853) was a specialist in the development of firearms and published works on the sporting activities of shooting, wildfowling and fishing. He had a cottage immediately to the north of the Gun which is now called 'Hawker's Cottage'.

However, according to Milford-on-Sea Historic Record Society, the name attribution cannot be the origin of the name as the inn was named the Gun in 1797 Poor Law accounts and in a newspaper advert for sale in 1799. Hawker did not come to Keyhaven until 1814. Therefore, it could be that the name originally was connected to the garrison at Hurst Castle and the connection with Colonel Hawker came later.



The Gun c.1900 with Hawker's Cottage to the right. The landlord in the foreground was Arthur Payne, who was also the Harbour Master and was famous in the hamlet for rowing the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, down the river.

Courtesy of Chris Hobby

Castle Inn

Hurst Spit
The inn closed in 1916

A view from 1784 of Hurst Castle and lighthouse with an earlier inn, called the Shipwright's Arms, to the right.



Five cottages plus the Coastguard Station were built at Hurst in the mid 1850s. Additional accommodation for coastguards and their families at Hurst was at the Castle Inn. The inn was jointly owned by W B Mew Langton, the Isle of Wight brewers and Trinity House.

The Overtons, who were landlords of the Castle Inn, had the unenviable duty of emptying the earth closet buckets and the refuse as there was no sewerage on the spit. They collected the buckets from the Castle and cottages and carried them to the landing stage, where they were taken into the Solent by boat and dumped.



Courtesy of Chris Hobby



Coastguard Cottages at Hurst with the Castle Inn in the background.

The derelict inn as it appeared in 1968. It was later demolished.

Old Milton

The Wheatsheaf & The George Inn

Opposite Old Milton Green on Christchurch Road
The Wheatsheaf is still operating but the George is not

These were both former coaching inns. The Wheatsheaf building is over 200 years old. The original George was pulled down in 1904 and replaced by a magnificent red brick purpose-built inn in 1905.



*The Wheatsheaf
c.1900. The original
George Inn can be
seen in the background on
the right.*

*below left: The original
George Inn before 1904.*

*below: The rebuilt George
Inn after 1905. It is now
business premises.*



New Milton

Rydal Hotel

93 High Street

Later became the **Rydal Arms** and then the **Walker Arms**

Once home to Gladys Walker, the UK's longest serving landlady 1951–2001. During WWII Canadian pilots were billeted upstairs.

The pub is now called the Walker Arms and is named after the former landlady.



The Rydal Hotel c.1950, when it was owned by Mew Langton brewery.

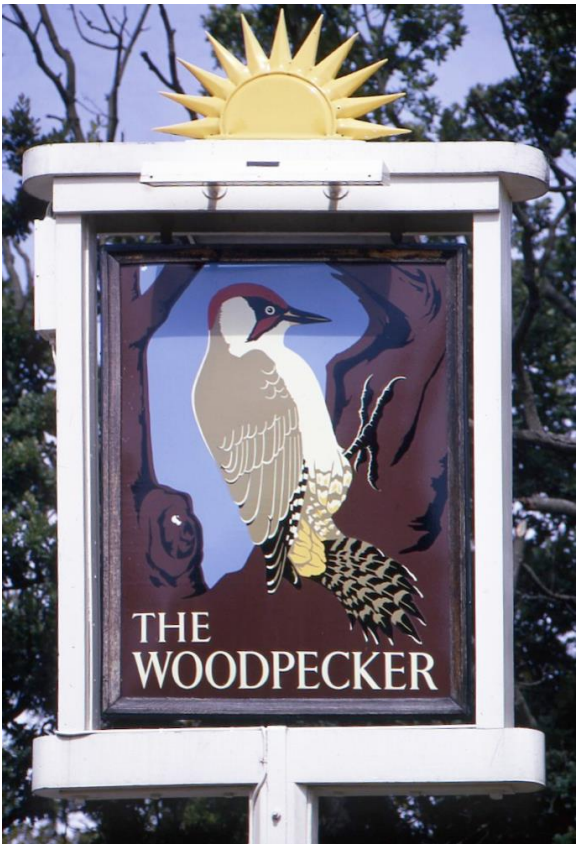
The Rydal Hotel c.1970, when it was owned by Whitbread.

Ashley

Woodpecker

Ashley Common Road
The pub was later called the
Oak & Yaffle and closed in 2011

The Woodpecker was a large, post-war pub.
When the name changed to Oak & Yaffle,
the woodpecker connection remained, as
'Yaffle' is an old name for the green
woodpecker.



Pub sign in 1971



Courtesy of Nick Saunders

Tiptoe

Plough Inn

Sway Road

The building is Grade II listed

Pub is still operating

The pub traces its origins back to a 17th century farm and parts of the early cob buildings can still be seen.

The current building is early 19th century.

Pub sign in 1971



Plough Inn 1972

William Retford writing about the Plough in the 1880s:

"We were brought up in fear of pubs. I ran past the Plough as fast as I could to avoid being molested by drunks."

Hordle

Three Bells

Hordle near Penny's Corner before moving to Silver Street
Pub is still operating

In the 1870s and 1880s, the publican was able to take advantage of the influx of visitors who had come to view the Shaker encampment on Vaggs Lane.

The pub moved to larger premises in Silver Street, with a mock-Tudor façade, in the 1920s or 30s.

Pub sign in 1971



The Three Bells at its original location in Hordle.

Wootton

The Rising Sun

Bashley Common Road
Pub is still operating

*The newly opened inn
in 1903*



This prominent 1900s roadside pub replaced an inn mentioned in the Domesday Book, which was destroyed by fire. Before the spread of motor transport, this part of the New Forest was very isolated and travellers, merchants, foresters and the gentry hunting in the Royal preserve would welcome the chance to stop for a drink or a bite to eat. This area was also renowned for smugglers or 'Gentlemen of the Night' who supplied the French brandy sold in the area. When a nearby cottage was demolished, a smugglers hoard of French gold coins was found in the roof space.



The New Forest Hounds shown at a meet outside the Rising Sun were formed in 1781, known as Mr Gilbert's hounds. They were originally kennelled at Lamb's Corner, Bartley. In 1828 they moved to Furzey Lawn which is still their location.