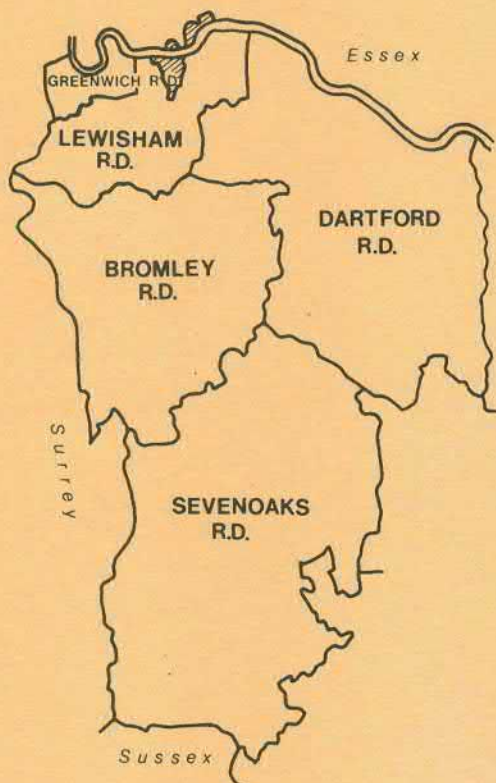


1851 CENSUS INDEX FOR NORTH WEST KENT



Volume II

Woolwich Parish

Piece Nos. H.O.107/1588-89



1851 CENSUS INDEX
FOR NORTH WEST KENT

Volume II

Woolwich Parish

(Piece Numbers H.O.107/1588, H.O.107/1589)

1989

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the second in the Society's series of indexes to the 1851 census of North West Kent, and was produced in co-operation with the Woolwich & District F.H.S., some of whose members have helped with the transcription and checking phases. In particular, I would like to record my thanks and those of the Society, to:

- Guy Nevill who as Projects Organizer was instrumental in setting up the Society's 1851 Census Project in 1980-81.
- All the transcribers and checkers who have helped with Woolwich parish - Mary Mullett, Bill & Faith Keymer, Veronica Luke, John Nightingale, Edna Reynolds, Barbara Robinson, Fred Tutt, Fred & Priscilla Vernau, and Malcolm Youngs.
- Members of the Society with BBC microcomputers for their work in entering the data into computer files - Ronald & Jackie Dixon, Sabina Doust, Judith Gilbert, Win Grimmette, Paul Homer, Norma Smith, Stuart Valentine, and Barbara Zissell.
- Josephine Birchenough, John Nightingale and Malcolm Youngs for helping with the job of final checking against the enumerators' books.
- The staff of 'Woodlands' (Greenwich Local History Centre) for their help, in particular to Julian Watson for reading the introductory sections and making a number of helpful comments.
- Finally to Jean Stirk, chairman of the Society publications sub-committee, and to members of the Society Committee for their support.

The data for this census index was typed into BBC microcomputer files and transferred to dBase III files (IBM PC format). Camera ready copy was generated using Aptec Laserflow and Hewlett Packard Laserjet II laserprinters.

Stephen Archer
1851 Census Project Co-ordinator

October 1989

Location of Census Microfilms and Transcripts

In addition to the Public Record Office census rooms in Portugal Street and Chancery Lane, microfilms of the 1851 returns for Woolwich parish (Piece Nos. HO.107/1588-89) are held at:

Greenwich Local History Centre ('Woodlands'), 90 Mycenae Road, London SE3 7SE (Tel: 01-858-4631). There are only two microfilm readers, therefore an appointment is advisable. Opening hours are currently: Mon/Tue/Thu: 9.00-8.00; Sat: 9.00-5.00; Wed/Fri: closed. Their 1851 census coverage also includes Deptford St. Nicholas, Greenwich, Charlton, Plumstead and Eltham parishes.

Note that neither the Kent Archives Office nor Springfield Local Studies Library in Maidstone holds 1851 returns for Woolwich parish.

The transcripts from which this index was compiled will eventually be available in the Society's own library at Bromley monthly meetings.

WOOLWICH PARISH IN THE 19TH CENTURY

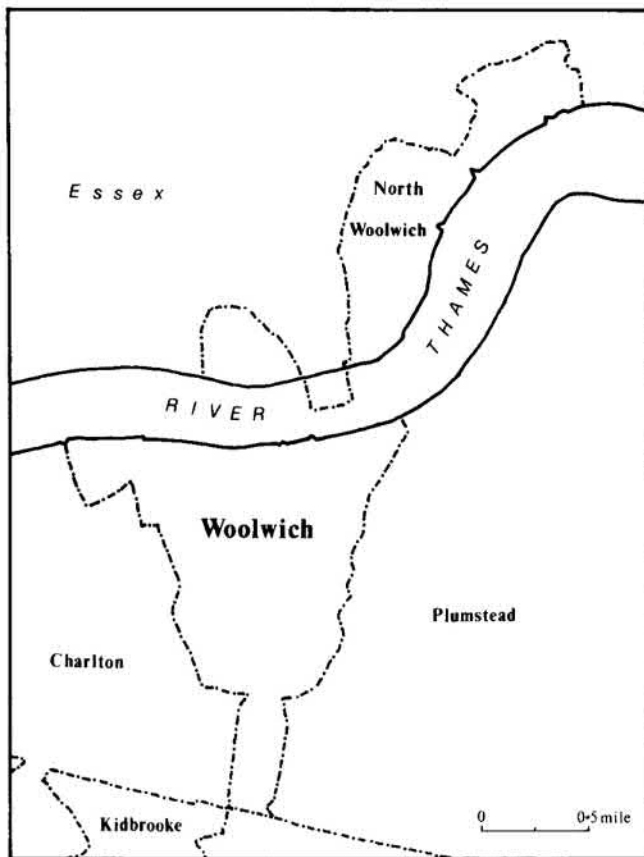
Woolwich lies close to the north west corner of the ancient county of Kent, and in the mid 19th century was the second largest town in the county, only slightly smaller than Greenwich. The town itself lies close to the Thames, but the land enclosed by the parish boundaries includes a narrow tongue which extends southwards, across Woolwich Common and ends at the A2 on the western ascent of Shooters Hill. Until 1965 the parish also included two detached portions known as North Woolwich on the Essex side of the River Thames.

Records of the town go back to Saxon times: in 918 'Vuluvic' was part of a gift by a daughter of King Alfred to the abbey of St. Peter in Ghent. The town later appears in the records as 'Hulviz' and 'Vulewic', the name meaning 'port from which wool was shipped'. In the medieval period the settlement was merely a fishing village located between the dockyard and arsenal sites, but later became a local centre of industry. England's first salt-glazed stoneware kiln was set up here near to the present ferry in the early 17th century, and shortly afterwards a glassworks was established nearby.

The old church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and stood on top of a small precipice overlooking the site of the old dockyard. However, owing to unsafe foundations, a new church was erected further back in the 1730s. This is a brick building with a square tower, upon which stood a semaphore apparatus before the days of electric telegraph. In the churchyard were buried Henry Maudslay (d.1831), a great engineer who began his career in the Arsenal; and Tom Cribb (d.1848), the prize fighter.

In the 19th century other churches were required as chapels of ease to St. Mary's. The first of these was Holy Trinity, erected near the Arsenal in 1833, joined by St John Wellington St. in 1845 and St Thomas in the western part of the parish in 1850. Three or four more followed in the 1860s and 1870s, including the garrison church of St. George, erected in 1863 near the Royal Artillery Barracks. Woolwich parish itself was split up for ecclesiastical purposes, with areas being carved out for St Thomas, St John, St Michael and Holy Trinity from 1850 onwards. This did not however, affect the administration of the census, which continued to use the original, civil parish boundaries.

Until the 1850s nearly all of the town's burials had taken place in the churchyard of St. Mary's. Despite a number of extensions however, the ground was full to overflowing and an alternative site was desperately needed. This led to the acquisition of land for the town's own cemetery, which was located near Plumstead Common and opened in January 1856.



The population of Woolwich climbed steadily during the first half of the 19th century and by 1851 stood at 32,079, of whom more than 5,000 were connected with the army or navy. The demand for workers at the Arsenal caused the built-up area of Woolwich to spill over eastwards into Plumstead parish, which had been a village in 1841; by 1871 its population had reached 28,200.

The rapid rise in population caused problems of overcrowding and poverty, to such an extent that a report on the sanitary conditions in Woolwich was commissioned by the General Board of Health following the Public Health Act of 1848. The inquiry was conducted under the chairmanship of Robert Rawlinson beginning in August 1849, and his report throws some interesting light on conditions in the town at the time of the 1851 census. He states that:

'The more ancient portions of the town consist of narrow streets, imperfectly paved; the houses here stand upon a damp and undrained subsoil; they are badly built, and are unduly crowded. The newer streets in the higher portions of the town have been set out on a more liberal scale, but for want of some more general and comprehensive plan they are neither so regular nor direct in their lines of communication as they might have been made, and for want of a proper system of sewerage and drainage throughout the whole town the sanitary conditions of the older and lower portion of it is made worse, in consequence of the surface drainage from the higher portions being passed into it.'

Although some streets were supplied with sewers by this time, most of the town relied upon cesspools which frequently overflowed. A Mr George Hudson who gave evidence to the inquiry reported that there was no effective sewer in Brewer St., and the drainage frequently flowed over the surface, from Mulgrave Place and Red Lion St. down Brewer and William Streets. He complained that the smell was so bad he could not, with comfort, open the windows in front of his house. Added to this, the water supply was totally inadequate. The Kent Waterworks Co. supplied water to a portion of the town, but it was only intermittent, the quality was often poor, and few of the inhabitants could afford the high prices charged.

The general standard of hygiene contributed therefore to a high incidence of disease, made worse by the proximity of Plumstead marshes to the north and east of the town. These were a breeding ground for mosquitoes which brought malaria to Plumstead and Woolwich. A particularly nasty outbreak occurred in the spring of 1848 when, it was estimated, more than 8,000 cases occurred and many died.

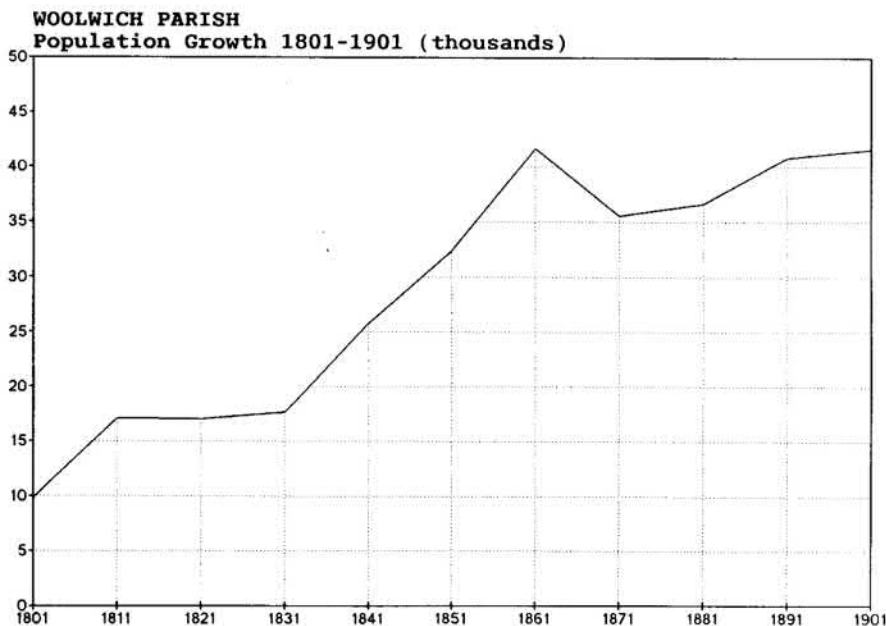
One of the poorest parts of the town was that known as the 'Dusthole', an area of riverside behind the High St. consisting mainly of narrow unlit lanes and alleys. Here the destitute and homeless were packed together in squalid, overcrowded lodging-houses. Here too the local prostitutes plied their trade, as is made clear in the pages of the census: one enumerator was so incensed by what he saw in Gough Lane off the High St., that he made a special note in the margin: 'Note the houses 1, 2, 3, & 4 Gough Yard kept by the above named David Coughlin, the Enumerator believes to be all Brothels of the worst character'. (*H.O.107/1589. f.97*).

It is reassuring to learn that Rawlinson's report was acted upon. Improvements carried out by the Board of Health included the provision of piped water supplies and main drainage, and improvements to pavements and roads.

The Royal Dockyard

Having begun as a small fishing village, the settlement at Woolwich grew to prominence from 1512 when Henry VIII bought a small sloping piece of Thames foreshore opposite the church and established the Royal Dockyard. Here he built the *Great Harry*, the magnificent flagship of his new Royal Navy. Launched in 1514, this at 1,500 tons was the largest ship of its day, but was destroyed by fire at Woolwich in 1553. Many other famous ships followed, such as the *Sovereign of the Seas* in 1637. In 1780-9 the present Gatehouse and Clockhouse were built, and in the first half of the 19th century much rebuilding and further expansion took place to allow steam ships to be built and repaired here. However, by the mid 19th century the requirement for much larger, iron-clad ships, rendered the site inconvenient and led to its closure in 1869. The loss of the Dockyard caused grave distress and unemployment in the town, and led to a mass emigration. As a result the population in 1871 was down by 6,000 on that for 1861 (see graph). The Dockyard site became a mere annexe of the Arsenal, used chiefly for stores and officers' quarters. Part of the site was sold in 1926 for industrial use, and the western end was developed as a housing estate from c.1969.

Listed amongst the 1851 census returns for the Dockyard is the Marine Society's ship 'Venus' (H.O.107/1588 f.278-81), with a complement of 118 boys aged between 13 and 16. The Marine Society was an organization formed in 1758 for 'assisting poor boys and shipping them off to sea'.



The Royal Arsenal

The Royal Arsenal which occupies the waterfront area to the east of the town has a history which goes back at least to the 17th century. A sixty gun battery was built at Woolwich in 1667 for the security of the river against the Dutch fleet, and a plan dated 1701 when the area was still known as the Royal Warren shows a parapet along the river-front pierced with forty embrasures. In 1694 the Royal Laboratory was built on the Warren for making ammunition, fuses and gunpowder, and from that date until this century the site has been associated with the manufacture of arms for the military.

The official foundry for the production of ordnance was originally at Moorfields in the City of London, until a calamitous explosion in 1716 forced a move. The site chosen was Woolwich, and the 'Brass Gun Foundry' building, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1717 still survives inside the Arsenal walls. The first master founder was a German, Andrew Schalch, who remained in the post a full sixty years, and was buried in St Mary's churchyard in 1776.

In 1805 the Warren was renamed the Royal Arsenal, and by the the 1830s occupied an area of 160 acres, extending eastwards into Plumstead parish. A contemporary description states that

'The storehouses usually contain equipments for 10,000 horses, and a vast display of every kind of military weapon and accoutrement. In the cannon-foundry there are four air-furnaces, the largest of which will melt 325 cwt. of metal. In the process of casting, when the liquid mass is to be poured into the moulds, they are fixed in the earth before the furnaces, and made red-hot to evaporate every particle of moisture. The guns are cast solid, and afterwards bored by means of a large bit, against which they are made to revolve. Eleven or twelve days are required to complete a single cannon, which, after it has been cast, is four or five days in growing cool enough to be removed from the mould. Yet in one busy year of the war, (1809), 180 guns were fabricated at Woolwich.'

The Arsenal remained important until well into the present century, and up to 80,000 workers were employed here during the First World War. Its size has, however, been appreciably reduced in recent years and much of the site has been developed for housing.

The Barracks

The Arsenal was also the original home of barracks and other military establishments, beginning with two regiments of artillerymen in 1716. Owing to lack of space within the Arsenal walls, they moved out to the present Royal Artillery Barracks, which were erected between 1776 and 1802 at the top of the hill facing Woolwich Common. The building had a frontage of nearly a quarter of a mile, and accommodated some 3,500 men at the time of the 1851 census. Many others who were attached to the Royal Artillery lived in the streets round about with their wives and families.

The Royal Military Academy was also founded within the Arsenal walls around 1721, to educate cadets for the artillery and engineers. It moved to new quarters in 1808, erected from the designs of James Wyatt. It is a fine building, and stands at the southeast corner of the Common, just to the east of Academy Road. From 1848 to 1852 one of the young cadets was Charles George Gordon (1833-1885), the future General Gordon of Khartoum fame, and his name will be found in this index (*H.O.107/1589 f.426*). The building is now the home of the Royal Artillery Institution Museum.

For sixty years the Royal Engineers had their headquarters at Woolwich. The regiment was formed in Gibraltar as the 'Corps of Military Artificers' in 1772, and originally consisted of some 60 men. By 1787 there were five companies, one of which was stationed at Woolwich. The corps grew in number to some 2,800, and was renamed the Royal Sappers and Miners in 1812. They occupied the Lower Barracks in New Road and remained in Woolwich until January 1856, subsequently moving to Chatham and changing their title again to the Royal Engineers. They will be found in the 1851 census returns listed under the Arsenal sub-district.

In 1851 a division of the Royal Marines was stationed at Woolwich. This was formed around 1805 to supplement the three existing divisions at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham. It rapidly increased in numbers, and in 1808 the Government purchased a former brewery next to Frances St, and converted it for use as a barracks. This served the Royal Marines until 1847 when it was pulled down and replaced by the Cambridge Barracks. In 1851 there were 785 men recorded here, and they remained in the town until 1869 when the Woolwich division was broken up and scattered.

The one remaining institution to mention is the Ordnance Hospital, built in 1780 and enlarged in 1806 to accommodate 700 men. In 1851 there were 447 staff and patients recorded here, and it continued to serve army needs until the Herbert Hospital at Shooters Hill was erected in 1854.

North Woolwich

Two detached portions of Woolwich parish totalling some 400 acres in extent lay north of the river until 1965 when they were incorporated into the Essex borough of Newham. This anomaly of 'Kent in Essex' was most probably due to Hamon, the 11th century Sheriff of Kent, who annexed lands in Essex to his shrievalty and hence to the county of Kent. A medieval hamlet in the area was destroyed by floods, and habitation did not return until the 19th century. The name North Woolwich only occurs after 1846 when the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway extended its line from Canning Town, through Silvertown to the Thames bank. The name was then applied to the whole area, including the small tongue of East Ham which separated the two detached parts of Woolwich. North Woolwich acquired a railway connection before Woolwich town itself, whose inhabitants did not want the railway, and resisted it until 1849. A steam ferry service across the Thames was inaugurated in connection with the railway in 1847, to be joined in 1889 by a parallel, and free, public service operated by the newly formed London County Council.

Thus the settlement of North Woolwich grew up from 1847, gaining an added impetus with the opening of the Royal Pavilion Gardens in June 1851. The new town lay half in the western part of Woolwich and half in the tongue of East Ham which reached down to the Thames, leading to a number of boundary disputes over the years.

The larger of the two parts of North Woolwich consists of the place called Gallions and part of the gas-works district of Becton. Although it is hard to be certain, there seem to have been no people recorded as living there in 1851, and in 1880 the area was completely transformed with the building of the Royal Albert dock.

The Convict Hulks

The system of housing convicts in disused sailing ships had been adopted following an act of Parliament in 1776, and hulks (as they came to be called) were originally moored off Deptford, Woolwich and Chatham. Off Woolwich were the *Warrior*, *Justicia* and *Defence*, later joined by the *Censor*, *Reception*, *Wye*, *Unite* and others at various times. Each ship was associated with either the Dockyard or the Arsenal, where the convicts were employed doing heavy work such as building walls and digging ditches. We are told by Vincent that the *Justicia* lay 'nearly opposite Warren Lane' with a hospital ship nearby.

By 1851 however, most of the hulks had been abandoned, and during 1856 most of the remaining convicts were transferred to a new prison at Chatham. The final death blow fell in June 1857 when a disastrous fire

destroyed the *Defence*. Oddly enough, this hulk does not appear in the pages of the 1851 census (unless not distinguished by name from the other convict hulks).

Of those hulks that are listed in the census, the *Warrior* was moored off the Dockyard and was used throughout the 80 year period. The others, namely *Hebe*, *Wye* and *Unite* were moored off the Arsenal; the *Unite* was used as a hospital ship. As in the case of the naval and military institutions referred to above, they are recorded in the special books provided for large institutions. Note that while full names are given for those convicts in the *Warrior*, those in the other three are recorded as initials only, and will be found in a separate small section at the end of this publication.

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-

ARRANGEMENT OF THE WOOLWICH 1851 CENSUS RETURNS

Woolwich parish was part of Greenwich Registration District at the time of the census, which was conducted on 30th March 1851. Some years earlier the parish had been divided into two parts - Dockyard and Arsenal - for the administration of the Poor Law, and the same division was adopted for the census. The 1851 returns for Dockyard and Arsenal sub-districts carry separate Public Record Office Piece Numbers, i.e. H.O.107/1588 and /1589 respectively, but this index combines the entries from these into a single alphabetical sequence. The only exception to this are the names of prisoners from some of the Convict Hulks moored on the Thames off Woolwich. Here only initials are noted in the census books and these entries are shown in a separate section at the back of this index.

Names For each surname, individuals are listed in order of folio number thereby keeping households together. This represents a departure from the method adopted in Volume I of this series, but it is hoped will make searching for a particular family easier.

Since the lists have been sorted on a computer, spelling variants have not been grouped but must be checked for individually. Also, where there has been any doubt by the transcribers and checkers as to the correct rendering, we have either given alternatives in the main surname heading or duplicated the entry under two or more spellings.

The spelling of surnames should be exactly as recorded in the original, even where there is some suspicion of their being 'incorrect', e.g. cases have been noted where members of the same family have their surnames recorded differently on consecutive pages. Spellings of christian names should also be as given in the original with abbreviations such as Jno. and Wm. retained. Where the sex of the individual is not obvious, we have added (*m*) for male and (*f*) for female. Individuals who appear in the census without a christian name or initials are entered as 'unnamed' under the appropriate surname heading - some of these are infants, others may be vagrants etc. A few entries on the original returns have neither christian name nor surname - these have been excluded altogether.

Ages The second column gives the ages as stated on the returns. These are in years except for ages under one year where the following apply:

| | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| m | = | months |
| w | = | weeks |
| d | = | days |
| inf | = | infant |

In a very few cases the age given on the returns is unknown or only approximate, and the following abbreviations have been used:

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| c | = | circa |
| u | = | under |
| + | = | over |
| nk | = | not known or not stated |

Note that a few ages originally recorded as 'nk' were later crossed through and a figure inserted, probably the enumerator's own guess of the person's age. In these cases the inserted figure is shown, with a question mark.

Folio Numbers The third column shows the folio number. Note that this is the number stamped at the top right corner of alternate frames of census microfilm, not the numbers at centre top which are *page numbers**. To help pinpoint an entry, we have used the suffixes '-a' and '-b' in the index to identify respectively the numbered frame and the following (unnumbered) frame. Also, since Woolwich Dockyard and Woolwich Arsenal sub-districts are covered by separate Piece Numbers, the folio numbers for each are distinguished with a prefix, as follows:

prefix 8/ Woolwich Dockyard sub-district, i.e. H.O.107/1588
 prefix 9/ Woolwich Arsenal sub-district, i.e. H.O.107/1589

e.g. 8/205a refers to H.O.107/1588, folio 205, numbered frame

The folio numbers given below for streets are as listed at the beginning of each enumeration district.

* Each Enumeration District has a separate sequence of page numbers

GUIDE TO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS & FOLIO NUMBERS

| <u>Enumeration District</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Folio Number Range</u> | <u>Approximate Coverage</u> |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <u>WOOLWICH DOCKYARD SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107/1588)</u> | | | |
| 1 | 890 ^a | f.4-29 | King St. (pt.), Coleman St., Limbrey's Buildings, Royal Marine Infirmary. |
| 2 | 919 | f.33-56 | St. Mary St. (pt.), Parsons Hill (north side), Sun Alley, Orchard St. |
| 3 | 828 | f.60-83 | Warwick St., Paradise Place, Martyr's Passage. |
| 4 | 1019 | f.87-113 | Church Hill, Church St., Anchor Alley, Hulk Alley, George St., Bowling Green Row, Queen St. |
| 5 | 1229 | f.117-47 & f.151-53 | Chapel Row, back of Railway Stn., 'Navy Arms' Tavern, Henry St. |
| 6 | 1536 | f.157-93 & f.197-200 | Francis St., Ogelby St. incl. Margarets Colleges, Davy College & Harriets College, Bowater Cresc., Unity Place, Samuel St. |
| 7 | 834 | f.204-26 | Prospect Row, Kidd St., New Kidd St., Mount Pleasant. |
| 8 | 890 | f.230-57 | John St., Lower Hardin St., Wick Cottages, Glenaloon St., Joseph St., Albert St., Ann St. |
| 9 | 774 | f.261-81 | Sand St., north side of Woolwich Rd., back of Hardins Manor Way, Charlton Vale, Barrotts Cottages, Woolwich (or Trinity) Marsh and Trinity St. includes the Ship <i>Venus</i> , f.278-81 |
| 10 | 1467 | f.285-315 & f.319-26 | Artillery Place incl. Catherine Square, Ewens Buildings, Corns Buildings, Rush Grove, Ann St., Rush Grove Place & St. |
| 11 | 976 | f.330-55 | Hill St., Wood St., Little Wood St., Godfrey St. |
| 12 | 723 | f.359-82 | Albion Rd., Upper Hardin St., Houses in Dockyard, W. sides of Rectory Place & Mulgrave Place. |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Royal | I | 940 | f.385-408 | |
| Artillery | II | 940 | f.411-34 | |
| Barracks | III | 940 | f.437-60 | |
| | IV | 708 | f.463-80 | |
| Royal | | | | |
| Marine | | 785 ^b | f.482-502 | |
| Barracks | | | | |
| Convict | | 454 | f.504-16 | <i>The Warrior</i> |
| Hulks | | | | |

WOOLWICH ARSENAL SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107/1589)

| | | | |
|----|------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 758 | f.4-24 | High St. (pt. of N. side) incl. Todds Alley, Shorts Alley, The Grove, Glass Yard, Cross Alley, Saw Alley, Hog Lane, Surgeon St., Bell Watergate. |
| 2 | 1093 | f.28-56 | High St. (pt. of N. side) incl. New St., Globe Lane, Ship Stairs, Nelson St., Meeting House Lane, Hardins Lane, Warren Lane. |
| 3 | 1045 | f.60-87 | Cannon Row, Rope Yard Rails, Beresford St. |
| 4 | 729 | f.91-110 | High St. (pt. of S. side) incl. Standard Yard, Gough Yard, Calais Alley, Smiths Alley, Cock Yard, Black Boy Alley, Burts Cottages. |
| 5 | 799 | f.114-35 | Hare St., Richard St., Myrtle Place, Dog Yard, Mortgramit Square, Coulsons Alley, Edward St., |
| 6 | 1081 | f.139-69 | Powis St. (N. side) incl. Union St., Union Buildings, McLeods Yard, Carey Sq., Union Cottages. |
| 7 | 903 | f.173-96 | Greens End, Beresford Square, Powis St. (part of S. side) incl. Tapp's Garden, Tapp's Alley & Yard, Smiths Yard. |
| 8 | 926 | f.200-29 | Peaks Place, Wellington St., Thomas St. |
| 9 | 782 | f.233-53 | William St., Lower Market St., Market St., Upper Market St. |
| 10 | 889 | f.257-80 | Brewer St., Brewer Place, Charles St. |
| 11 | 766 | f.284-303 | Parsons Hill, St Mary St., King St., Rectory Place, Red Lion St., Mulgrave Pl. |
| 12 | 862 | f.307-29 | Woolwich Common, Ordnance Terrace, Ordnance Place (rear of Field Officers quarters), Jacksons Lane, James Place. |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|---|
| 13 | 1004 | f.333-59 | Barrack Court, Mill Lane, Sappers Parade Ground, Sandy Hill, Brookhill Rd., Dundas Terrace, Nightingale Vale, Belmont Place, Nightingale Place/Terrace. |
| 14 | 815 ^c | f.363-84 | Whole of NORTH WOOLWICH (f.363-68) Taylor's Buildings, Bull Fields, Royal Arsenal. |
| 15 | 1349 | f.388-422 | New Road, Union Row, Plumstead Place, Cross St. East, Watermans Fields, Mount St. |
| Royal Military Academy: Cadet Barracks | 214 | f.424-30 | |
| Royal Sappers & Miners Barracks | 256 | f.432-39 | |
| Royal Ordnance Hospital | 447 | f.441-52 | |
| Convict Hulks | 509 ^d | f.454-68 | <i>The Hebe, Wye and Unite</i> |

Notes

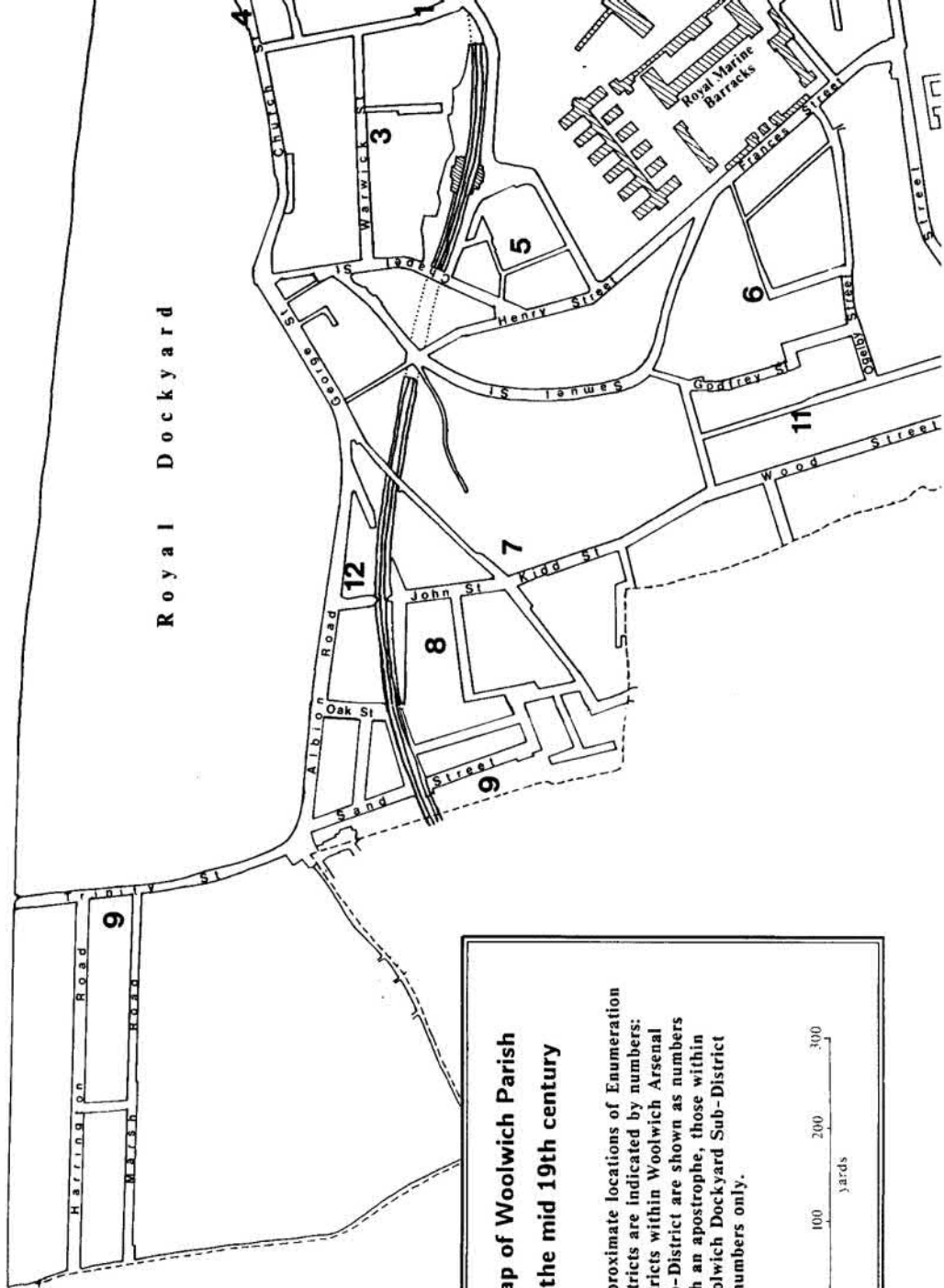
^a Includes 106 persons in the Royal Marine Infirmary.

^b A few names in this district appear twice on the original returns.

^c Of these, 28 people are recorded as living on barges etc. and are not named.

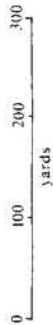
^d Of these, 461 were convicts. Their names are recorded as initials only and appear at the back of this index.

It must be pointed out that this is *only* an index, and reference should be made to copies of the original returns for the full details of each individual. Furthermore, there are liable to be mistakes because of the poor handwriting of the original enumerators as well as, in some cases, faint or damaged microfilm copies. Although the difficult entries have been checked with the original enumerators' books at the Public Record Office and with a contemporary trade directory (1850), we cannot claim to have correctly deciphered all of these, and for names which do not appear, it may be worth checking under a different spelling - e.g. note the possible confusion between capitals T, S, J, L, and I when badly written, and similarly between e/i and a/o/u etc.

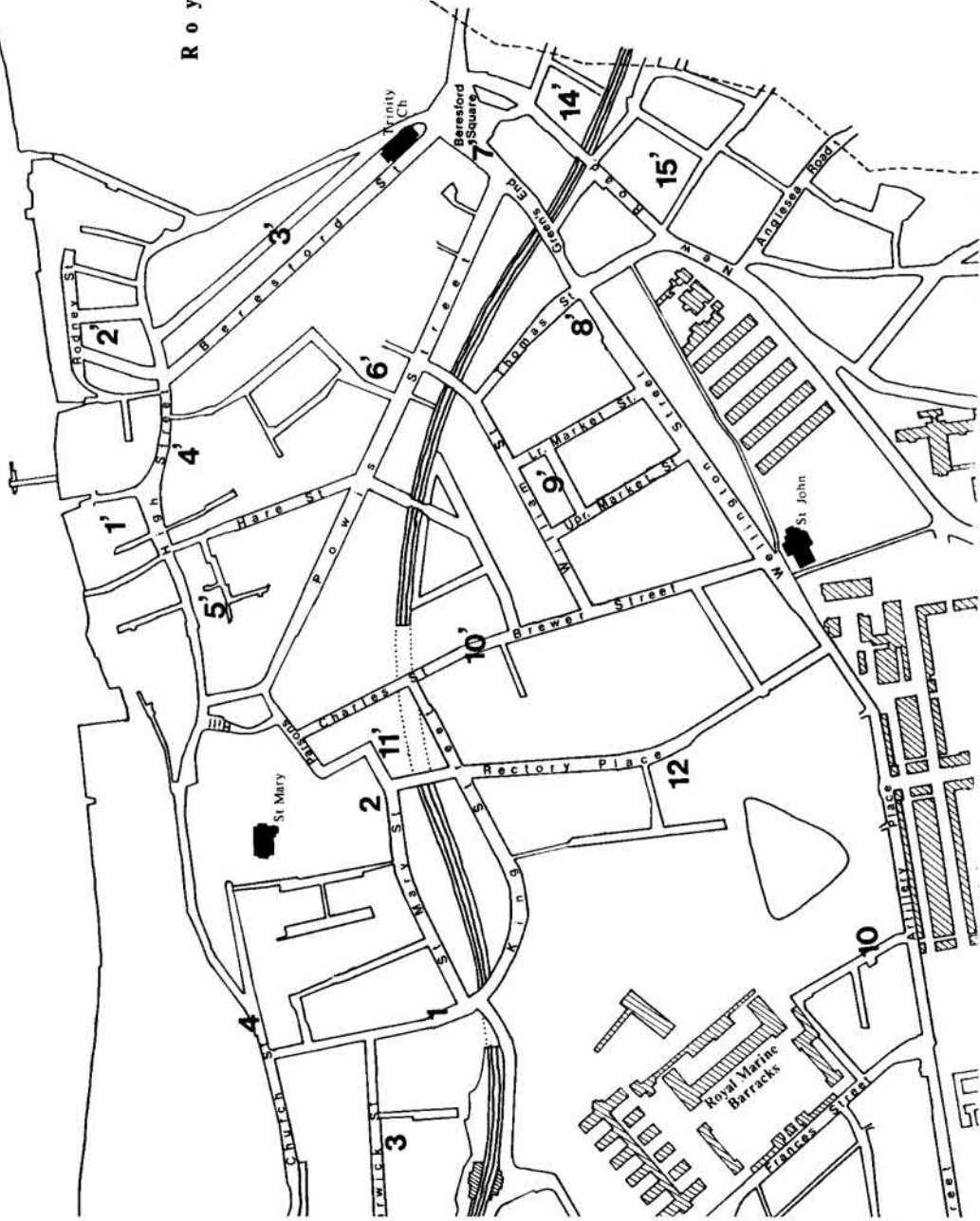


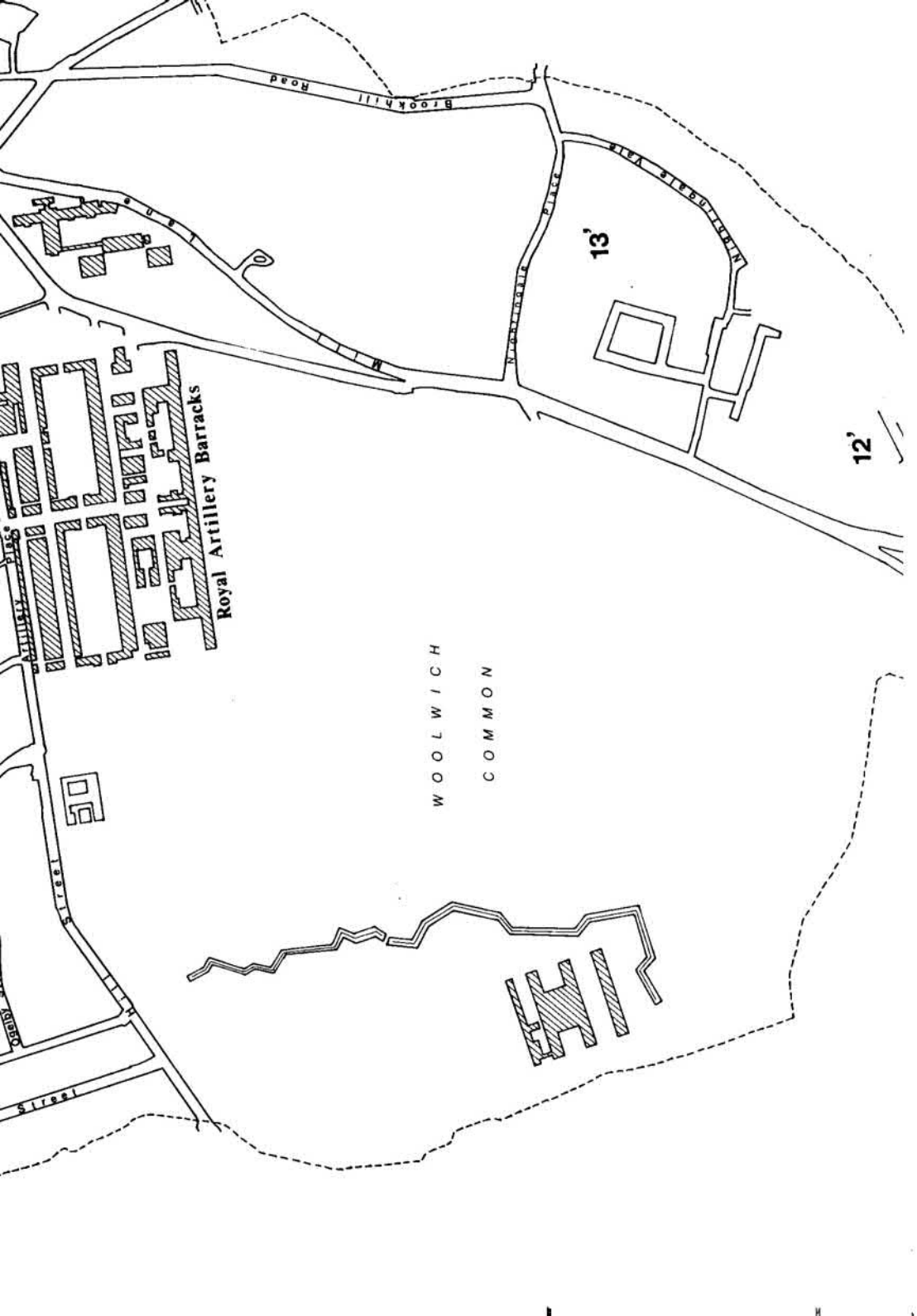
Map of Woolwich Parish in the mid 19th century

Approximate locations of Enumeration Districts are indicated by numbers: districts within Woolwich Arsenal Sub-District are shown as numbers with an apostrophe, those within Woolwich Dockyard Sub-District as numbers only.



Royal Arsenal





Brookhill Road

13'

12'

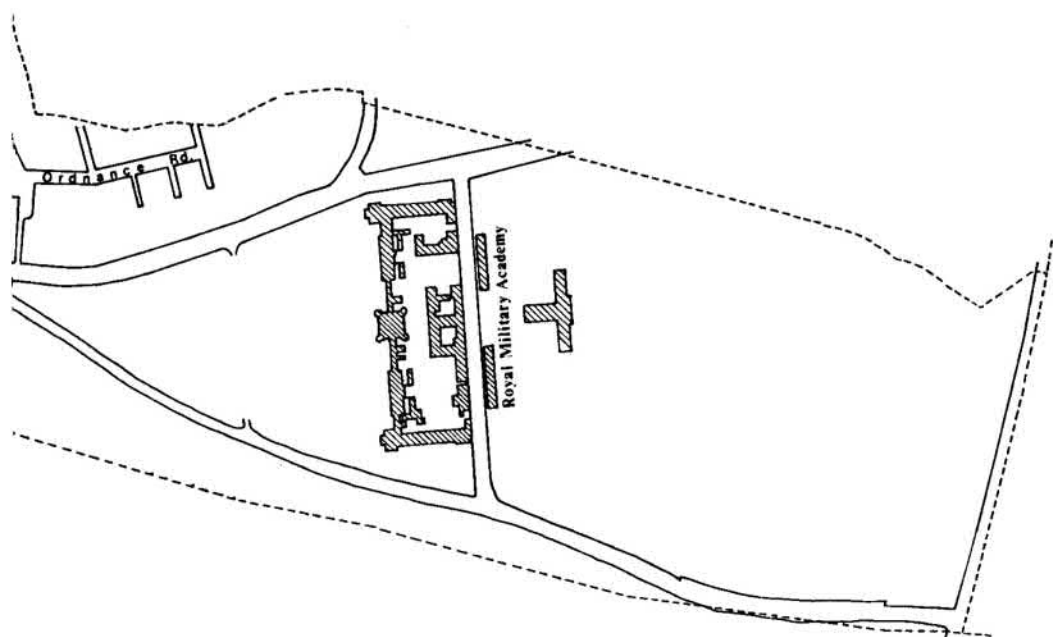
Royal Artillery Barracks

WOOLWICH
COMMON

MILLERS LANE

GREEN LANE

SIRSA



1851 WOOLWICH CENSUS: INDEX OF STREETS

Note - References are to Piece No. / Enumeration District, not to Folio Numbers

| Enum. District | STREET NAME | Enum. District | STREET NAME |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1588/10,11 | Adams Buildings | 1589/2 | Crown Wharf |
| 1589/12 | Adelaide Place | 1588/6 | Dairy Cottage |
| 1588/8 | Albert Street | 1588/6 | Dairy Place |
| 1588/11 | Albion Cottages | 1589/8 | Director General |
| 1588/12 | Albion Road | 1589/5 | Dog Yard |
| 1588/4 | Anchor Alley | 1589/9 | Duke of Wellington |
| 1588/8 | Angle Ale House | 1589/13 | Dundas Terrace |
| 1589/12 | Anglesey Place | 1589/14 | Duvall's House |
| 1588/8,10 | Ann Street | 1588/6 | Edimbro Castle |
| 1588/10 | Artillery Place | 1589/5 | Edward Street |
| 1589/14 | Barge House Tavern | 1588/5 | Eleanor Place |
| 1589/13 | Barrack Court | 1588/5 | Elizabeth Place |
| 1589/12 | Barrack Tavern | 1588/9 | Elysium Cottage |
| 1589/5 | Bedford Buildings | 1589/12 | Essex Place |
| 1589/1 | Bell Inn | 1588/5 | Eustace Place |
| 1589/12 | Belle Vue | 1588/9 | Evans Cottages |
| 1588/6 | Belle Vue Cottage | 1588/10 | Ewens Buildings |
| 1589/1 | Bellwater Gate | 1588/10 | Fleming's Buildings |
| 1589/13 | Belmont Lodge | 1589/13 | Fort Tavern |
| 1589/13 | Belmont Place | 1588/6 | Francis Street |
| 1589/13 | Belmont Stables | 1589/6 | Friendly House |
| 1589/7 | Beresford Square | 1589/6 | Garden Cottage |
| 1589/3 | Beresford Street | 1588/1 | George IV |
| 1588/11 | Beresford Terrace | 1588/4 | George Street |
| 1589/4 | Black Boy Alley | 1589/1 | Glass Place |
| 1588/4 | Black Eagle | 1589/1 | Glass Yard |
| 1588/9 | Borrott's Buildings | 1588/1 | Glebe Cottage |
| 1588/9 | Borrott's Cottage | 1588/9 | Glen Mohr Place |
| 1588/6 | Bowater Cottage | 1588/8 | Glenalvon Street |
| 1588/6 | Bowater Crescent | 1589/2 | Globe Lane |
| 1588/6 | Bowater House | 1589/2 | Globe Wharf |
| 1588/6 | Bowater Lodge | 1588/4 | Globe Tavern |
| 1588/4 | Bowling Green Row | 1588/11 | Godfrey Street |
| 1589/10 | Brewer Place | 1588/4 | Golden Cross |
| 1589/10 | Brewer Street | 1589/4 | Gough Yard |
| 1588/5 | Britannia | 1588/12 | Government House |
| 1589/13 | Brookhill Road | 1589/14 | Governor's House |
| 1589/13 | Brookhill Cottage | 1588/5 | Green Hill |
| 1589/14 | Bull Fields | 1589/7 | Greens End |
| 1589/14 | Bull Fields Cottages | 1589/1 | Grove |
| 1589/14 | Bull Tavern | 1589/14 | Halladay's Buildings |
| 1589/4 | Burts Cottages | 1588/12 | Hardin Street |
| 1589/4 | Calais Alley | 1588/9 | Harding Manor Way |
| 1589/3 | Cannon Row | 1589/2 | Hardins Lane |
| 1589/6 | Carey Square | 1589/5 | Hare Street |
| 1589/1 | Carpenters Arms | 1588/6 | Harriets Cottages |
| 1588/10 | Catherine Square | 1588/9 | Harringtons Cottages |
| 1588/5 | Chapel Row | 1589/14 | Heien Place |
| 1588/5 | Chapel Street | 1588/5 | Henry Street |
| 1589/10 | Charles Street | 1588/11 | Herwin Cottages |
| 1588/9 | Charlton Vale | 1588/2, 1589/1,2,4 | High Street |
| 1589/12 | Chatham Lodge | 1588/11 | Hill Street |
| 1588/4 | Church Hill | 1589/1 | Hog Lane |
| 1588/4 | Church Street | 1588/10 | Howards Buildings |
| 1589/12 | Clarence Place | 1588/10 | Howards Cottage |
| 1589/1 | Coal Wharf | 1588/4 | Hulk Alley |
| 1589/12 | Coburg House | 1589/14 | Hutt Villa |
| 1589/4 | Cock Yard | 1589/12 | Jacksons Lane |
| 1588/1,2 | Coleman Street | 1589/12 | James Place |
| 1588/10 | Colonel Adams Buildings | 1588/5 | Jemima Place |
| 1589/13 | Commandant's Field | 1588/8 | John Street |
| 1589/13 | Commandant's Stables | 1588/4 | Jolly Sailor |
| 1589/6 | Commercial House | 1588/8 | Joseph Street |
| 1589/13 | Comp. Engineers Quarters | 1588/10 | Kemp Cottages |
| 1589/4 | Coopers Arms | 1589/12 | Kemp Terrace |
| 1588/10 | Corn's Buildings | 1588/10 | Kent Cottage |
| 1589/2 | Cottage Row | 1589/2 | Kent Cottages |
| 1589/5 | Coulsons Alley | 1589/6 | Kent House |
| 1589/1 | Cross Alley | 1588/7 | Kidd Street |
| 1589/15 | Cross Street East | 1588/1, 1589/11 | King Street |
| 1589/1 | Crown & Anchor tavern | 1588/11 | Kings Arms Hotel |

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1588/11 | Kings Arms Yard | 1588/10 | Rush Grove Street |
| 1588/6 | Kirkwood Cottages | 1589/7 | Salutation Alley |
| 1588/9 | Levy's Cottages | 1588/6 | Samuel Street |
| 1588/1 | Limberg Buildings | 1588/9 | Sand Street |
| 1589/2 | Literary Institution | 1589/13 | Sandy Hill |
| 1588/9 | Little George Street | 1589/13 | Sappers Parade |
| 1588/11 | Little Wood Street | 1588/10 | Sappers Quarters |
| 1589/9 | London & County Bank | 1588/5 | Sarah Place |
| 1588/8 | Lower Hardin Street | 1589/6 | Shakespeare |
| 1589/9 | Lower Market Street | 1589/2 | Ship & Half-Moon |
| 1588/10 | Lyons Square | 1588/4 | Ship & Punch Bowl |
| 1588/6 | Margarets Cottages | 1588/4 | Ship Cottage |
| 1589/2 | Market Hill | 1588/4 | Ship Tavern |
| 1589/9 | Market Street | 1589/12 | Shooters Hill |
| 1589/4 | Marquis of Granby | 1588/2 | Short Street |
| 1588/9 | Marquis of Wellington | 1589/1 | Shorts Alley |
| 1588/4 | Marshall Grove | 1588/5 | Sims Buildings |
| 1588/3 | Martyrs Passage | 1589/4,7 | Smiths Alley |
| 1588/6 | Mary Ann Cottages | 1589/7 | Smiths Rope Ground |
| 1588/5 | Mary Place | 1589/13 | Southampton Row |
| 1588/10 | Mason Street | 1589/1 | Sow Alley |
| 1589/6 | McLeods Yard | 1589/14 | Spray Buildings |
| 1589/2 | Meeting House Lane | 1589/14 | Spray's Alley |
| 1589/13 | Mill Cottage | 1588/6 | St James's Place |
| 1589/13 | Mill Lane | 1588/6 | St Mary Cottages |
| 1589/5 | Mortgrammit Square | 1588/2, 1589/11 | St Mary Street |
| 1589/14,15 | Mount Street | 1589/4 | Standard |
| 1588/12, 1589/11 | Mulgrave Place | 1589/4 | Standard Yard |
| 1589/5 | Myrtle Alley | 1589/6 | Star |
| 1589/5 | Myrtle Place | 1589/8 | Star Inn |
| 1588/6 | Navy & Army Hotel | 1589/1 | Steam Packet Comp. Office |
| 1588/4 | Navy Arms | 1589/1 | Steam Packet Tavern |
| 1588/1 | Nelson Inn | 1589/14 | Stevens Cottage |
| 1589/2 | Nelson Street | 1588/2 | Sun Alley |
| 1589/14,15 | New Road | 1589/1 | Surgeon Street |
| 1589/4 | New Steam Packet | 1589/7 | Tapp's Place |
| 1589/2 | New Street | 1588/9 | Taverners Place |
| 1589/13 | Nightingale Cottages | 1589/2 | Taylor Buildings |
| 1589/13 | Nightingale Place | 1589/14 | Taylor's Buildings |
| 1589/13 | Nightingale Terrace | 1589/8 | Thomas Street |
| 1589/13 | Nightingale Vale | 1589/4 | Three Daws |
| 1589/1 | Nile Tavern | 1589/1 | Todds Alley |
| 1589/13 | Officers' Quarters | 1589/9 | Town Hall |
| 1588/6 | Ogilby Street | 1588/4 | Trafalgar |
| 1588/2 | Orchard Street | 1588/9 | Trinity Marsh |
| 1589/12 | Ordnance Terrace | 1588/9 | Trinity Street |
| 1588/3 | Paradise Place | 1589/6 | Union Buildings |
| 1588/2, 1589/11 | Parsons Hill | 1589/6 | Union Cottages |
| 1589/14 | Pavilion Hotel | 1589/15 | Union Row |
| 1589/8 | Peaks Place | 1589/6 | Union Street |
| 1589/4 | Pier Tavern | 1588/9 | United Service Tavern |
| 1589/9 | Police Station | 1588/6 | Unity Place |
| 1589/4 | Post Office | 1589/9 | Upper Market Street |
| 1589/6,7 | Powis Street | 1588/11 | Vale Cottages |
| 1588/1 | Prince Regent | 1588/9 | Venus ship |
| 1588/7 | Prospect Row | 1588/10 | Victoria Hotel |
| 1588/7 | Prospect Row Cottages | 1589/14 | Victoria Street |
| 1588/4 | Queen Street | 1589/2 | Warren Lane |
| 1589/12 | Queen's Terrace | 1589/2 | Warren Lane Wharf |
| 1589/14 | R.A. Police Station | 1588/3 | Warwick Street |
| 1588/5 | Railway Bridge | 1589/4 | Waterloo House |
| 1588/5 | Railway Cottage | 1589/15 | Waterman's Fields |
| 1588/12 | Rectory Grove | 1589/12 | Wellington Place |
| 1588/12, 1589/11 | Rectory Place | 1589/8 | Wellington Street |
| 1589/11 | Red Lion Street | 1588/5 | Wheatshaf |
| 1588/5 | Reeds Buildings | 1588/9 | White Cottages |
| 1589/5 | Richard Street | 1589/14 | Whites Cottages |
| 1588/6 | Robert Street | 1588/8 | Wick Cottages |
| 1589/12 | Rochester Place | 1589/9 | William Street |
| 1589/2 | Roffs Wharf | 1588/9 | Willis's Cottages |
| 1589/3 | Rope Yard Rails | 1588/5 | Willow Cottages |
| 1588/11, 1589/13 | Rose Mount | 1588/11 | Wood Street |
| 1588/7 | Royal Albert | 1588/9 | Woolli's Buildings? |
| 1589/14 | Royal Arsenal | 1589/15 | Woolwich & Plumstead Road |
| 1589/13 | Royal Engineers Quarters | 1589/12 | Woolwich Common |
| 1588/1 | Royal Marine Infirmary | 1588/9 | Woolwich Road |
| 1588/10 | Rush Grove | | |
| 1588/10 | Rush Grove Place | | |