

Windsor's Historic Pubs

Windsor Guildhall

[Music]

Becky

Hello and welcome to another episode of Windsor & Royal Borough Museum's Out and About podcast series in which we tell you the hidden histories and stories behind the buildings and landscape of the Royal Borough. In this episode, we'll be taking you on a journey around Central Windsor to discover the histories of pubs in the area.

We'll be joined by Gillian Gines, a recent History graduate of Royal Holloway University who interned with us last summer and helped us with the research for this episode.

We're going to start the tour outside Windsor Guildhall, home of Windsor & Royal Borough Museum, and will then explore the streets of Guildhall Island before following Thames Street down to the river.

But first find a quiet spot on the Corn Market of the Guildhall to listen for a few minutes while we explain the development of pubs both nationally and locally. Over to you Gillian...

[music]

Gillian Clip 1

Traditionally, there were three types of establishments that sold alcohol: the inn, tavern, and alehouse. All three date back to the Medieval period. Coaching inns and taverns were purposely built to accommodate travellers and pilgrims. Taverns sold wine and tended to cater for richer visitors. Alehouses, by contrast, were simple dwellings where beer was brewed and sold. They typically did not provide accommodation.

The term 'public house' only came into general use in the late seventeenth century. It likely comes from a shortening of the term 'public alehouse'. By the mid-19th century, the term 'pub' was used to describe most drinking places and the pub had begun to emerge as a uniquely working-class institution.

[music]

Becky

During the 19th century most towns, including Windsor, had many more pubs than they have today. They were places where the working classes spent most of their leisure time. Indeed, the average Victorian man spent up to half of his earnings in a pub. From conversations to newspapers being read aloud, to games, sports and the singing of pub songs, there were countless forms of entertainment that came along with pub going. But even without the entertainment, it's easy to see why pubs were so popular. We can't forget that people at this time had no heating or electricity at home. Their houses, or in some cases single rooms, were cold and dingy, and merely a place to sleep. A pub offered the roar of a constant fire and the amusements necessary to escape the drudgery of everyday living.

[pub sound effects]

Gillian

It is claimed that Windsor had a higher number of pubs than would have been typical for a town of its size. This is explained by it being a garrison town. During the English Civil War, it was a garrison of the Parliamentary army. It had 32 inns and alehouses which provided 329 beds for Cromwell's soldiers and stables for 669 horses.

Infantry and Cavalry barracks were later built in Windsor at the end of the 18th century. However, there were frequently more soldiers stationed in Windsor than there was barracks space. This meant some soldiers continued to be billeted in Windsor's pubs.

Becky

Throughout the centuries, soldiers sought entertainment in the town's public houses and sometimes caused quite a ruckus. Besides drinks, soldiers looked for female company that was offered in such establishments. Some of the pubs became quite bawdy, but more on that later!

We will now take you on a tour of Windsor's pubs. Expect stories that are surprising, sometimes gruesome, but hopefully always interesting!

[music]

Walk along from the Guildhall towards Queen Victoria's Statue and rest at the benches outside the Castle to observe the Harte and Garter opposite.

[footsteps and music]

Harte and Garter

Gillian

You are looking at one of Windsor's oldest surviving establishments. It started out life though as two separate inns, the White Harte and the Garter; both of which date back to the fourteenth century.

In the medieval period, a commercial inn trade developed to cater for pilgrims. Inns opened in towns, cities and along major roads used by travellers. They provided bedrooms, food, stabling for horses, meeting rooms, storage rooms for valuables and, of course, beer.

Inns were particularly needed in Windsor because by the end of the 15th century, the town had become a popular destination for pilgrims visiting St George's Chapel.

The White Harte and Garter Inns would have catered for them. The Garter Inn took its name from the Garter Tower of Windsor Castle which stood just opposite it. Look behind you and it's the middle of the three towers you can see. The White Harte Inn also had royal connections and took its name from the emblem used for Richard II.

[music]

Duchess of Cambridge

Walk a little further down Thames Street and opposite you will see The Duchess of Cambridge Pub.

Becky

[footsteps]

A tavern occupied the site from at least the 17th century and the earliest licence was issued in 1741 to an establishment of the name Bunch of Grapes.

The building was altered in the 19th century but by then it was a pub that had developed quite a varied reputation.

It was located on the corner of George Street; the most notorious area in Windsor. At the area's heart was a prison that was built in 1806 and by all accounts it wasn't very effective as prisoners regularly escaped from their cells. The surrounding streets were full of common lodging houses and crowded tenements. The population was described as 'vicious' and as living in 'dens of infamy'. It was Windsor's most infamous slum area, and it was the tenants of this area that spent most of their time in the 'Grapes', as it was then known. Fighting and theft were commonplace.

Many incidents relating to the pub are recorded in records from the Windsor Petty Sessions; the equivalent of a magistrate's court today. Most revolve around disorderly behaviour, fighting, theft and obscene language.

[sound effects]

A more unfortunate incident occurred on 8 March 1890, when a man called James Payne was wondering on Thames Street. He had recently arrived in town from Blackburn where he worked in Iron Foundries and had formerly been a soldier. He was now estranged from his wife and likely homeless. On that particular night, he walked past the nearby Red Iron pub when a group of young boys began taunting him. He then walked up the street to the Grapes. Two boys were stood outside and as Mr Payne attempted to enter the pub, one of the boys struck him on the back of the head. He turned around to chase the boy who had run across the road but as he did so, he slipped on the side of a passing cart and fell under its wheels. His injuries initially appeared superficial, but he later tragically died of locked jaw.

Though, it would be unfair to paint the Grapes as the most notorious pub in Windsor. Indeed, there were quite a few public houses in the George Street area that had a questionable reputation. Those that doubled as lodging houses probably had the worst. In 1839 alone, William Bragg, landlord of the Spread Eagle, William Hazlehurst of the notorious lodging house the Blue Anchor and William Wheeler keeper of a beerhouse on George Street, were all prosecuted for keeping]houses 'of the worst description' and for keeping 'dens of infamy' that harboured quote 'thieves and prostitutes'.

Becky

William Hazlehurst's Blue Anchor in George Street was described in 1848 as one of the worst lodging houses in the town by Edward Crecy, who reported on the sanitary conditions of Windsor. The report stated:

‘The Blue Anchor, kept by Hazelhurst, has as many as 70 beds crowded into small rooms which are never cleaned out, whitewashed or ventilated. Three or more persons are allowed to occupy one bed, and no discrimination as to where they come from, or what their condition or sex’. [read by different voice]

George Street and the Blue Anchor, together with three other public houses and beer houses were demolished to make way for the Great Western railway station in 1849.

[music]

Horse and Groom

Now return up Thames Street towards Queen Victoria’s statue. But instead of following the road back to Windsor Guildhall turn left up Castle Hill towards the Horse and Groom Pub. As you approach it, take some time to observe the sign hanging over the pub entrance.

Gillian

[footsteps]

Hanging signs like these are a common sight at pubs, but do you know why? They were used to help people determine which pub was which at a time when most of the population was illiterate. The pictures or symbols on the sign would reflect the name of the pub, and therefore help someone know which pub they were in without the need to read a single word. The pub you are stood outside is called the Horse and Groom, so naturally, the sign above you shows a groom standing on the rear end of a horse!

It is actually Richard II who we have to thank for these hanging signs that are now synonymous with pubs. In 1393, he passed an act that required inns to display a sign with their name on so the ale conner, who tested the quality of beer, knew exactly which establishment he was at. Most signs were painted or carved.

The names of pubs offer very good clues about the history of the establishment, or even the local area. For example, the name Horse and Groom suggests this pub was originally a coaching inn (i.e. a place where travellers and their horses could stop and rest).

Records show that The Horse and Groom was licensed in 1719 to one Peter Tiller, as the Rock & Crown, but in all likelihood an inn existed at the site much earlier. Indeed, the building dates to the 16th and 17th centuries. By the end of the 18th century, the pub was owned by Windsor brewer William

Foster and in 1837 it was taken into the ownership of another brewer, Neville Reid & Co.

Folklore tells of tunnels that lead from the pub's cellars towards the castle. It is said they were used for various purposes, including smuggling Charles II's mistress Nell Gwyn into the Castle. However, the cellar is simply just a cellar and no such tunnels have ever been discovered. Though, that's not to say there aren't secret tunnels from the Castle leading to elsewhere in the town.

[music]

Crooked House

The Horse & Groom sits on the intersection between Castle Hill and Market Street. Walk down Market Street and take your next right down Queen Charlotte Street. To your left you will see The Crooked House of Windsor.

Becky

[footsteps]

The Crooked House dates to 1687 and has been many things in its time, including a butcher, a tea house, an antique shop, and most recently a jewellery shop.

But just imagine for a minute that you are back in 1900.

[underlay sound effects]

At this time, the Crooked House is a beer shop owned by John Canning & Sons, Royal Brewery. At the front of the shop is a burgundy sign that says, 'John Canning Brewer to the Queen'. To the left of the shop's entrance is a market stool filled with vegetables and flowers. A woman dressed in black is crouched down picking up produce that has been knocked over. She is bellowing into the street trying to get you to buy goods from her. Opposite you, and just outside the beer house, is a drinking fountain. A young boy is wearing brown trousers and a white shirt and is drinking from it. An elderly man is walking in front of you dressed all in black with a top hat. He is using a walking cane and is approaching the beer shop.

Gillian

The scene just described to you was captured in a painting by William Josiah Redworth and is now part of the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead's Civic Collection.

The beer shop operated during the later part of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. Its owner, John Canning & Sons Royal Brewery, produced beer from their premises on Peascod Street. They held a Royal Warrant and supplied beer to the royal household. It is said they provided Queen Victoria and King Edward VII with 4x Stock Ale, India Pale Ale and Stout. The brewery's shop on this site allowed people to sample the beers enjoyed by the Royal Family. A rich smell of leather, wood and ale would have filled the air.

[Pub Sound Effects]

Becky

Before we move on to our next stop, take a minute to observe the water fountain in front of you. The fountain was originally placed here in 1879 and was refurbished in 1977 to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's silver jubilee.

Ironically, drinking fountains were often placed outside public houses by temperance societies. They were called Temperance Fountains and were paid for by wealthy benefactors in the hope that a supply of fresh water would stop the working classes frequenting pubs in search of beer. This fountain was paid for by a benefactor called Mrs Holland who also suggested this location. The Windsor Town Council, however, spent a great deal of time deliberating whether it should have been located here or not. Other sites proposed included at the bottom of the Hundred Steps, on Castle Hill or near Windsor Bridge.

There is no evidence that Mrs Holland was part of a temperance society, and as the fountain could have ended up elsewhere, on this occasion it may have just been a coincidence that the fountain ended up outside a beer shop.

[music]

The Carpenters Arms

For our next stop, walk back along Queen Charlotte Street until you reach The Carpenters Arms.

[footsteps]

Gillian

The first reference to The Carpenters Arms dates to 1844. It is named after the tradesmen that drank there. The current building, however, dates from the early 20th century when Ashbys Staines Brewery built a new pub on the site.

In the autumn of 1850, the landlord of the Carpenters Arms was a Mr Thomas Barton. He became involved in a legal battle with the pub's owner; Neville Reid and Co who had tried to terminate Mr Burton's lease. He refused to leave and galvanised support from locals who were angry at the way in which he has been forced to leave the pub.

Eventually Mr Barton did leave but not before getting revenge on the brewery. He took the Carpenter's arms licence with him to his new pub called the Criterion on Peascod Street. He claimed the Carpenters Arms had not always enjoyed a license and it had in fact been lost under the previous owner.

Mr Barton took an advert out in the Windsor & Eton Express on 19 October 1850 to thank the locals for their support.

THOMAS BARTON, Late of THE CARPENTERS' ARMS, WINDSOR, BEGS most sincerely and respectfully to thank his numerous friends for the kind support with which they have favoured him for upwards of four years; and is more especially grateful for their kind sympathy, evinced during the recent harsh and oppressive proceedings of Messrs. Nevile Reid and Co. T. B. takes this opportunity of informing his friends that he hopes shortly to be able to resume his Business, independent of the firm with which he has so much cause to regret ever having had any connexion. 61, Peascod-street, October 15th, 1850. [Read in different voice]

Becky

Predicaments such as Mr Barton's became increasingly common in the 19th century, as large breweries began buying up pubs to ensure their beer would be sold there. Pubs who were required to obtain their beer from a particular brewery became known as 'tied houses'. In contrast, pubs not controlled by a brewery became known as 'free houses'.

Citizens of Maidenhead petitioned the House of Commons about the tied house system in 1822. They complained that breweries were buying up all local pubs as soon as they went on the market and worked together to fix the prices of beer. They said local people could no longer access reasonably priced beer of good quality. However, no real action was taken to stop the practice.

[music]

Prince Harry Pub

Continue walking along Market Street past the back of Windsor Guildhall, until you reach the Prince Harry Pub.

Gillian

[footsteps]

This pub was originally called the 'Three Tuns' and was renamed in 2018 to mark the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Sussex. In the 18th century the pub was renowned for selling a drink called 'purl', which is warmed or mulled ale with a measure of gin in it. A tale goes that George III went to his stables one day and overheard two grooms arguing over who made the best purl. He heard one say 'the man at the three tuns makes the best in Windsor'. On a separate occasion, when the King arrived at the stables earlier than expected, he found only a stable boy there who said the grooms would be back soon. The King, remembering the previous conversation, replied 'Then run boy, run, and say that the King expects them. Run to the Three Tuns. They are sure to be there, for they make the best purl in Windsor.' [Different voice]

[music]

The Queen Charlotte

Turn left from Market Street on to Church Lane. Walk up the lane until you see the Queen Charlotte Pub on your right.

[footsteps]

Becky

Queen Charlotte was originally called the Ship and dates back to at least the early eighteenth century. The current building was built in the 1820s and is Grade II listed. Like most of the pubs in Windsor, it had its fair share of entries in the Windsor Petty Sessions. Perhaps one of the most notable events

occurred in 1852, when the pub's potboy, William Davis, who was around nineteen, tried to set the pub on fire. He was released, however, on 'insufficient evidence' for a jail sentence.

During the 1950s and 60s, The Ship was a meeting place for gay people when homosexuality was illegal; it was also a popular meeting place for soldiers. It is said many well-known people frequented the pub, and the pianist Russ Conway used to play there for 10s a night before he was famous.

In 1937 a human skull was found by workers excavating in a yard behind The Ship and in 2015, whilst digging foundations for a new conservatory, workers found five full human skeletons and around forty other bones. The Thames Valley Archaeological service believed the bones to be from the Parish Church that the pub backs onto. There have been changes in the churchyard boundaries over the years.

[music]

Walk back along Church Lane towards the High Street. We are turning right here, but if you were to turn left and follow High Street towards Park Street where it meets the entrance to the Long Walk, you will come across The Two Brewers. It is one of the oldest pubs in Windsor, with its first recorded license being granted in 1742. It was established by the owners of one of Windsor's earliest breweries and is one of the few pubs in Windsor that has kept its original name.

Now, turn right on to Windsor Guildhall's Corn Market and observe the Castle Hotel on the opposite side of the Hotel.

[footsteps]

Castle Hotel

Gillian

The Hotel is located on the site of two of the town's earliest inns- the Mermaid Inn and the Castle Inn.

As early as the sixteenth century, the Mermaid Inn brewed and sold beers and cider. During this period, the town pillory stood almost opposite to the inn

and many drunken locals were frequently thrown in it to have rotten fruit thrown at them. Not exactly the best advert for a pint in your local!

After 1795, The Mermaid's name disappeared from the records, but the Castle Inn remained and was extensively enlarged by incorporating the Mermaid. In the nineteenth century the Castle Inn was granted a royal warrant to provide carriages and horses for the royal household. It became one of the finest places to stay in Windsor.

[Music]

Cross the road and briefly pause at the top of Peascod Street.

[footsteps]

Becky

There are many great pubs that have been located in Windsor, both in the present and in the past. Many of them were located on Peascod Street. Unfortunately, we are unable to include an in-depth history of all of them in this podcast episode.

We are lucky enough though to have a recording in our collection of a local resident recalling his memories of visiting pubs in Windsor during the 1960s and 1970s.

Tony Bowra worked for the Windsor and Eton Express for six years from 1963 and moved to Windsor in 1970. Listen to his memories whilst you have a wander down Thames Street.

Whilst listening continue down Thames Street past the King and Castle Pub, towards the Bell & Dragon Pub, where we will again start exploring.

[footsteps]

Tony: Ok well let's continue that, give you 5 minutes of pubs I remember. Hand and Glove, which is in Alexander Road, not there anymore, it's the Hong Kong Chinese restaurant but that was probably one of the smallest pubs I've

ever been in. It was a postage stamp, goes back to the old days of the old beer houses because it didn't need many people in there. It dealt with a small clientele that lived around there and they could exist. It was literally someone's front room. They had a hatchway that sold beer and a couple of chairs and tables- one pub. That lasted quite a long while the Hand and Glove before it changed into a restaurant. What's the other one- The Albion in Prescott street. My father-in-law knew it as Mary's. He never knew the name of the place other than the fact it had a picture of a ship on the door - the Albion Ship I've discovered since then.

Interviewer: Why did your father call it Mary's?

Tony: Because he only knew it by the name of the landlady Mary - he didn't know what pub he was in (laughs). They used to go there to eat their lunch. They used to drive the steam train, Windsor to Paddington and before taking the train out they would have their lunch and they normally either him or his mate would like a pint before they went and they'd go to Mary's. Interestingly they didn't use the railway Tavern which was just down the slope from the station but they used Mary's but there we go.

Interviewer: Did they prefer the company?

Tony: If you look at the railway Tavern in photographs it reminds you of the film the 39 steps, the mist and the fog. Right other pubs - the Falcon in William St long gone now. It's about on the site where the Wetherspoons are. Falcon was a terrific pub most of the soldiers from the local barracks used it. It sold McEwan's ale on draught- that was THE drink of the time, and it was packed. No other pub in Windsor sold in so that was I tell you what as busy as pubs go - that was pretty good. Now where else should we mention, the Duke of Edinburgh public house long gone now. It's some flats at the end of mill lane as you drive out. Dreadful looking place, big spires on it. It was the oldest Watney's place in Windsor and I think the last. Gone now, well and truly gone. It's existence relied on the fact the stables were there for the racecourse and all the jockeys were put up there and all the horses and their minders were put up there so there was a good trade there when that kind of disappeared so did the takings of the pub. Gone now. We'll we move on now. Other little pubs that I can remember. There's quite a few- The Donkey House. Quite a nice place before they ruined it with stainless steel. We move on from there. The Royal Oak, still a nice pub, still like it. A place you can take friends to from other countries and not embarrass yourself.

Interviewer: Why is that?

Tony: It still has its oldie worldie charm. They haven't done away with it entirely. They've gone food food food but they tried to keep bar presence. Copper horse very 1960s but there again I went in there a few times didn't like it too modern too modern that's the price of that. The Traveller's Friend which is down now called the harvester down the road here now. That if anything is trying to bring a bar back into the restaurant. Now that is unusual. They realised that they've got locals there and they don't want to go in there for a meal, so they haven't actually done away with that, and they've kept a bar there. Other pubs that are missing, that are gone. I won't mention, it's just sadness really. The Thorn you used to avoid the place like the plague. It was always frequented by soldiers from the local barracks - place to avoid.

Interviewer: why was that?

Tony: It was always considered a dangerous place to go, too many people wanting an argument and they drank a lot so we avoided going there. You know when you looked at the place at that time, that's the time. The other place we avoided going was the Cellar Club by the bridge in Windsor, the old bridge. That was a dangerous place to go - the motorcycle gangs were there. If you look up the old newspapers from the 60s or late 50s, that was a lot of aggression there, especially at weekends and certainly not a place to go to. In fact, you don't really want to walk that end if you were in Windsor, you tried to avoid the area. Wasn't a licenced place, it was only a café, but not a good place to go. We tried to avoid that like the plague.

Becky

We hope you enjoyed Tony's fascinating insight into Windsor's pubs and have found your way to the Bell & Dragon.

The Bell & Dragon

Gillian

The Bell & Dragon is now a restaurant, but it was first opened during the 1830s as the William IV pub and was run by Sam Combs. The original building goes back to the seventeenth century, though it has eighteenth and nineteenth alterations. Like many other pubs, it was connected with illegal activities such

as customers passing around counterfeit coins and stealing property. In both 1853 and 1866, after the elections for local Members of Parliament, the pub was mentioned in the House of Commons investigations with regard to accusations that local elections agents and their candidates were involved in bribery in order to gain votes.

[music]

The Royal Windsor

Walk down Datchet Lane towards Windsor & Eton Riverside Station. Opposite you will see the Royal Windsor pub.

[footsteps]

Becky

The Royal Windsor was originally known as the Royal Oak and was first licenced in 1727. It faces Windsor & Eton Riverside station, but it predates the railway.

In 1875, the pub was managed by Mr Pennicott. He employed a barmaid called Louisa Axbey, who at the time was 22. She had become a trusted companion to his daughters after his wife died, and she had worked at the pub for the last year and 9 months. Mr Pennicott became convinced that she was stealing from him after he had unexplainably been losing takings over the previous three months.

He set up a sting operation. He marked up coins and placed them in the till. He left them there for an hour and was careful not to give them as change. He then placed the marked coins along with other takings from the till in a secure compartment away from the public. When he returned at closing time, some of the marked money was missing.

The next morning, he called Superintendent Hayes of Windsor Borough Police. The two confronted Louisa as she was coming down the stairs. They demanded to see her purse before she went out. In it, they found a shilling and two-shilling piece, both with Mr Pennicott's mark.

At her trial, Louisa pleaded guilty. Her solicitor suggested to the court that her low wages may have compelled her to steal. Mr Pennicott said she had never asked for more money but would have given it to her if she had. He then

expressed that he did not want her to be punished further, on account of her having already being in prison for 6 days and her character damaged. The Magistrates, however, did not take notice and sentenced her to 1 month imprisonment with hard labour on account of her abusing the considerable trust Mr Pennicott had given her. Louisa sobbed and begged for mercy before being led out of the courtroom crying.

[sound effects/music]

The Boatman

Cross the road towards Riverside Station. Follow the street opposite called Farm Yarm until you reach the river. On your right, the Boatman pub will appear.

Gillian

[footsteps]

The Boatman is Windsor's only pub that remains truly riverside and sits between the Windsor & Eton Riverside railway station and the river Thames. It was first licensed as the King's Arms in 1726, and has had several owners since, including the London & South Western Railway and Meuxs Brewery.

A well documented event occurred here in July 1836 after a 66-year-old man called William Ing collapsed and died whilst watering plants in the King's garden on Datchet Lane. He was taken here to the King's Arms to await the coroner's arrival from Bath. The coroner could not get back for five days, much to the distress of the landlady of the pub. The body had become 'increasingly offensive', as reported by the Windsor & Eton Express, and the landlady, on account of having to accommodate the body became quote 'exceedingly indignant'. The coroner expressed deep regret at the inquest for his delay, before the attending surgeon explained that Mr Ing had likely died of a stroke. The jury returned a verdict of 'died by the visitation of God' and the body was interned immediately afterwards.

Although this might seem like a bizarre situation to us, coroners' inquests were frequently held in pubs. In fact, pubs were at the centre of local justice administration during the 18th and 19th centuries. Pubs often had readily available, large, private indoor rooms located at the back or upstairs. They

were perfect for inquests and petty sessions, which were the forerunner of magistrates' courts.

Indeed, local justice was good business for the landlord. They would get paid for use of the room and many curious locals would come in to see what was happening, and no doubt stop to quench their first too.

So, depending on the day of the week, you could find yourself in your local watching pints being served, or well...justice.

[sounds effects/music]

Conclusion

Becky

Pubs have been at the heart of the Windsor community for centuries. The business of the town was conducted in them, from public meetings to inquests, and they were the go-to place to escape the drudgery of everyday life. Like today, people from all walks of life visited them. From celebrations and sorrow to just everyday existence, they were places that the people of Windsor came together in and lived out their lives. In fact, they still do!

Gillian

But with so many beer houses and pubs having opened in Windsor, we have unfortunately not been able to include them all in this podcast. We have also mainly focused on pubs in central Windsor but there are so many fascinating stories to learn about pubs further out from the centre and indeed across the whole of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

Do you know any interesting histories related to local pubs? Let us know and maybe we can include them in another podcast episode or share them on the museum social media channels.

Becky

You can follow us on Twitter and Instagram @windsor_museum and find us on Facebook to have your regular fix of local history. You can also find more content from us on our website windsormuseum.org.uk.

You may also like to follow @windsorboozers on Twitter and Instagram, who share fascinating stories about Windsor's pubs and breweries. We would also like to thank them for reading over the script for this project.

Podcast by Windsor & Royal Borough Museum



Thank you for listening and look out for the next instalment in our series, when we will again be going about the Borough in search of hidden histories.

[music]