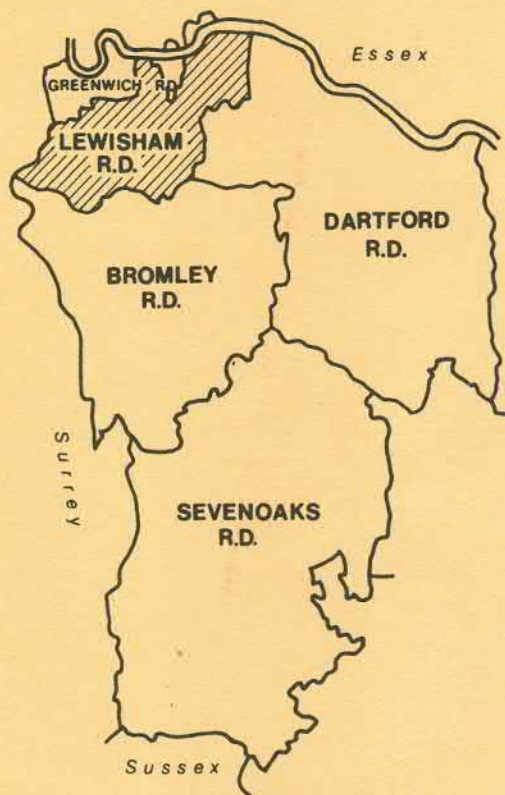


# 1851 CENSUS INDEX FOR NORTH WEST KENT



## Volume IV Lewisham Registration District

Piece Nos. H.O.107/1590-91

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North West Kent Family History Society

1851 CENSUS INDEX  
FOR NORTH WEST KENT

**Volume IV**

**Lewisham Registration District**

Piece Numbers HO 107 / 1590, HO 107 / 1591

1992

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## INTRODUCTION

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This is the fourth in the Society's series of indexes to the 1851 census of north west Kent, the culmination of work which began more than ten years ago. 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 worked on Lewisham Registration District – Josephine Birchenough, Joan Field, Mary Mullett, John Nightingale, Edna Reynolds, Hazel Starling, Len Waghorn and Malcolm Youngs.*
- *Members of the Society with BBC or MS-DOS microcomputers, for their work on entering the data into computer files – Sabina Doust, Peter Etherington, John Everist, Win Grimmette, Audrey Rainer, Viv Ross, Mike Rowleron, Norma Smith and David Warren.*
- *Josephine Birchenough, John Nightingale, Jean Stirk and Malcolm Youngs for helping with the task of final checking against the enumerators' books.*
- *Josephine Birchenough for kindly writing the first draft of the historical notes.*
- *John Coulter of the Manor House (Lewisham Local History Centre) and Julian Watson of Woodlands (Greenwich Local History Centre) for reading the introductory sections and suggesting a number of amendments and improvements.*
- *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 III laserprinters.

Stephen Archer  
1851 Census Project Coordinator

February 1992

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## Location of Census Microfilms and Transcripts

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

**Charlton, Plumstead and Eltham** (H.O.107 / 1590) Greenwich Local History Centre ('Woodlands'), 90 Mycenae Road, London SE3 7SE (Tel: 081-858-4631). Three microfilm readers (two are reader-printers); an appointment is advisable. Opening hours are currently: Mon / Tue : 9.00-5.30 ; Wed / Fri : closed ; Thu : 9.00-8.00 ; Sat : 9.00-5.00. 1851 census coverage also includes Woolwich, Greenwich and Deptford St. Nicholas parishes.

**Lewisham, Lee and Kidbrooke** (H.O.107 / 1591) 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 Deptford St. Paul & St. Nicholas parishes.

Please note that the Centre for Kentish Studies (Maidstone) does not hold 1851 census returns for Lewisham Registration District.

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

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## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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Lewisham Registration District covered the same area as the Poor Law Union of the same name, and until 1868 included the five civil parishes of Lewisham, Lee, Eltham, Charlton and Plumstead, plus the Liberty of Kidbrooke. It had a total population of 34,835 and in 1851 an area of some 27 square miles.

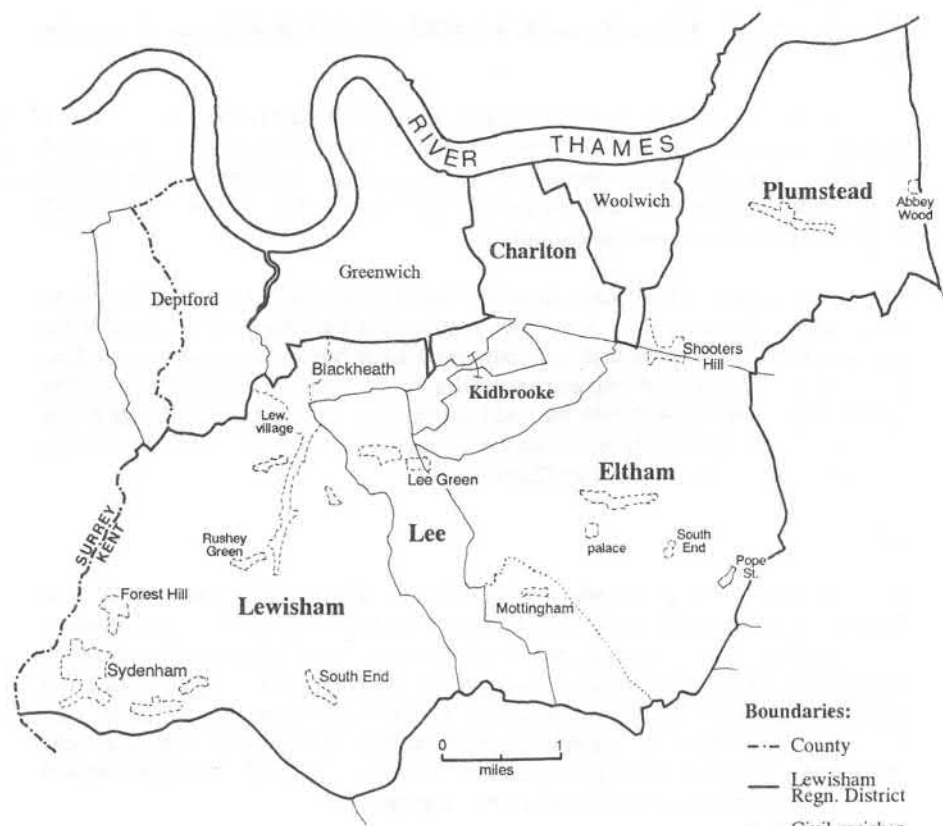
### Lewisham

Lewisham is the largest parish included in the present index, covering 9 square miles and home to 15,064 people in 1851. It included not only the ancient village of Lewisham, but several other areas which have today become important suburbs in their own right: Blackheath, Hither Green, Catford, Forest Hill and Sydenham for example.

The Ravensbourne river flows from south to north through the parish, and along its length in the 19th century were several corn mills and a large silk mill adjoining Deptford. The oldest and most populous area was near the confluence of the Ravensbourne and Quaggy, around Loampit Vale and the High Street. Just south of here lay the union workhouse (*H.O. 107 / 1591 f.388-92*), established in 1817 and now Lewisham Hospital. In 1851 the master was one James White, formerly a watchmaker, who was in charge of 161 inmates, 81 men and 80 women. Of these, 47 were over 70 and the eldest was Frances Rigby, aged 91. The workhouse continued to serve the Union until 1868 when a separate Woolwich Union was formed from Woolwich, Charlton and Plumstead parishes. At the south end of the village was a branch workhouse for the children of St. George's Union Southwark (*H.O. 107 / 1591 f.393-96*). Established in 1824, it was described at the time as a "large handsome brick building". Nearby there was also a private lunatic asylum (*H.O.107 / 1591 f.385*), where several middle aged and elderly gentlemen and two ladies were patients. The doctor in charge had received permission to identify his patients by initials only, and they appear in this form in the index.

The village street extended south for some two miles along the main road (now the A21). It was a straggling development consisting largely of wooden cottages. There was also a scattering of large houses along Hither Green Lane, and working class enclaves at Ladywell Road and the notorious Fox Estate on the south side of Loampit Vale.

The railway reached the parish in 1849 when Lewisham Station on the Gravesend line was opened, and this triggered a period of expansion. In the 1840s-60s much lower middle class housing appeared near the centre of the town: Limes Grove, Clarendon Road, Albion Road etc., and Eastdown Park on the eastern borders of the parish were all built at this time.



The other major area of development was Sydenham in the south-western corner of the parish. It was originally a wild, isolated area consisting partly of Westwood Forest and Common. In the 17th century there were weather-boarded cottages along what is now Sydenham Road, surrounded by orchards and market gardens. The short-lived Croydon Canal (opened 1809) passed through Sydenham, and after it closed the London-Croydon Railway was laid along its line. An atmospheric line was added to the Forest Hill to Croydon section in 1845, but the experiment was not a success and the line was converted to steam a year after amalgamation with the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1846.

Being somewhat remote from the village of Lewisham, Sydenham already required its own church by the 1830s: St Bartholomew's Westwood Hill was erected about 1832. Then, with the arrival of the railway the village was developed as a residential area, becoming particularly fashionable after the Crystal Palace moved there in 1854. Upper Sydenham was a smart area where well-off people built large family houses on the healthy high ground, while working people lived mainly in meaner housing in

Lower Sydenham. Just to the north, a parallel suburban development was taking place at Forest Hill.

In the centre of the parish lay Rushey Green, a small scattered farming hamlet with a few grand houses. The coming of the railway to Catford Bridge in 1857 stimulated development in the area. In the late 19th century streets were built radiating from Rushey Green on land which had been fields or gardens. Thus began the growth of the populous modern suburb of Catford.

The remaining part of Lewisham, from Southend through Bellingham and Downham to the boundary with Bromley was thinly populated in the 19th century. Most of the area was farmland or open land associated with large houses; nurseries and gardens produced a good supply of fruit and vegetables for the London market. This wasn't to last for much longer. Although the 1851 census only catches the beginnings of the process, a period of building was to follow during the second half of the 19th century, taking the population to more than 72,000 by 1891.

## Lee

Lee is a long narrow parish which lies to the east of Lewisham, and extends from Blackheath in the north to the old Hundred boundary at Grove Park in the south. Until the 1830s it was a sparsely populated rural area (population only 376 in 1801), with almost all the houses concentrated in the northern quarter. They included a number of mansions, mainly occupied by wealthy City businessmen. These were already in the process of being demolished at the time of the census, and today only two remain, Pentland House (1680) and the Manor House (1771), occupied around 1800 by the merchant and banker Sir Francis Baring.

Rebuilt between 1839 and 1841, the church of St. Margaret's lies in Lee Terrace in the northern, Blackheath, part of the parish. The main area of settlement in the early 19th century was just south of here, along the Lee High Road. Until it was straightened in 1825 this road took a zig-zag route through the village. It crossed the parish from west to east, passing into Eltham parish at Lee Green where another hamlet had grown up around the Tigers Head Inn. Here the horses were changed and horse buses stopped. As the eastern boundary of Lee runs north-south along the Lee Road, part of Lee Green was enumerated under Eltham.

As in Lewisham, the southern part of Lee was almost entirely rural in the mid 19th century, and very sparsely populated. It comprised half arable and half meadow land, and was described at the time as being rich and commanding high rents.

The great landed estates of area were in decay at the time of the 1851 census. The break-up into building lots started with the sale of the Boone estate in the 1820s. The Merchant Taylors' Company purchased a block of lots and built a group of almshouses (1826) to replace some old and inadequate almshouses in north London. Almost every house was occupied by the widow of a Merchant Taylor, often a very

elderly lady of some means, accompanied by a young girl who looked after her.

Speculative building of large houses brought a wave of new well-to-do residents to Lee in the 1830s–1850s. The houses are described in Bagshaw (1847) as being "arranged in handsome terraces and neat villas, with trees on each side of the street, forming beautiful avenues". Then with the advent of the railways, many smaller houses were built, culminating in the large L.C.C. estate at Downham between the wars.

### **Blackheath**

Blackheath was never an ancient parish, and indeed, settlement here only began in the late 18th century. The boundaries of several parishes met on the heath and as a result, the area which we now think of as Blackheath appears in the census returns under various headings – Lewisham, Lee, Charlton and Greenwich.

The complex of shops now known as the 'Village' grew up mainly in the 1820s to cater for the well-to-do clientele who were moving into the area at the time. As in Lewisham, the arrival of the railway in 1849 accelerated the process.

As a largely middle class area, Blackheath became a prominent focus of education, with some schools concentrating on 'cramming' for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Particularly notable was the Blackheath Proprietary School (the 'Prop') which functioned from 1831 to 1907 in a building on the corner of Lee Terrace. There was no boarding element at the school itself, but some clergymen started boarding establishments in the large houses in the area. Many boys came from abroad, mostly born of British subjects, but some were foreign nationals. The staffs of these boarding prep schools were women and girls, from many parts of England, but largely from rural Kent. One headmistress was Miss Louisa Browning, an aunt of Robert Browning, whose school in Dartmouth Row (*H.O.107 / 1591 f.222–23*) flourished from the 1830s to 1861.

Census entries for the area now known as Blackheath will be found approximately as follows: *H.O.107 / 1590 f.4–25*, *H.O.107 / 1591 f.4–25 & f.144–233*.

### **Eltham**

East of Lee lies the large parish of Eltham. The village has always been influenced by its geographical position at the top of a long and steep hill on the main road from London to Maidstone. It was sufficiently far away from the onward march of the suburbs, so as not to feel its effects in 1851.

Standing just south of the village centre, the Royal Palace was originally a medieval manor house which had passed to the Crown around 1300. The buildings were extended considerably by successive kings of England and the place was much frequented by members of the royal family, especially in the 14th–15th centuries. It



fell out of favour during the reign of Henry VIII and was sold by Parliament after the execution of Charles I. Subsequently the palace and chapel were allowed to fall into ruins, the great hall being used as a barn. Meanwhile the owners (the Shaw family from 1664) built and subsequently lived in Eltham Lodge which stood in the park. At the time of the census the Lodge was leased by Anna Wood aged 59, widow of Benjamin Wood, a hop merchant who had died in 1845 (*H.O.107 / 1590 f.489*).

To the south west of Eltham lay Mottingham, technically an extra-parochial area until 1884 when it was made a separate parish. In 1851 only 131 people lived in the hamlet, mainly in a handful of houses and wooden cottages strung along Mottingham Lane. Development in the area began after the building of the Dartford loop line in the 1860s.

At the western edge of Eltham parish was Lee Green, referred to above. Some 200 people lived in the Eltham part of the settlement (*H.O.107 / 1590 f.444-49*). Other settlements in the parish were Pope St. with 90 people, Shooters Hill (see below), Well Hall (64 people) and South End (70 people).

The transformation of Eltham into a suburb began with the arrival of the two railway lines and the building in the 1930s of Eltham bypass (now the A20). The area to the east of Well Hall was laid out as a fine Edwardian estate with its own railway station, while Pope Street became the suburb of New Eltham.

### **Kidbrooke**

Lying to the north west of Eltham, Kidbrooke at the time of the 1851 census was technically an extra-parochial area or Liberty. The medieval village had been deserted in the 15th century and until the building of St James's church in 1867, the few inhabitants of Kidbrooke had to attend churches in the neighbouring parishes.

Small as it was, the Liberty of Kidbrooke was divided into two enclaves, the smaller northern part being where the modern church was erected in 1867. This area was separated from the southern part by a narrow tongue of Charlton, at one point only 65 yards wide, which extended all the way to Blackheath Park (see map). Both parts of Kidbrooke were still mainly rural in 1851, divided among a small number of farms (Hill, Manor, Lower Kidbrooke). However, suburban growth was already spreading from the north-west, particularly through the eastward extension of Blackheath. This process began in the 1820s when St. German's Place and the houses facing Shooters Hill Road were begun. The road now called Blackheath Park was also extended eastwards in the same decade, thereby encircling Morden College (see below). Occupants of these houses thus made up by far the bulk of Kidbrooke's population of 460 in 1851, and further suburban development caused this figure to swell to 2,298 by 1891.

By the 1930s the remaining fields in Kidbrooke had been built over, and the Rochester Way Relief Road now crosses the area from north to south.

## Charlton

Along with Blackheath, Charlton remains one of the few communities in inner London to have retained its distinctive village character to this day. Hasted in 1778 wrote, "Charlton is a pleasant well built village having many handsome houses, interspersed throughout it, inhabited by gentry of good account".

The parish church, manor house, village street and the last remnant of the village green stand in close proximity. The village is dominated by Charlton House (1612), one of the finest specimens of Jacobean architecture in the country. The manor passed through a number of owners, mainly by marriage, coming to the Maryon Wilson family in 1777. In 1851 the estate was in the hands of Sir Thomas the 8th Baronet (1800–1869), a bachelor who inherited it from his father in 1821 (*H.O.107 / 1590 f.77*). Aside from modernising Charlton House, he served for many years as a magistrate and also commanded the 37th West Kent Militia. After his death the house and manor passed to his brother, but in 1916 the family moved away from Charlton. In 1925 Charlton House was bought by Greenwich Borough Council, subsequently becoming a community centre and library.

The influence of the military establishments at Woolwich spilled over into Charlton. There were what were described as Soldiers' Cottages on the Common, occupied mainly by married non-commissioned officers of senior rank or long service (*H.O.107 / 1590 f.53-71*). Many of the men had originated in Scotland and Ireland and the children's birthplaces are a recital of their fathers' movements all over the world. Retired artillerymen (Chelsea out-pensioners) often settled in the district too.

The south-western part of the parish of Charlton (Enum. District 1A) extended all the way to Blackheath Park, formerly part of the Wricklemarsh estate. This extensive medieval manor had passed in 1783 to the Cator family of Beckenham, who dismantled the fine Georgian mansion (Wricklemarsh) which stood in Blackheath Park. Developed in a piecemeal fashion from c.1810, this section of the Cator estate consisted of large villas occupied by well-to-do middle class families. One resident at the time of the census was George Robert Stephenson (1819–1905), a civil engineer and nephew of the famous railway pioneer Robert Stephenson. While living in the area George Robert worked as resident engineer on the South Eastern Railway.

Also in this area and falling just within the boundaries of Charlton parish lies Morden College (*H.O.107 / 1590 f.24-25*). This attractive building was established in 1695–1700 by Sir John Morden, the then owner of Wricklemarsh. It was intended for '40 poor, decayed and ruined merchants' of the City of London, where they could live out their lives like gentlemen. In the census return 39 pensioners and 31 staff can be found living there.

The northern half of Charlton parish was flat marshland bordering the Thames, and was formerly used for grazing and farming. To gain access to the river from the Woolwich road, manways (causeways across the marsh) were constructed and

provided with gates so that a toll could be enacted. The three manways – Ardens, Little and Great – have today become Hardens Manorway, Penhall Road and Anchor & Hope Lane. Until the middle of the 19th century, garbage from London and surrounding districts was tipped on these marshes, helping the reclamation of the land. Development for residential and industrial use followed and the slopes of the hill on which Charlton stands were extensively quarried.

## Plumstead

Like Charlton, the northern part of Plumstead consisted of flat marshland formerly crossed by causeways. From the marshes the land rises steeply, meeting the Roman road on the top of Shooters Hill. Until the mid 19th century the character of the village remained virtually unchanged. A long high street stretched from east to west skirting the marshes, with the parish church of St. Nicholas and the manor house, now demolished, at the eastern end. The marshes were used for sheep and cattle grazing, and the good soil supported fruit growing. There were many apple and cherry orchards, with a few hop fields on the southern margins of the parish. The marshes were quite fertile but were frequently flooded and became the breeding ground for mosquitoes. As a result, the 'Plumstead Ague' claimed many victims in Woolwich and Plumstead.

During the 19th century Woolwich Arsenal expanded eastwards across the marshes into Plumstead parish. The demand for housing for the Arsenal workers, plus the construction of the railway in 1849 prompted rapid building development in the western part of Plumstead. Here lay the Burrage Estate, originally a landscaped country park which was developed for housing after 1848. In Burrage Road the church of St. James was built in 1855 to serve the new estate.

In the census will be found a number of brickfields and potteries, notably the West Plumstead Pottery owned by Charles Gates, south of Plumstead Common Road. This was not to survive for long however, since in 1861 the British Land Company began to develop the land for housing. Another new church, St. Margarets, was erected on Plumstead Common in 1858. The focus of the parish subsequently changed so that St. Margarets replaced St. Nicholas as the parish church in 1865.

The expansion of Plumstead during the 19th century was colossal, but the 1851 census catches only the beginning of the process. From a small village of 1,166 people in 1801, the population stood at 8,373 by 1851. By 1891 it had increased by a further sixfold, reaching 52,436 and making it larger than Woolwich, its close neighbour.

On the edge of the marshes at the eastern border of Plumstead parish lay the tiny settlement of Abbey Wood (*H.O. 107 / 1590 f.311*), named after the former medieval abbey of Lesnes. At this point the north Kent railway crossed the Harrow Manorway, and in 1851 there was only a handful of houses including a public house (the Abbey Arms) and the railway station. Intensive building was delayed until the development

of the Bostall estate south of the railway line in the years after 1898. Today the station serves a population of thousands who live in Abbey Wood or Thamesmead, these suburbs covering a large part of what were formerly Plumstead and Erith Marshes.

### Shooters Hill

Watling Street runs from east to west across Shooters Hill, forming the boundary at this point between Plumstead parish to the north and Eltham to the south. A well-wooded area, the hill was formerly the haunt of highwaymen and footpads. A gibbet stood at the top of the hill and a gallows, last used in 1805, at the base. The hill was an important link in the national communications system, for near the summit there stood a beacon and later a shutter telegraph. This was part of a chain stretching from London via New Cross and Swanscombe to Deal, which could transmit a message 70 miles in two minutes. In 1847 Bagshaw noted that, owing to the quality of the air and the good views over the surrounding countryside, "many opulent families have erected neat brick mansions and villa residences here". The district was described as "constantly on the increase".

Census entries for Shooters Hill will be found under Plumstead (*H.O. 107 / 1590 f.417-27*) and Eltham (*f.454-55*).

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## Arrangement of the Lewisham Registration District Census Returns

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The census was conducted on 30th March 1851. The returns are divided between five sub-districts, with the P.R.O. Piece Numbers as shown:

1.	Plumstead & Charlton	H.O.107 / 1590
2.	Eltham & Mottingham	H.O.107 / 1590
3.	Lee	H.O.107 / 1591
4.	Lewisham Village	H.O.107 / 1591
5.	Sydenham	H.O.107 / 1591

Note that the large parish of Lewisham is split between Lee, Lewisham Village and Sydenham sub-districts.

The published population total for the whole Registration District is 34,835, which differs by 93 from the sum of enumeration district totals (34,742) owing mainly to an unexplained discrepancy over the figures for Plumstead.

The index which follows combines the entries from all parishes and districts into a single alphabetical sequence, and shows for each person their full name and age. Details of the arrangement are as follows:

**Names** Under each surname heading, individuals are listed in order of enumeration, thereby keeping related people in the same household together. This is the same arrangement as used in previous volumes of the series.

The spelling of surnames in this index is 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, *Edd.* appears on the original as Ed<sup>d</sup>, i.e. presumably *Edward* or *Edmund*, while *Care.* appears as Car<sup>c</sup>, 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.

In the original returns 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, the entry is generally duplicated 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 possible 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. Hearn 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. Barton and Burton
e and i	e.g. Wells and Wills
l and t	e.g. Buller, Butler, and 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 estimate 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 these are the numbers stamped at the top right corner of alternate frames of census microfilm, not the numbers at centre top which are *page numbers* – each enumeration district has a separate sequence of page numbers. 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 Lewisham Registration District is covered by two Piece Numbers, the folio numbers for each are distinguished with a prefix, as follows:

prefix 0	i.e. H.O.107 / 1590
prefix 1	i.e. H.O.107 / 1591
e.g. 0 / 205a	refers to H.O.107 / 1590, folio 205, stamped page.

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## Guide to Enumeration Districts & Folio Numbers

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Parish	Enumeration District	Population	Folio Number Range	Street Coverage
1. <u>PLUMSTEAD and CHARLTON SUB-DISTRICT</u> (H.O.107 / 1590)				
<b>Charlton</b> (whole parish, 4,818 popn.)	1A	846	f. 4 –25	BLACKHEATH, incl. Frederick Place, Brunswick Place, Cresswell Park, Park Place, Blackheath Park, Park Row, Upper Park Place, Lee Rd. [pt], Pryory Lane, Melville Terrace, Morden College (f.24–25).
"	1B	770	f. 29 –49	Glentons Buildings, Paradise Row, Lower Rd., Greenwich Rd., Prospect Place, Charlton Villas, Anns Place, York Cottages & Terrace, Blackheath Rd. [pt], Kidbrooke Lane [pt], Shooters Hill Rd., Dover Rd. [pt], Kidbrooke Farm [pt], Week's, Earneys & White's cottages.
"	1C	593	f. 53 –71	Soldier's cottages on Woolwich Common; Houses & tenements attached to the Veterinary Hospital.
"	1D	637	f. 75– 92	Old Charlton incl. Church Lane, Charlton House, Railway Station, Church Lane, George Place, Cold Bath Houses, Grove Cottages & Villas, Almshouses, Little Heath [pt].
"	1E	825	f. 96–117	Harden's Manor Way, George St., Cross St., East St., Star Terrace, Albert Place,

				Coburg Place, Lower / Greenwich Rd., Anchor & Hope Manorway, River Wall.
"	1F	573	f.121-136	Part of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Thomas Woolwich lying north of the North Kent Railway incl. Charlton Terrace, Victoria Place, Willow Terrace, Kingston Terrace [pt], Thomas St., New Charlotte St., Longers Court, Charlotte Place.
"	1G	574	f.140-157	Part of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Thomas Woolwich lying south of the North Kent Railway incl. Mount St., Garden Terrace, Woodland Terrace (upper and lower), Maryon Rd, Little Heath [north side].
<b>Plumstead</b> (whole parish, 8,373 popn. <sup>2</sup> )	2A	803 <sup>1</sup>	f.161-182	Woolwich Arsenal [pt], Plumstead Place, Scots Alley, Sprays Buildings, Friendly Place, Paradise Walk, Ellen Place, Ellen St., William St., East St., Mount Pleasant, Bullfields.
"	2B	928	f.186-210	Parry Place, Orchard Place, Burrage Rd. [pt], Upper Burrage Place, Burrage Place, Prescott Place.
"	2C	873	f.214-236	Sussex Place [pt], Stewart Place, Maxey Place, Burrage Grove, Arthur St., Windsor Terrace.
"	2D	844	f.240-262	Charlotte St., Castle Terrace, Sussex Place [pt], Plumstead Rd. [pt], Villa Rd., Amelia Place, Upper Villa Rd., Wellington Place, Walmer Terrace, Deadman's Lane [pt].
"	2E	751	f.266-286	Griffin's Manorway, Colefields, Ann St. (upper and lower), Brickfield, Plumstead Rd., Robert St., Thomas St., tenements within the grounds belonging to the Board of Ordnance.
"	2F	847	f.290-312	Plumstead Village incl. Plumstead Rd., Church's Row, Colquhoun's Cottages, Hussey Lane, Jacksons Rd., Agnes Place, Prospect Place, White Hart Place, Betts Place, Hull Place, Kiddles Lane, Barn yard, Church Lane, Church Manorway.
				BOSTAL (f.308-12): incl. Old Park, Bostol Common, Harrow Manorway, Abbey Wood.
"	2G	428	f.316-327	Charles St., Grote Place, Unity Cottages, Mars Terrace, Crescent Rd., Frederick Place.
"	2H	782	f.331-354	'Sandy Hill' part of the parish, incl. Melbourne Place, Fox Place, Victoria Place, Pledges Row, Home Cottages, Brittainia's Cottages, Brights Terrace,



				Luck's Row, Jolly's Buildings, Brook Hill Lodge.
"	2I	778	f.358-381	Club Farm, Nightingale Vale [pt] Gates Pottery, Fox & Hounds Hill, Princes Rd., Albert Place, Brook Hill Row, Princes Place, May Cottages, Eleanor Cottages, Barnfield Rd., Russell Terrace, Bedford Terrace, Burrage Rd. [pt].
"	2J	394 <sup>3</sup>	f.385-395	Plumstead Common [pt], cottages behind Ship beer house, cottages nr. Deadman's Lane.
"	2K	465 <sup>4</sup>	f.399-413	Plumstead Common [pt] incl. houses on Park Hill, Lower Park Place, the Old Mill, The Slade, Elm Grove, Hopgood Place, the Old Workhouse, Cavey's Cottage, Wickham Brickfield, Wickham Lane, Clay Lane.
"	2L	387	f.417-427	SHOOTERS HILL, Shrewsbury House, Plum Lane.

2. ELTHAM and MOTTINGHAM SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107 / 1590 cont'd)

<b>Eltham</b> (whole parish, 2,568 popn. <sup>5</sup> )	1A	322	f.431-440	Aviary Hill, Lee's Cottage, Crown Cottages, Pole Cat End, Pope St., Clay Farm, Cress Lane, Cold Harbour, Middle and Horn Park; The whole of the hamlet of MOTTINGHAM (f.437-440).
"	1B	434	f.444-455	LEE GREEN [pt], Wyburns Cottages, Harrow Houses, West End Green, Well Hall Lane, Coopers Buildings, Well Hall; SHOOTERS HILL [pt].
"	1C	723	f.459-477	North side of the village of Eltham from West End Farm, incl. Friths Buildings, Church Yard Cottages, the High St., Fry's Buildings, Scriven's Cottages, Sun Yard, Eltham Park, Park Farm and Cottages, Woollaston's Corner to Pippin Hall.
"	1D	1089	f.481-511 & 515-518	South side of the village of Eltham incl. the High St. [pt], Kirk's Alley/Square Court Yard, Palace Yard, Eltham Lodge, Elizabeth Terrace, Park Place, Chapel Farm, Pound Place, South End.

3. LEE SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107 / 1591)

<b>Lee</b> (whole parish, 3,552 popn.)	1A	830	f. 4- 25	Lee Bridge, Belmont Rd., Belmont Place, Cornwall Terrace, Lee Grove, Grove Place, Church Terrace, Dacre Park.
"	1B	576	f. 30- 46	Clay Pit Farm, Burnt Ash Lane, Lee Green, Lee Park, Lee Road, Lee Terrace, Tigers Head Inn.

"	1C	530	f. 52-66	LEE GREEN [pt], Camden Place, Park Place, High Road, Church St., Union Place.
"	1D	835	f. 71-93	High Rd., Lee Bridge, Elm Place, Albion Place, Caroline Place, Lee Place, Grove Place, Boone's Almshouses (f.81), Old Rd., Monks Place, Durham Place, Boone St., Boone's Place.
"	1E	781	f.100-121	Merchant Tailors Almshouses, Church Lane, Dacre House & Farm Dacre St., Grange Place, Dacre Place Albert Place, Albert Crescent, Royal Oak Place.
<b>Kidbrooke</b>	2	460	f.126-139	Hill Farm, Kidbrooke Lane, Home Farm, Manor Farm, Lower Kidbrooke Farm, St Germans Place & Terrace, Blackheath Park, Lee Road, Wales Place.
<b>Lewisham</b> (whole parish, 15,064 popn.)	3A	920	f.144-168	BLACKHEATH: The Paragon, Blackheath Park, South Row, Paragon Mews, Montpelier Row, Bath Place, Upper Bath Place, Montpelier Vale, Osborne Place, Hally Garden, Phoenix Place & Square, Tranquil Passage, Phoenix Passage, Tranquil Vale [pt].
"	3B	1137	f.173-202 <sup>6</sup>	BLACKHEATH: Tranquil Place, Russell Square, Phoenix Vale, Spencer Place, Tranquil Vale [south], Collins Cottages & Square, Camden Place, Cottages & Row, Lambs Buildings, Lloyds Place, Grotes Buildings & Place, Hare & Billett Row, Union Vale, Wrights Pitts, Eliot Row, Eliot Place & Vale, Munro Buildings, Love Lane.
"	3C	999	f.209-233	BLACKHEATH: Lewisham Hill, Dartmouth Terrace, Row, Hill, Place & Grove, Morden Hill, Blackheath Hill, Collyers Buildings, Blackheath Gardens.
"	3D	779	f.237-257	King St., Queen St., Essex Place, Regent St., Merton Place.
"	3E	631	f.262-279	Ordnance Row, Garden Row, Mount Nod Place, Lewisham Lane & Road, Sidney Place & Terrace, Ravensbourne Terrace, Dartmouth Villas, Sandfield Terrace, Belmont Terrace, Sandwell Place, Bridge Place.

4. LEWISHAM VILLAGE SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107 / 1591 cont'd)

"	1	748	f.284-304	Ivy Place, Sheppards Place, Prices Gardens & Cottages, Jupps, Osbornes & Heaths Cottages, Gottys Row, Dartmouth Cottages, Arundel Cottages & Place, Burts Cottages, Loampit Hill, Angel, Smiths & Providence Cottages, Providence Place, Mount
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				Pleasant, Collingwoods Rents, Crews Cottages, Hursts Row, Buildings & Place, Hope Cottages.
"	2	769	f.308-328	Silver St., Loampit Vale, Holmesdale, Hanover St., Cross St., Silver St., Congregational School, Vicars Hill, Williams Cottages.
"	3	866 <sup>7</sup>	f.332-354	Perrins Buildings, Botany Bay, Stratford Place, Mill Yard, Sophia Place, Mill Cottages, Esplanade, Lewisham Village, John's Place, Fredericks Place, Avenue Place, East Place, Caroline Place, Avenue Cottages & Terrace, Albert Terrace & Place, Victoria Place, Amelia Place, Lewisham Terrace, Johns Terrace, Albert Cottages, Avenue Place & Square, Whitewood Cottages, Abbotts Cottages, Fullers Place.
"	4	801	f.358-379	Lewis Grove, High Rd., The Limes, Limes Grove & Villas, Dunmill Row, North Row, Camden Place, Greenaway Place, Vicarage House.
"	5	1273	f.383-413 & 417-419	Lewisham Village, Colfe's Alms houses (f.385), Grove Place, Errey's Yard, Exchequer Place.
				UNION WORKHOUSE (f.388-92). South Fields, St. George' Southwark Pauper Juvenile Establishment (f.393-96), The Priory, Priory Almshouses, Navy Place, Vectis Villas, Patrole Place.
				RUSHEY GREEN [pt] (f.401-19): Majors Cottages, Gray's Place, Queen's Bench, Gothic Place, Driftway, James' Place, Elizabeth Place, Willow Walk.
"	6	807	f.423-445	HITHER GREEN (f.427-33): Retreat, Hither Green Lane, Hither Green, Woodlands, George Place.
				LADYWELL (f.432-45): incl. Brockley Place, Church Terrace, Ladywell Cottage, Little Brockley, Brockley Lane, George Lane.
"	7	833	f.449-473 & f.477-78	RUSHEY GREEN [pt] (f.449-55) incl. Cock Shed or Cockshutt Lane.
				Ravensbourne Park, Stanstead Lane, Frog Island, Catford Hill.
				SOUTHEND (f.463-70, 472-): incl. Langley Farm, Forsters Cottages, South End Farm, Whitefoot Lane.

BROMLEY HILL (f.471-72) incl.  
Holloway Farm.

Shroffold Farm (f.478).

5. SYDENHAM SUB-DISTRICT (H.O.107 / 1591 cont'd)

"	1	802	f.482-502	LOWER SYDENHAM (f.482-94) BELL GREEN (f.494-99) LOWER SYDENHAM (f.499-502). <i>[no further details given]</i>
"	2 <sup>8</sup>	776	f.506-526	UPPER SYDENHAM [pt], incl: Hanover Terrace, Wells Rd., Mill Rd., Jews Walk, Kirk Dale, Peak Hill, Sydenham Place, Sydenham Hill, Spring Hill, Springfield, Taylors Lane.
"	3	873 <sup>9</sup>	f.530-554	UPPER SYDENHAM [pt], incl: Sydenham Park, Ann's Place, Wells Rd., Hanover St., Sydenham Hill, Charles St., Richmond Place.
"	4	843	f.558-579	UPPER SYDENHAM [pt], incl: High St., Willow Rd., Scudder's Row, York Terrace, Dartmouth Rd., Round Hill, Dartmouth Row & Place, Newfield Villas, Skeets Lane.
"	5	616	f.583-599	FOREST HILL, incl. Dartmouth Rd., Telegraph Hill, Forest Vale, Perry Vale.
"	6	591	f.603-618	BELL GREEN [pt], incl. Pool Bridge, Perry Hill, Orchard Place, Meadow Croft, Perry Rise, Perry Vale.

Notes

- 1 One entry is crossed through on the original (James Hart, f.177a).
- 2 8,373 is the published figure, whereas summing the enumeration districts gives 8,280.
- 3 One entry is crossed through on the original (Catherine Mills, f.393b).
- 4 Includes 29 gipsies sleeping in the open air.
- 5 Figure includes 131 people in Mottingham hamlet.
- 6 Folio 200 is bound the wrong way round in the original book, and hence appears in reverse order on the microfilm.
- 7 Three individuals in barns / sheds are not named.
- 8 The number of the district has been altered (incorrectly) to "1b".
- 9 Four entries are crossed through on the original (family of Russell, f.545b).

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Please note that this volume should be treated only as a finding aid, and reference should be made to copies of the original returns for the full details of each individual. Also, there are liable to be a small number of mistakes owing to the poor handwriting of the original enumerators as well as, in some cases, feint or damaged microfilm copies. Therefore, although the difficult entries have been checked with contemporary trade directories and with the original enumerators' books at the Public Record Office, the Society cannot take responsibility for any errors herein.

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