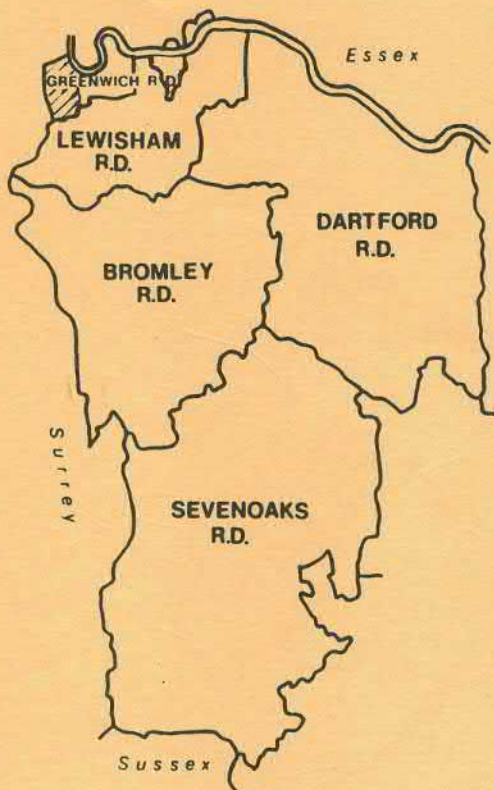


1851 CENSUS INDEX FOR NORTH WEST KENT



Volume III Deptford St. Paul & St. Nicholas parishes

Piece Nos. H.O.107/1584-85

1851 CENSUS INDEX
FOR NORTH WEST KENT

Volume III

**Deptford St. Paul and
St. Nicholas parishes**

Piece Numbers HO 107 / 1584, HO 107 / 1585

1990

Contents

Introduction	ii.
Location of Census Microfilms and Transcripts	iii.
Historical Background	iv.
Arrangement of the Deptford 1851 Census Returns	xi.
Guide to Enumeration Districts and Folio Numbers	xiv.
Index of Streets	1-2.
INDEX OF NAMES	3-166.
Society Publications	167.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the third in the Society's series of indexes to the 1851 census of north west Kent, and is the result of some five years work. Its production would not have been possible without the help of a number of volunteers, and I would like to record my thanks and those of the Society to:

- *The transcribers and checkers who have helped with Deptford St. Paul and St. Nicholas – i.e. Bob Crouch, Rose Medley, Mary Mullett, Edna Reynolds, Helen Norris, Norman Sears, Len Waghorn and Malcolm Youngs. Of these, I would particularly like to single out Len Waghorn, who alone transcribed 20 of the 35 enumeration districts.*
- *Members of the Society with BBC or MS-DOS microcomputers, for their work on entering the data into computer files – i.e. Ronald & Jackie Dixon, Sabina Doust, Judith Gilbert, Win Grimmette, Paul Homer, Mike Rowleron, Stuart Valentine, David Warren and Barbara Zissell.*
- *Josephine Birchenough, John Nightingale and Jean Stirk for helping with the task of final checking against the enumerators' books.*
- *Josephine Birchenough for kindly drafting the historical notes.*
- *Staff of the Manor House (Lewisham Local History Centre) for reading the introductory sections and making a number of corrections and helpful suggestions.*
- *Finally to Joan Field, chairman of the Society's Publications Sub-Committee, and to members of the Society Committee for their support.*

The data for this census index was transcribed on to standard forms, and then typed into microcomputer files. Indexing and printing was done using dBase III Plus, a standard MS-DOS database package. Camera ready copy was generated using Canon LBP-8 III and Hewlett Packard Laserjet II laserprinters.

Stephen Archer
1851 Census Project Coordinator

September 1990

Location of Census Microfilms and Transcripts

In addition to the Public Record Office census room in Chancery Lane, microfilms of the 1851 returns for Deptford are also held as follows :

St. Paul & St. Nicholas Parishes (H.O.107/1584-85) Lewisham Local History Centre, The Manor House, Old Road, Lee, London SE13 5SY (Tel: 081-852-5050). Opening hours are currently: Mon: 9.30-5.00; Tue: 9.30-8.00; Wed: closed; Thu: 9.30-5.00; Fri: closed; Sat: 9.30-5.00; lunch closure 1.00-2.00. Two microfilm readers & reader-printer; prior booking of readers is advisable. Their 1851 census coverage also includes Lewisham and Lee parishes.

St. Nicholas Parish (H.O.107/1585) Greenwich Local History Centre ('Woodlands'), 90 Mycenae Road, London SE3 7SE (Tel: 081-858-4631). Two microfilm readers only, 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 Woolwich, Greenwich, Charlton, Plumstead and Eltham parishes.

Please note that neither the Kent Archives Office nor Springfield Local Studies Library in Maidstone holds 1851 returns for Deptford.

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

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Medieval Deptford and St. Nicholas

Medieval Deptford was a small fishing village on the south bank of the Thames, frequently referred to as West Greenwich. It was separated from East Greenwich (i.e. modern Greenwich) by Deptford Creek, the tidal portion of the River Ravensbourne. The *ford* in Deptford was the point at which this river was crossed by Watling Street, the old main road from London to Kent. The original bridge was a wooden structure, rebuilt in stone in the 17th century and then of cast iron in 1829. The current structure dates from 1883. The tides in Deptford Creek were put to use by the establishment of a tide mill and the marshy low-lying land near the Thames became the grazing ground for the cattle kept to supply meat to the court at nearby Greenwich.

The medieval village clustered round the parish church of St. Nicholas which stands at Deptford Green. All that remains of the medieval church is the tower; the remainder was rebuilt in 1697 and was extensively restored after being bombed in World War II.

The area enclosed by the parish boundary extended to the higher ground in the south, much of which was known as Deptford Common. To the west, part of the parish spilled over the old county boundary into Surrey. The Surrey part was known as Hatcham, an old manor owned from 1614 by the Haberdashers Company.

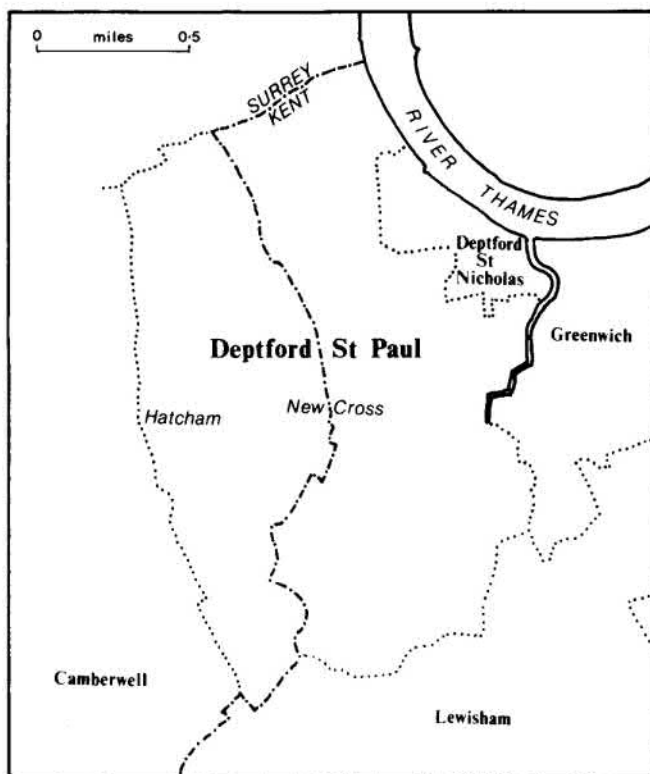
St. Paul's

An Act of Parliament in 1710 provided for the building of fifty new churches around London, and Deptford was one place where an expanding population made the existing church of St. Nicholas inadequate. So a new church, designed by Thomas Archer in the English Baroque style, was erected between 1713 and 1730. On its completion the ancient parish of St. Nicholas was divided, with most of the land (including the Surrey portion) being given to the new parish of St. Paul's.

Burials continued at the churchyards in Deptford until the 1850s when a large double cemetery was opened at Brockley (1858), half for Deptford and half for Lewisham parish. Over 130,000 people have been buried there.

Sayes Court

In the early 17th century one Christopher Browne, a London businessman, acquired a property near the Royal Dockyard known as Sayes Court. His granddaughter Mary married the diarist John Evelyn (1620–1706) and the couple lived there from 1652/3.



At Sayes Court Evelyn cultivated a splendid garden and wrote on various subjects such as natural science and the history of art. From his diary we have a wonderful picture of Deptford in the mid-17th century. In 1694 he moved back to his birthplace in Surrey and in 1698 leased the house briefly to Czar Peter the Great of Russia, who was studying the science of shipbuilding at the Dockyard. Peter and his retinue virtually wrecked the house and grounds with their uncouth behaviour, and Evelyn never lived there again.

Between 1759 and 1848 Sayes Court was used as a workhouse for the parish of St. Nicholas. After that it became in turn a clothing factory, an emigration depot, and then in 1881, almshouses for old residents and tenants on the Evelyn estate. It was finally pulled down in the 1930's and today nothing survives of it. The Sayes Court housing estate and Deptford Park (adjoining Evelyn Street) now occupy parts of the original lands.

The Royal Dockyard

Shipbuilding and repairing began at Deptford as early as the 15th century, and this was stimulated by Henry VIII who founded his own navy storehouse in 1513. The rapid growth of the dockyard attracted such large numbers of workers that, at the beginning of the 18th century the town was described by Evelyn as having "in 80 yeares become neere as big as Bristoll". Many important ships were built here, among them the *Ark Royal* (1587).

By the 18th century, however, the yard was facing serious problems due to silting of the Thames. After the Napoleonic wars work virtually ceased, culminating in the closure of the yard between 1830 and 1844 apart from the breaking of old ships. In the latter year it reopened to build steam powered warships and was still in use at the time of the 1851 census. However, within a few years it became increasingly unsuitable for the heavy armoured ships then being built, and in 1869 it was forced to close for the last time. This was the year which also saw the demise of Woolwich Dockyard further downstream, and the loss of these yards caused much unemployment in both towns. The site of Deptford Dockyard became a foreign cattle market between 1871 and 1913.

Within the walls of the Dockyard stood the Royal Marine Barracks. Very little seems to be known about the barracks, and since they only appear on two consecutive census returns (1841–51), they probably didn't survive for long. In 1851 there were 187 men recorded.

Both upstream and downstream of the Royal Dockyard, there were also some private dockyards along the river, building East Indiamen and small vessels for the navy. The East India Company itself had a yard adjacent to the Royal Dockyard, which in the early 17th century was used for shipbuilding. The company is last mentioned in connection with Deptford in 1782.

Victualling Yard

In 1742 the Navy Board established a depot for victualling the fleet just upstream of the Royal Dockyard on 11 acres which was originally part of the Sayes Court estate. It was mainly concerned with providing the fleet with pickled meat, rum, ship's biscuit, clothing and other supplies. This yard – renamed the Royal Victoria Yard in 1858 – was in the 19th century the largest of the Navy's home victualling establishments, and provided employment for up to 400 people. Hence large numbers of coopers, butchers and biscuit bakers are to be found on the census living in the Grove Street area. The Victualling Yard survived in use much longer than the Dockyard and was closed as recently as 1961. Today the land is covered by the enormous Pepys housing estate, but a number of original buildings from around 1790 have been preserved.

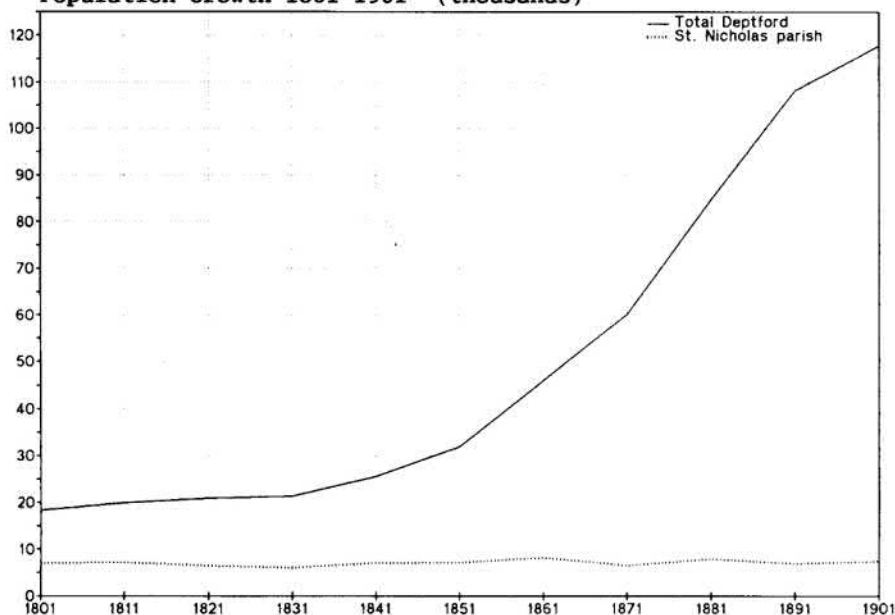
Deptford in the 19th Century

Until the early 19th century parts of Deptford still retained their rural character. The Broadway was still a green with a pump in the middle, while the High Street was still a *back lane* to Deptford Church Street, known as Butt Lane until 1825. It still contains many 18th and 19th century brick built houses and shops. Some other good examples of small early 18th century town houses survive in Albury Street, which was originally built as Union Street in 1705-17. A mid 19th century writer stated that Deptford presented a "crowded, irregular, disagreeable appearance; yet contains many well-built streets and many good houses".

An examination of the Deptford tithe map (1844) shows that little development had taken place west of the High Street. To the south of the Broadway the area known as *New Town* enclosed a compact area of streets extending south west to Lewisham High Road (now Lewisham Way). Behind the Dockyard, development had already proceeded along what was then Rotherhithe Street and later became Evelyn Street.

At the beginning of the 19th century, St. Nicholas had a population of 6,933. While the remainder of Deptford underwent a population explosion from the mid 19th century, St. Nicholas remained almost the same size (see graph). This lack of growth was not helped by the loss of the Dockyard in 1869. The 1871 census report mentions the depressed state of trade, and states that "a large number of the houses are so old and dilapidated that they are almost untenantable".

DEPTFORD
Population Growth 1801-1901 (thousands)



Both the marshy low lying land of the parish and the higher land of Hatcham and Brockley were extremely fertile, and in the 18th and 19th centuries were used for a variety of market gardening activities, both in the production of seeds and the growing of fruit for the London market, particularly rhubarb and strawberries. Most of the men described on the census as *gardeners* would probably have been engaged in this way, although some of them would have been working, either full-time or part time, as jobbing gardeners in the large villas springing up in the area.

Deptford has the distinction of being home to the earliest passenger railway in London. This was opened in February 1836, running between Deptford High Street and Spa Road, Bermondsey, and was extended in 1838 to London Bridge in one direction and Greenwich in the other. Owing to the large number of roads to negotiate, the line was built on a brick viaduct for the whole distance, and some of the arches were occupied by dwellings.

In 1839 another railway was built through Deptford from north to south. This was the Croydon Railway (later the London Brighton and South Coast) which made use of much of the route of the short-lived Croydon Canal, closed three years earlier.

At the first national census in 1801 Deptford was already one of the largest towns in Kent, with a population of some 18,000 people. Further growth was relatively slow until the railways arrived, but in the second half of the 19th century the town was increasing in size by nearly 2,000 people a year. According to the 1871 Census Report, many of the new houses were occupied by "persons in business in London who are attracted by the facilities of railway communication".

New Cross

Travelling west from Deptford Broadway, the London Road meets Lewisham High Road (now Lewisham Way) at New Cross. This lies on the old boundary between Kent and Surrey, and acquired its name from a famous old coaching house bearing the sign of the *Golden Cross*. Some good examples of Georgian houses still survive in the area. In the 1840s the poet Robert Browning (1812–1889) lived just south of New Cross Road at Telegraph Cottage, a house which he described as "resembling a goose pie". In 1846 he married Elizabeth Barrett and they moved to Italy to live. Hence they don't appear on the 1851 census, but his father and sister were still there (*Robert & Sarianna Browning, H.O.107/1584 f.9b*).

Also at New Cross was the Royal Naval School, established for giving an inexpensive education to the children and orphans of Naval officers. A red brick building standing south of the New Cross Road, it was opened in August 1844. It is to be found on the census as part of Enumeration District 2b, f.186–191, and in 1851 was home to 149 cadets. In 1889 the school moved to the building now occupied by Eltham College at Mottingham, and in 1891 the New Cross building re-opened as the Goldsmiths' Technical and Recreative Institute (now Goldsmiths College).

Hatcham

As noted above, the Surrey part of Deptford St. Paul's parish was known as Hatcham, and was well known in the early 19th century for its market gardens. Its population in 1801 was only 734, but climbed steadily to 2,452 by 1841. The Tithe Map of 1844 shows that most of these people lived within a triangle of roads now bounded by Queens Road, New Cross Road and Pomeroy St, with large tracts of agricultural land separating this area from the other built-up areas of Deptford. Hatcham's gradual rise in importance led to its being created a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1845, with the building of the church of St. James.

By the time of the 1851 census Hatcham's population had risen to 4,074, but the real explosion took place from the 1870's. The Haberdashers Company, who owned the manor of Hatcham, proceeded to lay out an estate in the Telegraph Hill area for houses of a "superior class". The best examples of these can be seen south of Queens Road, in the region of Pepys Road and Waller Road. By 1900 the development was largely complete. Hatcham's population had soared to 38,624 and Telegraph Hill had become a middle class suburb of London.

South of New Cross lay Brockley, straddling the boundary between Deptford and Lewisham. In the early 19th century it was still agricultural land, the only building of note being the *Brockley Jack*, a curious old hostelry and reputedly a haunt of highwaymen. After 1850 substantial development spread south and west from Lewisham High Road (now Lewisham Way), swallowing up the remaining farms in the area.

Industry

As well as shipbuilding, Deptford has for many years been a home to other industries. There were several local foundries casting iron and brass, and a number of small independent breweries such as Norfolk's Deptford Brewery at Deptford Bridge and the New Cross Brewery at Pomeroy Street. Also near Deptford Bridge stood a distillery, first established around 1700, where Hollands gin was produced.

Milling goes back many hundreds of years, the mill in Church Street being operated by the tidal waters in Deptford Creek. In the 19th century the site was used by Robinsons, whose flour mill closed in the 1960s.

The Kent Water Works had its origins at Deptford with a Royal Charter, granted in 1701 to William Yarnold and Robert Watson. Their Ravensbourne Water Works in Mill Lane supplied piped water to the inhabitants of the town and became the Kent Water Works in 1809. By the mid 19th century the company was using steam power and was pumping water to an area of some 120 square miles, extending as far as Gravesend and the Cray Valley.

Early railway locomotives were built at George England's Hatcham Ironworks, established in 1839 in Pomeroy Street. At the time of the 1851 census he was employing 43 men. The business closed down in 1872 but some of the locomotives made at Deptford still survive.

Victorian Churches

Until the 1840s Deptford was served by the two churches of St. Paul and St. Nicholas. However, the rapid increase in the size of the town soon led to the requirement for additional places of worship. In 1845 St. James Hatcham took the Surrey part of St Paul's, while in 1855 the church of St. John was opened on the south eastern borders of the parish (close to St. Johns station). Numerous others followed, among them All Saints Hatcham Park (1869), Christ Church Deptford Church Street (1864), St. Luke Evelyn Street (1872), St. Cyprian Brockley (1882), St. Barnabas Evelyn Street (1882), St. Mark Edward Street (1883), and Emmanuel Brookmill Road (1888). Thus the large area of St. Paul's parish was systematically split into several ecclesiastical parishes.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption was built in the High Street in 1844, no doubt needed to serve the many Irish people employed in the town. In addition there were many non-conformist places of worship, the earliest being two chapels erected during the reign of Charles II.

Sources

- Census of England & Wales, 1851-1901*, Population Tables
Dews, Nathan, *The History of Deptford* (2nd edn. 1884, reprint 1971)
Drake, Henry H., *Hasted's History of Kent: The Hundred of Blackheath* (1882)
Mills, Jennifer, *St. Paul's Church Deptford* (n.d., c.1983)
Thatcher, Raymond, *Hatcham and Telegraph Hill* (Lewisham Local History Society, 1982)
Thomas, R.H.G., *London's First Railway* (1972, reprint 1986)
Weinreb, Ben & Hibbert, Christopher, *The London Encyclopaedia* (1983)

Arrangement of the Deptford 1851 Census Returns

Deptford St. Nicholas and St. Paul civil parishes were part of Greenwich Registration District at the time of the 1851 census, which was conducted on Sunday 30th March 1851. Each of the two parishes forms its own Registration Sub-District, and carries a separate Public Record Office Piece Number, i.e. H.O.107 / 1584 for St. Paul and H.O.107 / 1585 for St. Nicholas. St. Paul parish also includes Hatcham, the Surrey part of Deptford. This constitutes enumeration districts 1a to 1e and had a population of 4,074. The index combines the entries from all districts into a single alphabetical sequence.

Names Under each surname heading, individuals are listed in order of folio number, thereby keeping together related people in the same household. This is the same arrangement as used in Volume II of the series but slightly different from that of Volume I.

The spelling of surnames in this index should be given 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, or even on the same page! Spellings of christian names should also appear as given in the original with abbreviations such as Jno. and Wm. retained. Certain abbreviated names may not be obvious from their format in the index. For instance, *Bn.* appears on the original as Bⁿ, i.e. presumably *Benjamin*, while *Care.* appears as Car^e, i.e. presumably *Caroline*. Other examples are *Sh.* (*Sarah*) and *My.* (*Mary*).

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 – most of these are infants.

A handful of entries have christian names only, with the surname blank or shown as "N. K.". Others have the whole name recorded simply as "N. K." or "U. K.". These are usually vagrants, travellers or foreign nationals. All of these are grouped together at the beginning of the index under the heading "SURNAME NOT KNOWN".

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 some 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.

Where the name being searched for does not appear in the index, it may be worth checking under a different spelling – e.g. note the frequent confusion between the following groups of letters:

F, I, J, L, S and T	e.g. Fowler and Towler
A, C, E and O	e.g. Akens and Okens
H and K	e.g. Hearns and Kearns
M and W	e.g. Mills and Wills
B and R	e.g. Byan and Ryan
H and St	e.g. Haines and Staines
Fl and H	e.g. Flight and Hight
a, o and u	e.g. Ball and Bull
e and i	e.g. Wells and Wills
l and t	e.g. Buller, Butler, Butter

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:

<i>m</i>	=	<i>months</i>
<i>w</i>	=	<i>weeks</i>
<i>d</i>	=	<i>days</i>
<i>inf</i>	=	<i>infant</i>

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

<i>c</i>	=	<i>circa</i>
<i>u</i>	=	<i>under</i>
<i>+</i>	=	<i>over</i>
<i>nk</i>	=	<i>not known or not stated</i>

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 given, 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*¹. To help pinpoint an entry, the

suffixes "-a" and "-b" have been used in the index to identify respectively the numbered frame and the following (unnumbered) frame. Also, since Deptford St. Paul and St. Nicholas sub-districts are covered by separate Piece Numbers, the folio numbers for each are distinguished with a prefix, as follows:

prefix 4 /	Deptford St. Paul sub-district	i.e. H.O.107 / 1584
prefix 5 /	Deptford St. Nicholas sub-district	i.e. H.O.107 / 1585

e.g. 4 / 205a refers to H.O.107 / 1584, folio 205, numbered page.

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

¹ Each Enumeration District has a separate sequence of page numbers.

Guide to Enumeration Districts & Folio Numbers

Enumeration District	Population	Folio Number Range	Approximate Coverage
<u>DEPTFORD ST. PAUL SUB-DISTRICT</u> (H.O.107 / 1584)			
1a	917	f. 4 -27	New Cross [south side], incl. <i>New Cross House</i> Laurie Grove, Victoria Cottages, New Cross Inn, Five Bell Lane, Clifton Rd., Rees's Cottages, Surrey Canal Hatch, Trundleys Lane [west side], incl. Torr's Factory.
1b	718	f. 31 -50	Pomeroy St., Carlton Sq., Carlton Place.
1c ¹	982	f. 54 -85	Kender St., Kender Place, Power's Place, Mason St.
1d	715	f. 89-108	New Cross Rd. [pt.], Hatcham Park Rd., Cold Blow Lane incl. the Railway Cottages.
1e	742	f.112-131	Peckham Lane, Dennett Road, Mason Court, Martin's Court, Henry St., New Cross Rd. [north side].
2a	1039	f.135-163	Deptford Bridge, Broadway, Upper Rd.
2b ²	1141	f.167-196	Lewisham Rd., Loampit Hill, Rebecca Place, Amersham Park, Deptford Common, Common Lane, George St [pt.] Includes <i>Royal Naval School</i> , f.186-191.
2c	904	f.200-223	King St. [New Town], Gloucester Place, Poplar Row, Nile St., Ship St., Nelson St., Victory St.
2d	1305	f.227-260	Mill Lane [incl. Kent Water Works], Friendly St., Friendly Place, Cannon St.
2c ³	1066	f.264-295	Gardon Row, Lucas St., Charles St. [New Town] Knott's Terrace, Clarence Place, George St. [pt.], Brunswick St.
2f	876	f.299-322	Tanner's Hill, Fishers Rents, Spring St., Summer St., Kentfield Place.
2g	859	f.326-351	Hill St., Francis St., Evelyn St., St. Nicholas St., Florence Rd.
2h	845	f.354-375	Waterloo Place, Charles St.
2j	1476	f.379-416	Giffin St., Cross St., Effingham Place, Hales St., Mary Ann's Buildings, Union St. [south side], Railway Arches, Stanhope St.

2k	976	f.420-445	High St. [both sides].
2l	1109	f.449-486	Church St. [pts. of both sides].
2m	816	f.490-511	North St., Flood St., John St., Slaughterhouse Lane, Creek St., Gravel Pits, South St., Finsbury Sq., Paines Rents.
2n	908	f.515-538	Copperas Lane, Copperas Sq., Frederick's Place, Archer's Ground, Bond's Buildings, Deptford Creek, Wharf Place, Lime St., Ravensbourne St., Fish St., Sun St., Sun Place, Thames St., Pope's Wharf, Crossfield Lane.
2o	1128	f.543-571	Loving Edwards Lane, Hyde St., Hamilton St., Seymour St.
2p	1015	f.575-603	Old King St. [west side], Dock St. [south side], New King St. [east side], Bowyer's Alley, Barnes's Alley, Queen's Court, Queen St.
2q	835	f.607-629	New King St. [west side], New Row [south side], Say's Court, Bayley's Rents, Brunswick Square.
2r	1158	f.633-664	Broomfield Place, Broomfields, Wellington Place, Caroline Place.
2s	823	f.668-691	Prospect Place, Coneyhall Lane, Canal Row, Lower Rd. [south side], Blackhorse Bridge, Blackhorse Square, Evelyn St.
2t	567	f.695-709	Lower Rd. [pt], Bridge Place, Trundley's Lane [east side], Midway Place, Stanley Terrace.
2u	987	f.713-739	Lower Rd. [pt.], Greenfield St., Fairey's Buildings, Union Place, Chatsworth Buildings, Grove Lane [west side].
2v	951	f.743-771	Grove Street Rd. [south side], Windmill Lane, Hunt's Row, Dudman's Court, Victualling Yard.

DEPTFORD ST. NICHOLAS SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107 / 1585)

1	966	f. 4 -30	Creek Rd. [north side], the Orchard, the Stow age, Broomstick and Pleasant Rows.
2	733	f. 34 -53	Creek Rd. [south side], Union St. [north side], High St. [east side], Collier St.
3	898	f. 57 -82	Flagon Row or Wellington St., Wrights Alley, The Rope Walk, Butcher Row, Watergate, Oliver's Court.
4	1077	f. 86-114	New Street incl. Crown & New Courts, the Green [west side].

5	902	f.118-142	Old King St. [east side], Frenches Fields, Industry Row, Elliotts Court, Her Majesty's Dock Yard.
6	519	f.146-159	The Green [east side], Hughes Fields, Orchard St., Dock St.
7	1223	f.163-194	Czar St. [formerly Workhouse Lane], Cack Fields, Prince St. [north side, formerly New Row], Peter St., Evelyn St. [pt., formerly Gibraltar Row], Albert St. [east side, formerly Grove Lane].
8	450	f.198-209	Upper and Lower Trinity Almshouses, Church St., Old King St. [pt. of west side].
Royal Marine Barracks	187	f.211-216	

Notes

¹ Folio 81 (pp.54-55) is bound the wrong way round in the original book, and hence appears in reverse order on the film.

² Includes 44 staff and 149 cadets in the *Counter Hill Royal Naval School*.

³ One entry (William Alford, age 45) appears twice, folios 138 & 295. The second entry is crossed through and was not counted in the population totals.

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 (1853), we cannot claim to have correctly deciphered all of these.
