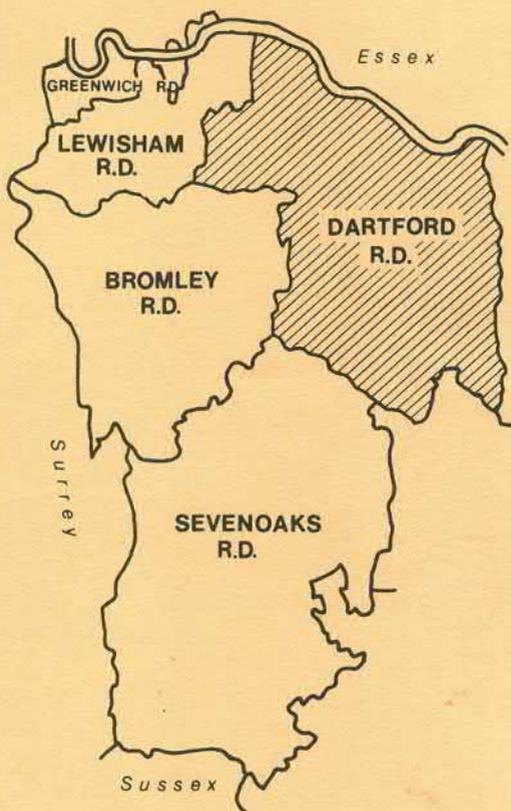


1851 CENSUS INDEX FOR NORTH WEST KENT



Volume V Dartford Registration District

Piece No. H.O.107/1607

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North West Kent Family History Society

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Piece Number HO 107 / 1607

1993

*This volume is dedicated to the memory of
Mary Mullett (1908-1992), for her immense
contribution to the Society's project work*

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Introduction

This is the fifth in the Society's series of indexes to the 1851 census of north west Kent. 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 - Ruth Cheeseman, Bob Crouch, Sylvia Davies, Brenda Jarrett, Neil Langridge, Veronica Luke, Rose Medley, Malcolm Scott, Norman Sears, Sheila Severn, Fred Tutt, Fred & Priscilla Vernau, Malcolm Youngs, and the late Mary Mullett.*
- *Jim Packer and Colin Willeard for loaning their transcripts of East Wickham and Erith respectively; also to Jim Packer for checking the Erith transcript against the 1841 census and the parish registers; to Susan Pittman for various corrections to the Crockenhill and Lullingstone transcripts; and to Linda Meaden, for various amendments supplied by users of the Society's Census Search Service.*
- *Members of the Society with MS-DOS or BBC microcomputers, for their work on entering the data into computer files - Sabina Doust, Peter Etherington, John Everist, Judith Gilbert, Paul Homer, Audrey Rainer, Viv Ross, Mike Rowlerson and Malcolm Scott.*
- *Josephine Birchenough, John Nightingale, Eileen Paine, Jean Stirk and Malcolm Youngs for helping with the task of final checking against the original enumerators' books.*
- *Josephine Birchenough for kindly writing notes for the historical introduction.*
- *Chris Baker and Peter Boreham of Dartford Borough Museum for reading and correcting the introductory sections.*
- *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 used dBase III+, a standard DOS database package. Camera ready copy was generated from a Hewlett Packard Laserjet 4 laserprinter.

Stephen Archer
1851 Census Project Coordinator

March 1993

Location of Census Microfilms and Transcripts

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

- Centre for Kentish Studies, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1XQ (Tel: 0622-694363). 12 microfilm readers (one a reader-printer), which must be pre-booked. Opening hours are currently: Mon: closed; Tue-Fri: 9.00-5.00; 2nd & 4th Sat of month: 9.00-1.00. Their 1851 census coverage also includes Bromley Registration District (H.O.107 / 1606) and the remainder of Kent to the east of these areas.
- Dartford Central Library (Reference Section), Central Park, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1EU (Tel: 0322-221133). Two microfilm readers (one a reader-printer). Opening hours are currently: Mon: 9.00-6.00; Tue: 9.00-7.00; Wed: 9.00-1.00; Thu: 9.00-6.00; Fri: 9.00-6.00; Sat: 9.00-5.00.
- Bexley Local Studies Centre, Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1PQ. (Tel: 0322-526574 Ext.217/218). Opening hours are currently: Mon-Sat: 9.00-5.00 (dusk in winter). Three microfilm readers (one a reader-printer). Their 1851 census coverage also includes Bromley Registration District (H.O.107 / 1606).
- Sevenoaks Library, Buckhurst Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1LQ. (Tel: 0732-453118 / 452384). Opening hours are currently: Mon-Wed: 9.30-5.30, Thu: 9.30-8.00, Fri: 9.30-5.30, Sat: 9.00-5.00. Two microfilm readers (one a reader-printer), pre-booking advisable. Their 1851 census coverage also includes Bromley Registration District (H.O.107 / 1606) and Sevenoaks Registration District (H.O.107 / 1613).

Note that these repositories do not use the Public Record Office Piece Number as the main means of reference. It is useful therefore to have a note of the parish for any entries extracted from this index.

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

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Dartford Registration District covered the same area as the Poor Law Union, and comprised twenty-one parishes in 1851. Bounded on the north by the River Thames, it had an area of some 83 square miles and a total population of 27,330.

The District contained regions of two very different types - the urban and more industrial areas of Dartford and Crayford, and the rural villages to the south. Today the pattern is of more widespread industry, especially on the former marshlands fronting the Thames, while the western third of the district has been almost entirely swallowed by the spread of suburbia.

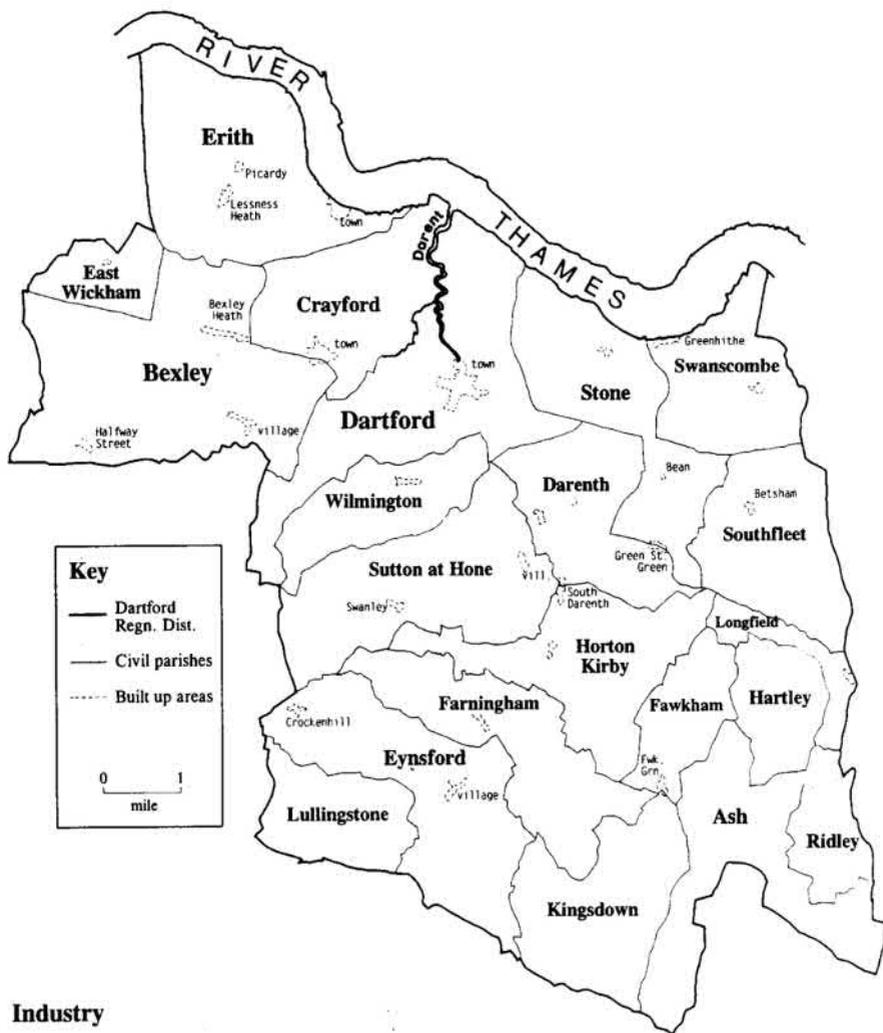
The rivers Darent and Cray flow from south to north through the area, meeting on the marshes north of Dartford and thence flowing as Dartford Creek into the Thames. Settlement on the marshes was always limited, and in early times the only riverside occupation was at Erith and Greenhithe where flood plain gravels and chalk respectively outcrop next to the river.

Communications

Many of the roads in the area are extremely ancient in origin, being the highways from London to the channel ports. Some of them were turnpiked in the late 18th and early 19th centuries with some families such as wheelwrights moving up and down along their length.

For the riverside towns such as Erith the River Thames was a more important highway until the later 19th century than any of the land routes. Dartford Creek was also heavily used. This gradually changed from 1849 however, when the North Kent Railway opened with stations at Erith, Dartford and Gravesend. Further to the south, a second east-west route through the area was completed in 1860 by the London, Chatham & Dover Railway. This cut through a number of pretty valleys producing spectacular viaducts at St. Mary Cray and South Darent. From this line a branch was constructed to Sevenoaks in 1862, turning south from Swanley Junction, through the Darent valley to cross the river with another tall viaduct at Eynsford.

These lines were followed by the Dartford Loop Line in 1866, planned as a convenient short cut from Dartford to New Cross avoiding all the built up riverside areas. This was routed through Crayford and the farmland of the Cray Valley to Bexley, Eltham and Lee, bringing these villages on to the railway and encouraging their growth into small towns.



Industry

By far the largest town in 1851 was Dartford itself (pop. 6,224), a settlement of great antiquity which had grown up where the Roman road (Watling Street) crossed the River Darent. Dartford has a long and distinguished industrial history influenced largely by the proximity of water for both transport and power. It has seen innovations in manufacturing and been associated with several gifted inventors. The most prominent company in the town has been the engineering works of J. & E. Hall. Founded in Lowfield Street in 1785 by a young millwright called John Hall (1764-1836), it soon moved to Hythe Street to occupy the lands formerly belonging to Dartford Priory. The products of the firm were many and varied, and in the early years included milling and papermaking machinery, and steam engines for industry and marine navigation. By the time of the census both John Hall senior and John Hall

junior had died, but the business was being run by a younger son Edward who was living at Gartley House (*f.488*).

It was no accident that Halls made machinery for papermaking, since this had been carried on in Dartford and along the Darent valley since the 16th century. John Spilman's mill just south of Dartford (1585) was the first commercially successful paper mill in this country. Although his mill was later converted to other uses, by the 19th century several others had been erected along the river. With the development of the continuous paper machine at Halls c.1800-10 the industry received a great impetus, and was responsible for much of Dartford's prosperity in the 19th and 20th centuries. One famous Dartford papermaker was John Marshall (1787-1875), who invented the 'dandy roll', a device which could insert a watermark into a continuous roll of paper. Marshall's paper mill was on the Darent just below Holy Trinity church, and he can be found at nearby Bridge House with six of his children (*f.366*).

Another famous Dartford paper mill was the Phoenix, on the site now occupied by Burroughs Wellcome. Erected in 1852 by Thomas H. Saunders in place of an earlier oil and corn mill, the Phoenix Mill was used for the production of high quality machine made papers. Saunders (d.1870) was already an experienced paper manufacturer by this time, having started at Hawley mill and then taken over the large mill at Darenth in 1840. In 1851 he is found at the Darenth mill (*f.604*). The census entry also lists his other three paper mills at Dartford, Sundridge and Wycombe, and tells us he employed 362 people in all.

Further upstream at South Darenth was Horton Kirby Paper Mill, built in 1820 on the site of an old flour mill. It was owned between 1820 and 1843 at least by the engineer John Hall, and produced high quality printing papers. The old premises with their distinctive tall chimney remain today, now used for a variety of industrial purposes.

Even further up the Darent valley, papermaking had by the 17th century spread to Eynsford, where Huguenot immigrants set up a mill in 1685. This mill was owned by the Fellows family at the time of the 1851 census, and Hannah Fellows will be found with her sons at the Mill House (*f.765*). Although the business later passed out of their hands, it continued production until closure in 1952.

Returning to Dartford, brewing was another important industry, with a recorded history stretching back many years. Since the early 1700s the Tasker and Fleet families had been brewing in Lowfield Street, where John Tasker and family will be found (*f.401*). Meanwhile, on the site of the current Dartford Co-op stores between Hythe and Spital Streets, James B. Miskin was running the brewery founded about 1832 by his father, also James B. They will be found respectively at Waterside (*f.437*) and Priory Farm (*f.451*). However, neither the Taskers nor the Miskins remained in the industry for much longer. Taskers were forced to sell to Messrs Miller & Aldworth in 1867, while the Miskin works became Kidd's Steam Brewery following the arrival in Dartford of Charles Newman Kidd in 1868. The buildings were demolished in 1939 following their purchase by Courage.

A mile or so to the west along Watling Street lies Crayford. Here again there had already been some industrial development by the time of the 1851 census. The village had been known as a centre for calico bleaching since the 17th century, using the supply of clean water from the River Cray. Calico was originally imported from India, and soon Crayford became known for printing the cloth as well. An important works were established in 1812 by Charles Swaisland, and later the town saw the arrival of Augustus Applegath (1788-1871), a prolific inventor of printing machines for the Bank of England amongst others. His silk printing business at Crayford later moved to Dartford, where he can be found in 1851 with his family, near the River Darent close to where Prince's Road now crosses (*f.416*). Meanwhile, his Crayford works had been taken over by David Evans, who can also be found, aged 58, with his wife and family (*f.265*). David Evans & Co. are still flourishing in Crayford after 150 years.

By contrast, Erith's fame as a manufacturing town really belongs to a later age than the 1851 census. However, the natural resources of the area had been exploited since quite early in the 19th century. Quarries had been opened by the Wheatley Estate in 1805 to supply stone ballast for ships. The ballast soon ran out, but underneath was discovered a loam which was used in making moulds for metal casting. Erith also possessed extensive brick fields to the east of the town, stretching all the way to Slade Green where Rutters brickworks became well known. In the period after 1900 the industry declined as the clay was worked out, and after the First World War an estate of council houses and new factories replaced the brickfields in the Manor Road area.

Further to the east, it was cement making which dominated in Swanscombe and elsewhere on the Thames estuary. In 1825 James Frost, a builder from Finchley, began producing at Swanscombe the first artificial cement in the London area. The area was particularly well suited owing to the abundant supplies of chalk and clay and to the proximity of the Thames for shipping the finished product. One John Bazley White bought Frost's Swanscombe works in 1833, and this was later converted to the production of Portland cement. The Portland process was further improved at White's works, and he soon came to dominate the industry. He will be found in the census returns at Swanscombe Cross with his wife and daughter (*f.595*). In 1862 he employed 750 men, producing some 15% of the country's supply. But he soon had competitors. By the end of the 19th century nearly 1,000 bottle kilns were clustered along the Thames and Medway estuaries, and in 1900 several of these merged to form the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd. The firm still flourishes, known today as Blue Circle Industries.

The Workhouse

The Union Workhouse (*f.511-16*), located on West Hill in Dartford, was home to 188 inmates in 1851. It had originally been built in 1729 as a workhouse to the town only, but with the grouping of parishes into unions following the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, Dartford became responsible for the other twenty parishes in Dartford Union. More land was purchased as necessary and the buildings extended. Some of these buildings later became part of West Hill Hospital and still survive today.

The Rural Hinterland

In the southern part of Dartford R.D. lay a number of small villages, some hardly changed since mediaeval times. Many timber-framed Kentish yeomans' houses remain even today. Families, both land-owning and agricultural labourers, tended to remain in the area for several generations, moving between adjacent villages but usually no further.

The agricultural economy was dominated by grain production, mainly oats, barley and wheat, with smaller areas devoted to meadow and pasture. In the downland parishes hops were particularly in favour, with Ash-next-Ridley growing by far the greatest acreage. Fruit growing was generally on the increase through the 19th century, stimulated by better communications to London, and after 1878 by the decline in the hop market. Large acreages could be found in Sutton and Wilmington and in the valley villages. By the mid 19th century 20,000 sheep and 1,000 tons of hops were exported from the Darent valley. Farningham boasted cattle shows and an annual horse fair, and even a week-long exhibition of poultry in 1855.

A newspaper report of 1859 on the Bromley-Strood railway line describes the countryside: *"The scenery of the country between Bromley and Strood is of surpassing loveliness...commingled with the park scenes are the living evidence of productive cultivation, in the shape of green pastures, cherry and apple orchards, densely planted market gardens and ever and anon fields of luxuriant cereals. There is scarcely a rood of land that a picturesque villa might not be happily placed, and it is in truth impossible to predict the extent of population which will rapidly find settlement along the line"*.

The most attractive villages were probably those which are strung out along the River Darent: Horton Kirby, Farningham and Eynsford. A rather romanticized description of Eynsford from the Pictorial Times in 1846 tells us that, *"The complexion of the district is old and rugged.....Around us..are venerable houses, built in the Norman fashion - an upper framework of wood, painted black and white, resting on a basement of stone....The people of the village are intelligent - and consequently, polite - beyond their stations in life..a sturdy honour characterises their conduct, and the valley in which they live is famous for its health, its honesty, its happiness. This desirable state of affairs is attributable to the paternal character of the gentry, and the zealous care bestowed by the clergy of the place on the education of the rising race. The employments of the place are mostly agricultural"*.

Two of the parishes in Dartford Registration District had fewer than 100 people each, making them among the smallest in Kent. Lullingstone, with 51 people listed, comprised little more than the Hart Dyke estate. There was no village, and the tiny church of St. Botolph's was essentially the family's private chapel. Percival Hart Dyke can be found in residence at Lullingstone Castle (f.799) with wife Elizabeth and seven of their children.

The other tiny parish was very different. Ridley, on the chalk downlands to the east was surrounded on three sides by Ash, to which it is now linked as Ash-cum-Ridley. With little more than a church and a few farmsteads, there were only 91 people living here in 1851. By 1921, this had declined to 73.

Suburban Development

The influence of London began to increase from the second half of the 19th century. Once rapid transport to the city was available, landowners began to sell their property for development, initially substantial villas for those who could afford to live so far out, followed later by lower class housing.

In Erith the old part of town was described in 1852 as "*sleepy and shabby, with no outside gas, no pavements*". However, the population increased steadily after the opening of the North Kent Line in 1849. The Wheatley Estate was gradually laid out for building from the 1850's onwards, and in 1874 the remaining parts were put up for sale by public auction. The total of 850 acres included the town centre, agricultural and building land, the ballast pits, brick fields, and Easton and Andersons Ironworks. In nearby Belvedere Sir Culling Eardley began to develop his estate for residential purposes in 1856. Thus Erith and Belvedere entered on their transformation into dormitory suburbs of London. In 1851 Erith had only 2,231 inhabitants, but this grew to 8,289 in 1871 and 25,296 in 1901.

Swanley village was a recognizable hamlet within the extensive parish of Sutton at Hone from quite an early time. However, the modern town of Swanley grew up a mile away at Swanley Junction where the London, Chatham & Dover Railway crossed the turnpike road. It comprising only a handful of houses at the time of the census, but the breakup of Birchwood Farm led to speculative building from the 1870's onwards. Traditional farms became small market gardens growing fruit and flowers for the London market. In terms of houses however, the real expansion of Swanley dates from after the Second World War.

Bexley parish in 1851 had a relatively large population of 4,490, but it also covered an extensive geographical area and there were a number of other settlements within its boundaries. One of these was Bexley Heath (now "Bexleyheath"), which had been a tract of rough common land until the early years of the 19th century, crossed from west to east by the notoriously unsafe Dover Road. In 1819 an Act of Parliament allowed the heath to be divided and shared among the local landowners. Soon a long straggle of houses appeared along the main road, and so began the development of the new settlement, known originally as Bexley New Town, which would eventually eclipse the parent village in size. By 1851 there were already over 2,000 people in Bexleyheath, and they will be found in both the Bexley and the Crayford parts of the census returns. Judging from their birthplaces, two thirds of them came from outside these areas originally. Most of the working population were involved in the Crayford

textile industry. Despite the size of Bexleyheath however, it wasn't until 1895 that it gained its own railway station, on the newly built Bexleyheath line from Dartford to Eltham and Blackheath.

Also straddling the Dover Road was the hamlet of Welling, which will be found in two sections on the census returns. Only the southern half fell within the borders of Bexley, while the houses north of the road were part of East Wickham parish.

Today

The area covered by Dartford Registration District is now a land of greater contrasts than at any time in the past. The towns of Dartford, Crayford, Erith and Bexley have expanded so much that little open ground remains between them, while several of the downland villages are hardly changed. Southfleet is one of the few villages which has successfully resisted development, being completely surrounded by arable land. The only part of the parish which has been extensively built upon is New Barn in the south-east corner, originally New Barn farm (f.887).

The chalkland parishes of Fawkham and Ridley have also escaped lightly. Both are still areas of scattered farms. By contrast, Longfield, Hartley and Ash have all expanded considerably. Longfield grew following the opening of its station on the Swanley line c.1870. Later and just to the south we have the modern settlement of Hartley, while New Ash Green is a 1960's estate in the northern part of Ash-cum-Ridley.

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Arrangement of the Dartford 1851 Census Returns

The census was conducted on 30th March 1851. The returns for Dartford Registration District are divided between three sub-districts, Bexley, Dartford and Farningham.

The published population figure for the whole Registration District is 27,330, which differs by 128 from the sum of enumeration district totals (27,202) owing mainly to unexplained differences in the figures for Dartford, Erith and Swanscombe. The number of names in this index is slightly lower (27,119), mainly because of unidentified people sleeping in barns, sheds, tents and the open air.

The index 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^d, i.e. presumably *Edward* or *Edmund*, while *Care.* appears as Car^c, i.e. presumably *Caroline*. Other examples are *Sl.* (Samuel), *Sh.* (*Sarah*) and *My.* (*Mary*).

Where the sex of the individual is not obvious, (*m*) has been added 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 alternative 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, Borton 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:

e.g. 205a refers to H.O.107 / 1607, folio 205, stamped page.

Guide to Enumeration Districts and Folio Numbers

Parish	Enumeration District	Population	Folio Number Range	Street Coverage
1. BEXLEY SUB-DISTRICT				
Bexley (whole parish, 4,490 popn.)	1a	1,056	f. 5 -32	Bexley village, incl. Prospect Place, Hall Place School, Dartford Lane, Victoria Place, Alms Houses.
"	1b	475	f. 36 -52	Parts of Bell Grove & Danson lying south of the Turnpike Rd. incl. William Place, Reeves Row. That part of WELLING village lying south of the Turnpike Rd. (f.47-52).
"	1c	411 ¹	f. 56 -67	Village of Halfway St. (f.56-62); Village of Blackfen (f.63-65); Hurst hamlet (f.65-66); Lamb Abbey [Lamorbey] (f.67).
"	1d	450 ²	f. 71- 83	Village of Upton (f.71-76) incl. Providence Place, Danson Grove etc.; village of Blendon (f.76-79); village of Bridgend (f.80-83).
"	1e	735	f. 87-107	BEXLEYHEATH (that part south of Turnpike Rd.) incl. Sweeps Lane, High Rd., Lion Rd., Crook Log.
"	1f	1,363 ³	f.111-147	BEXLEYHEATH (that part north of Turnpike Rd.) incl. Crook Log, London Rd., Chittys Lane, Hill Place, Penkridge Place, Mill Lane, Hawkins Place, Albert Lane, Featherstone Bldgs., Strongs Terrace, Long Lane, Woolwich Rd., Mill Rd., Coronation Row, Providence Place.
East Wickham	2	666	f.151-168	That part of WELLING village lying south of the Turnpike Rd. (f.151-56). Shoulder Mutton Green (f.160-62); Hill Grove (f.163-64). Hamlet of East Wickham (f.165-68).
Erith (whole parish, 2,231 popn. ³)	3a	1,265 ⁴	f.172-206	Erith village incl. High St., Randall St., Back Lane etc.
"	3b	776	f.210-230	Northumberland Heath (f.210-16), Lessness Heath (f.217-28) incl. Belvedere House, Beadenwell (f.228-30).
"	3c	161	f.234-239	Hamlet of Picardy

Crayford (whole parish, 2,935 popn.)	4a	1,495	f.244-282	Village of Crayford, incl. Saw Mill Lane, Botany Bay, Barnes Cray, Barracks, Dover Rd., Swan Row, Water Hill, Orchard Place, Church St., Grove Place, Church Hill, Crayford Hill, Crayford St., Bexley Lane, High St.
"	4b	707	f.286-304	Old Rd., London Rd., Adelaide Place, Sherston Place, Pinnacle Well, Pitts Rents, Garden Row, Mills Place, West Place, Mill Rd., May Place Rd., Martins Grove, Manor Rd.
"	4c	733 ⁶	f.308-326	May Place, Perry St., North End, Colyers Lane, Arthur St., Slade Green, White Hall, Howberry, Saw Mills on Crayford Creek, Saw Mill Row, Iron Mill Lane, Church Road.

2. DARTFORD SUB-DISTRICT

Dartford (whole parish incl. workhouse, 6,224 popn. ⁸)	1a	1,227 ⁷	f.330-362	East side of the River Darent incl. Overy Liberty, Overy St., East Hill, Park Place, Short Hill, St. Ronan's, Crescent, The Brent, Fulwich Rd., Fulwich Lane, Cross's Row, Frog Island, Queen St., Willow Walk, Joyce Green, Marsh St., Long Reach Tavern.
"	1b	845 ⁹	f.366-388	North side of the High St. from the Bridge to Upper Waterside incl Bullrush Lane; east side of Upper & Lower Waterside incl. Providence Place, Hall Place, the Phoenix Mills.
"	1c	826	f.392-416	South side of the High St. from the Bridge to Lowfield St., and east side of Lowfield St. to the Orange Tree Gate, incl. the Zinc Mill Cottages, Gunpowder Mills & Estate.
"	1d	1,179	f.420-451	North side of Spital St. & West Hill to the Turnpike Gate, incl. Clarks Alley, St. James Place; all the west side of Upper & Lower Waterside, incl. Prospect Place, Nelsons Row, Plough Court, Gas Lane; the Priory Farm.
"	1e	1,072	f.455-483	South side of Spital St. from Turnpike to corner of Lowfield St., thence to Oakfield Lodge; incl. One Bell Row, O'Kills Yard, Horsemans Place, Storeys Row, Stains Row, Marlplace, Phoenix Place, Ebenezer Place, Heath Lane, Oakfield Lodge, West St., the Brickfield, California Row.

"	1f	820 ¹⁰	f.487-508	North & south sides of the London Rd. leading from the Turnpike Gate to Maiden Lane, incl. Claremont Place, Hampden Place, Gartly Place, White Hill Terrace, Sutton Cottages, West Cottages, Omega Cottages, Prospect Place, Elizabeth Place, Western Terrace, White Hill, Kemps Row, Crayford Rd., Durrants Row, Mile End Terrace, Orange Grove, Maiden Lane, Dartford Heath, Stonehill Farm, Stone Hill.
"	--	194	f.511-516	UNION WORKHOUSE
Stone	2	829	f.519-543	Lamb Cliff, Cotton Farm, Littlebrook, John's Hole, Horns Cross, Hedge Place, Stone Castle, Stonewood, Bean hamlet; that part of Green St. Green on the north side of main road.
Swanscombe (whole parish, 1,763 popn. ¹²)	3a	908 ¹¹	f.547-571	South of London Rd., incl. Gravel Hill, Eagle Place, Cobham Terrace, Weston Cross, Knockholt, Harkenden, Ingress Gardens, Milton St., Church St., Galley Hill, Botney Bay.
"	3b	817	f.576-597	North of London Rd., incl. hamlet of GREENHITHE (f.576-97), False Slough, Park Cliff, Ingres Park, Swanscombe Cross.
Darenth	4	654	f.601-618	incl. Hungate Hall, Down House, Black Dale, Little Dale, Little Darenth, the Grange, Spring Gardens, South Darenth, Gills? Grub Street, that part of Green St. Green west of main road, Lane End, Gore Farm.
Wilmington (whole parish, 915 popn.)	5a	363	f.623-635	incl. Wilmington St., Orange Tree Place, & Row, HAWLEY [pt.] (f.634-35).
"	5b	552	f.639-655	Knowle Hill, Prospect Place, Dartford Heath, Hook Green, Puddle Dock.
Sutton at Hone (whole parish, 1,290 popn.)	6a	752	f.659-678	Frog Lane, Sutton St., Ship Lane, St. Johns Jerusalem, Bank Houses, HAWLEY [pt.] (f.673-77).
"	6b	538	f.682-686, & 690-699	Goss Hill, Clement St., Gilden Hill, Woodstreet, Cold Harbour, Hop Kiln, Mount Pleasant, Colledge, Highlands, SWANLEY (f.686-94), Five Wents, Hextable, Fenns, Malthouse, Birch Wood St., Heathfield House, Leaden Hatch, Franks Park, Swanley Bottom.

3. FARNINGHAM SUB-DISTRICT

Horton Kirby (whole parish, 747 popn.)	1a	400	f.703-714	SOUTH DARENTH (f.703-07), Rabbits, Pinden, New Barn, Selby Row, Dean Bottom.
"	1b	347 ¹³	f.718-727	Franks Hall, Horton Village incl. High St., Lumber St., Mussenden, Speed Gate, Calverstock Lane.
Farningham (whole parish, 701 popn.)	2a	290	f.731-738	Parish east of River Darent, incl. Farningham village, Eglantine Lane, Chartons, Chimhams, Maplescombe, Beesfield Farm, Turnpike Gate, Lavender Bank, Mill Lane.
"	2b	411	f.742-754	Parish west of River Darent, incl. Farningham Village, Mountain Hill, Nightingale Place, Pedham Place, Hop Pole Inn.
Eynsford (whole parish, 1,323 popn.)	3a	573	f.758-772	Parish north of River Darent incl. Eynsford St., Bower Lane, Mill Bank, Mill Lane, Church Row, Goodwins Yard, Bridge Place, Plough Court, Bridge St., Pawleys Farm.
"	3b	536 ¹⁴	f.776-789	CROCKENHILL [pt.] ¹⁵ incl. Maces Cottages, Mosyers Cottages, Parish Cottages, Turners Cottages, Lashes Cottage, Spooners, Mandys Cottages, Lees Cottages, Bath Cottages & Terrace, Gt. Wested, Little Wested, Petham Court, Lavender Bank & Place, Dykes Cottage.
"	3c	214 ¹⁶	f.793-798	Maidens Cottage, Sadlers Hall, Bower Farm, Lower & Upper Austin Lodge Cottage.
Lullingstone	4	51	f.799-800	Lullingstone Castle, Park Lodge, Park Gate Fm. & Cottage. <i>[parish listed with 3c, above]</i>
Kingsdown ¹⁷ (whole parish, 423 popn.)	5a	173	f.805-810	Poplar Row, Brandshatch, London Road, Kingsdown St.
"	5b	250	f.814-821	Parish south of the Turnpike Rd., incl. various farms, houses in Maidstone Rd.
Ridley	6	91	f.825-827	New St., Bunkershill. <i>[parish listed with 7a, below]</i>
Ash (whole parish, 702 popn.)	7a	271 ¹⁸	f.828-834	Malthouse, Haven, Horneslodge, Hodson St., Cophall.
"	7b	431 ¹⁹	f.838-844, & 845-850	Parish west of Longfield-Stansted road, incl. Cuckoo Corner, North Ash, Turners Oak, Ash Street, hamlet of West Yoak (f.843-47), Billett, Terrys Lodge, South Ash, Bodkin Row

Hartley	8	227 ²⁰	f.854-862	Whole parish incl. the village, the Green, Hartley Bottom
Fawkham	9	249 ²¹	f.866-874	Whole village incl. the Cross, Six Acres, Speed Gate, The Green, Pennis etc.
Longfield	10	162	f.876-881	Whole parish incl. Longfield Hill etc. <i>[parish listed with 9, above]</i>
Southfleet (whole parish, 657 popn.)	11a	374 ²²	f.885-895	Village, Hook Green (f.886-87), New Barn Farm, Red Street (f.888-92), the Barracks, Broad Ditch, Scadbury Farm
"	11b	283	f.899-907	Betsom [Betsham] (f.899-903), Westwood (f.904-07)

Notes

- 1 Figure includes 5 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds; one entry was missed by the enumerator (f.62b), therefore correct population figure is 412.
- 2 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in barns / sheds.
- 3 Figure includes 16 people (all named) in travelling vans (f.128, f.137-8, f.139).
- 4 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in barns / sheds.
- 5 2,231 is the published figure; summation of Enumeration District totals gives 2,202.
- 6 Published figure double counts 12 people (lightermen on barges in Crayford Creek), and misses one entry; correct population total is therefore 722.
- 7 Figure includes 2 people in barns and 2 in tents, all named.
- 8 6,224 is the published figure, including the Workhouse; summation of Enumeration District totals gives 6,163.
- 9 Figure includes 2 males in barges/boats.
- 10 Figure includes an estimated 12 people (unnamed) in caravans.
- 11 Published figure excludes one household of 7 people (f.561b) crossed through by the enumerator; also incorrectly excludes 2 people (f.564b). Correct population total therefore is 910.
- 12 1,763 is the published figure; summation of Enumeration District totals gives 1,725.
- 13 Figure includes an estimated 7 people in barns/sheds and 4 in tents/open air (all unnamed).
- 14 Figure includes an estimated 10 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
- 15 The other part of Crockenhill lay in St. Mary Cray parish (published in Volume I of this index series)
- 16 Figure includes an estimated 10 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
- 17 Known as West Kingsdown only since 1948.
- 18 Figure includes an estimated 4 people (unnamed) in tents/open air.
- 19 Figure includes an estimated 10 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
- 20 Figure includes one person (unnamed) in barn/shed.
- 21 Figure includes an estimated 3 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
- 22 Figure includes an estimated 2 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.

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 mistakes because of the poor handwriting of the original enumerators as well as, in some cases, faint or damaged microfilm copies. Therefore, although the difficult entries have been checked with contemporary trade directories and the original enumerators' books at the Public Record Office, the Society cannot take responsibility for any errors herein.
