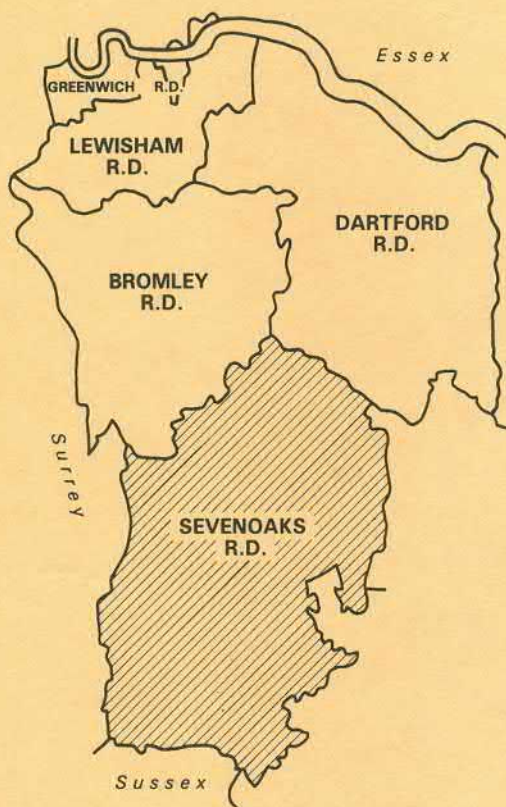


1851 CENSUS INDEX FOR NORTH WEST KENT



Volume VI Sevenoaks Registration District

Piece No. H.O.107/1613

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1996

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Introduction

This is the sixth 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 - Rose Medley, Olive Morton, Sheila Severn, Jean Stirk, Mary Thompson, and Malcolm Youngs.*
- *Victor Bowden, for loaning the transcript of Kemsing made some thirty years ago by the late Arthur Bailey.*
- *Members of the Society with MS-DOS or BBC microcomputers, for their work on entering the data into computer files - Ron Anthony, Peter Etherington, Mike Ganly, Noel Livermore, Mike Rowleron, and Malcolm Scott.*
- *Matthew Copus and Brian Evans who independently checked the transcripts.*
- *Joan Field, John Nightingale and Jean Stirk for helping with the task of final checking against the original enumerators' books.*
- *Geoffrey Copus for helping to draft the historical notes.*
- *Finally to Joan Field, chairman of the Society's Publications Sub-Committee, and to members of the Society Committee for their support.*

The entries for this census index were transcribed on to standard forms, and then typed into computer files. These were transferred into dBase III format (a PC database), and printed on an HP Laserjet 4 printer using a program written in Clipper. The introductory pages were produced from Ami Pro 3.0 word processing software.

Stephen Archer
1851 Census Project Coordinator
May 1996

Location of Census Microfilms and Transcripts

In addition to the Public Record Office census room, microfilms of the 1851 returns for Sevenoaks Registration District are held as follows :

- Centre for Kentish Studies, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1XQ (Tel: 01622-694363). 12 microfilm / microfiche readers , which must be pre-booked. Their 1851 census coverage also includes Bromley Registration District (H.O.107 / 1606), Dartford Registration District (H.O.107 / 1607) and the remainder of Kent to the east of these areas.
- Sevenoaks Library, Buckhurst Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1LQ. (Tel: 01732-453118 / 452384). Two microfilm readers (one a reader-printer), pre-booking advisable. Their 1851 census coverage also includes Bromley Registration District (H.O.107 / 1606) and Dartford Registration District (H.O.107 / 1607).

Note that these repositories do not all 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

Sevenoaks Registration District covered the same area as the Poor Law Union, and comprised sixteen parishes in 1851. It extends some 16 miles from north to south, and was home to more than 22,000 people in 1851.

It is crossed from east to west by two prominent ridges - the chalk outcrop of the North Downs between Westerham and Kemsing, and further south a sandstone ridge crowned by Crockham Hill and Ide Hill. Between the two ridges lies the pleasant vale of Holmesdale, along which runs the upper portion of the Darent. This stream rises near Westerham, flowing east through a string of attractive villages such as Brasted and Sundridge. At Riverhead it turns north, cutting through the North Downs at Shoreham, which sits therefore in a relatively steep-sided valley. The parishes that run south from the downs are noticeably long and narrow, evidently laid out so as to take in equal shares of the valley soils and the hill slopes.

Further south, one moves into the High Weald, an attractive area of rolling country characterised by oasthouses and orchards. That part of the Weald lying within Sevenoaks district is drained by the river Eden, flowing east to join the Medway near Penshurst. The Medway itself skirts the eastern edges of Penshurst and Leigh, continuing north-eastward towards Tonbridge.

Communications

Running through Sevenoaks Registration District was the earliest turnpike in Kent, built about 1710. This was the main road from Farnborough to Tunbridge Wells, now the A21. In 1835 the section from Pratts Bottom to Dunton Green was re-routed and a new road built over Polhill, thus avoiding the perilous slope of Star Hill.

The only west-east road in the District ran from Westerham through the Vale of Holmesdale to Seal, and thence to Maidstone. This and the connecting road north from Otford to Shoreham and beyond were turnpiked late in the 18th century.

Elsewhere, roads were little better than tracks until well into the 19th century; those through the Wealden clay had a particularly bad reputation and were unusable after periods of prolonged rain.

At the time of the census the railways had already begun to make an impact on the area. Towards the south of the district the main line of the South Eastern Railway from Redhill to Dover was constructed 1841-44, passing in an almost straight line across the district through Leigh, Chiddingstone and Edenbridge parishes.

It was not until some years later, however, that Sevenoaks, was served by the railway. In 1862 a branch line was built south from Swanley Junction via

Shoreham and Otford, terminating at Bat and Ball just to the north of the town. This line was overshadowed before long by the more important through-route of the South Eastern Railway between London and Tonbridge, opened in 1868.

Towns

By far the largest settlement was (and still is) the town of Sevenoaks, 24 miles from central London and some 17 miles west of Maidstone. In 1847, Samuel Bagshawe described it as "a well-built market town, pleasantly situated above the ridge of sand hills..". It consisted of "...two streets which contain many good shops and private residences, to which many additions and improvements have been made within the last few years". Pigot in 1839 considered it "a very genteel little market town" which, he says, was "well built and divided into two principal streets, which are lighted with gas".

In 1851 the town was still a small community stretched out along the ridge. The majority of professional men and the lesser gentry had their private houses in the High Street, while much of the outlying land was in the hands of a few wealthy families. However, in the period under consideration the road heading north out of the town towards Bat and Ball was beginning to be developed. One result of this was the construction of a new church, which took the name of the ancient hospital, St. John's. It was opened in 1858 as a chapel to St. Nicholas, the parish church.

Sevenoaks lay at the heart of an extensive parish of 4,878 people. It included the districts of Weald to the south and Riverhead to the north-west. These settlements had acquired chapels of ease in 1821 and 1831 respectively, and later became separate parishes.

Seven miles west of Sevenoaks lay Westerham, a smaller market town described by Pigot's directory simply as "neat and clean". Today it remains largely unspoilt, the centre of the town boasting an impressive collection of pre-19th century buildings. Close to the centre is Quebec House, notable as the boyhood home of General James Wolfe (1727-1759).

Apart from Sevenoaks and Westerham, the remaining settlements were small villages, and they largely remain as such today.

Agriculture and Industry

The area covered by Sevenoaks Registration District was, and still is, predominantly agricultural. In the parishes running across the Vale of Holmesdale, there were meadows by the river banks on the heavy gault clays soils, while larger arable fields stretched out across the lighter soils of the lower chalk platform. The steep downland slopes provided rough grazing, with woodland crowning the chalk crests.

To the south the soils are poorer, and had once supported the great wealden forest which remained largely intact until the post-medieval period. This forest discouraged settlement until a relatively late date. It largely disappeared in Tudor times however, felled to provide fuel for the wealden iron industry which flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries. Thereafter the High Weald remained as one of the strongholds of the pastoral tradition - mainly sheep and cattle. The area's proximity to London was also making dairying an economic proposition from the late 19th century.

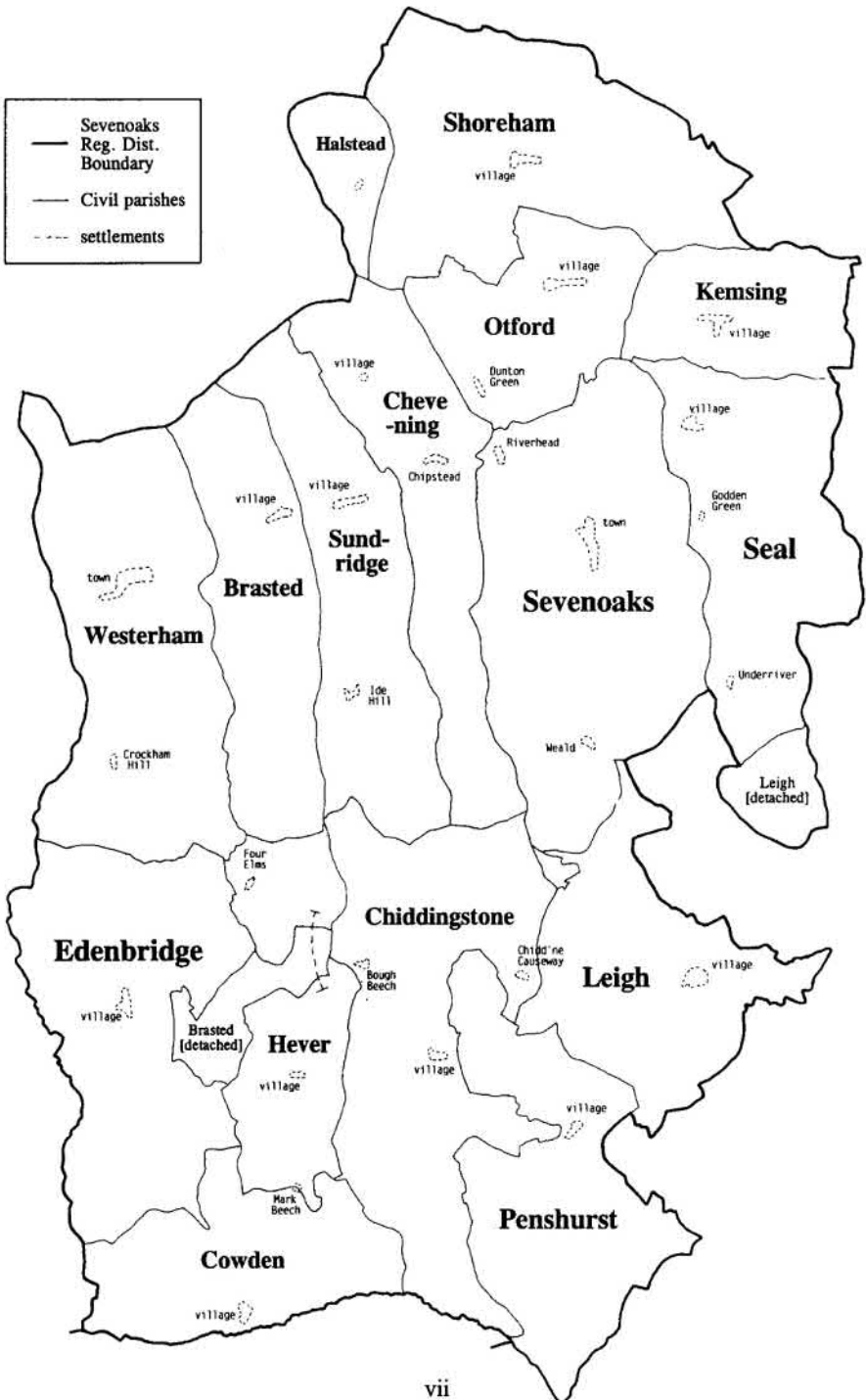
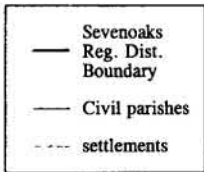
The boom in fruit growing also came with the growth of London, further encouraged from the 1840s with the first railway line across the area. Cheap sugar from the Empire added to the stimulus for jam making, especially using the soft fruits. The most distinctive crop of the area however was hops, which reached its maximum extent in the second half of the 19th century. The acreage has since declined substantially.

In contrast to the wealden iron industry, papermaking was assured of a much longer future. It had been introduced into north Kent in the late 16th century, and gradually spread from there to the small rivers and streams of the Darent and Medway. Although the area covered by Sevenoaks Registration District didn't become the main focus of papermaking activity, there were three mills within its boundaries operating in 1851. The largest was established at Shoreham early in the 18th century, surviving until 1925/6. In 1851 it employed a total of 58 workers and was being run by George Wilmot whose name can be found on the census returns (*fol. 128*). Sundridge mill had been established as an offshoot from Shoreham in the 1760's, and several papermakers and ragcutters can be found living in the parish. At the time of the census the mill had recently been taken over from the Wilmotts by T. H. Saunders, whose papermaking empire included other mills such as Darenth and Dartford. The third papermaking centre was at Chafford Mill, on the Medway near the hamlet of Fordcombe in the south of Penshurst parish. This mill is recorded as working from the 1750's, and in 1851 its master papermaker was Richard Turner (*fol. 714*).

There had been a silk manufactory at Greatness in Sevenoaks from the late 18th century, but this had ceased to function by 1851. As possible evidence for this, two paupers at Sevenoaks workhouse were described as having worked at the 'silk mills', and a retired silk merchant turns up in Dunton Green.

At Leigh there was the gunpowder mill, employing 28 people and run by one Charles Sealey aged 45, (*fol. 759*). The name is preserved today in Powder Mills Lane.

As regards other manufacturing activity, this remained on a very small scale throughout the area. In Chiddingstone, Penshurst and Leigh we find on the census returns several makers of cricket balls and, to a lesser extent, cricket bats, while at Riverhead there was a flourishing community of fellmongers and glovers.



Of all the occupations listed for the people of Sevenoaks District, perhaps the most entertaining is that of Charles Chapple of Riverhead, a married man of 60 whose occupation is given as "Everything to be thankful for but nothing to boast of" (*fol. 288*).

Finally, mention should be made of the Durnell family of Brasted whose building business is still noted in the *Guinness Book of Records* as having been in the same family the longest (since 1591). The representative in 1851 was Richard Durnal (*fol. 424*), described on the census as a carpenter and landholder employing six men.

The Workhouse

The Sevenoaks parish workhouse that had long existed on the western side of St. John's Hill had been pulled down in 1846, its place taken by the large building erected in 1845 south of Sundridge village by the recently formed Sevenoaks Poor Law Union. Its master was a Scotsman, one James McKay aged 41, and it held 242 paupers ranging in age from a baby of 3 weeks to a woman of 94, Elizabeth Hudson. There appears to be very little published information on the workhouse, although copious archive material may be found at Sevenoaks Library. The census return for the workhouse (*fol. 276-82*) is included with Sevenoaks.

Homes of the Gentry

As an attractive area within relatively easy reach of London, the Sevenoaks district was endowed with a number of grand houses surrounded by prosperous agricultural estates, and many of the buildings still survive though their lands have on occasion been sold off for other purposes. The best of these houses - Knole, Hever and Penshurst for example - are treasures of national importance.

Sevenoaks itself was particularly favoured by the aristocracy and local gentry, whose estates encircled the town. Knole lies just to the east of the town, its parklands extending unbroken to the boundary with Seal parish. In 1851 the house (*fol. 208*) was occupied by Mary Sackville (elder sister of the last Duke of Dorset) and her elderly husband William Pitt Amherst (1773-1857), formerly of Montreal House, Riverhead. At Montreal itself (*fol. 272*), lived his son William Pitt Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale (1805-1886).

At Beechmont House (*fol. 348*) was William Lambard III, a magistrate and a direct descendant of his namesake, the 16th century Kent historian. Henry Hughes occupied Bradbourne House which now survives as a pleasure garden and lakes in the suburbs of the town (*fol. 303*), while just outside the parish at Wildernesse was George Charles Pratt (Marquis Camden) (*fol. 38*).

Colonel Thomas Austen can be found as a landed proprietor and magistrate for Kent, at Kippington in Sevenoaks (*fol. 271*). He was a member of the prolific

Austen family of Kent and a distant cousin of the novelist Jane Austen. He had several brothers, one of whom was the Revd. John Austen, 73, rector of Chevening (*fol. 178*). Chevening House itself was in the hands of Philip Henry Stanhope, the 4th Earl (1781-1855), who employed a staff of 55 but apparently had no family living with him (*fol. 178*).

In the parish of Brasted lies Emmets, now an attractive National Trust garden, but then a private residence in the hands of Samuel Hancock Knight, his wife and servants (*fol. 448*).

Just south of Westerham town lies Squerries Court, home since 1731 of the Warde family. The 1851 representative of this family was Charles Warde Esq., a bachelor of 64. He was living at Squerries with his widowed sister Lady Mildmay and a staff of eight (*fol. 509*).

Moving towards the southern part of the district, Hever Castle is best known as the childhood home of Anne Boleyn. But by the 19th century it had passed through a number of hands and was down on its luck. In 1851 it was merely a farm with 280 acres of land, occupied by Thomas and Sarah Doubell and their family.

At Chiddingstone Castle (*f.662*) lived the widowed Henry Streatfeild (b.1784), his 21-year old son Newton William, and a staff of 11. The castle remained in their hands until 1936 and is now open to the public.

Penshurst Place had been owned by the Sidney family since 1552. But in March 1851 none of the family was in residence, probably because Philip Charles Sidney (1st Baron de L'Isle) had just died. Only their staff appears on the census return (*fol. 734*).

Settlements within Sevenoaks Registration District in 1851

Bessels Green Hamlet in the parish of Chevening on the main Riverhead-Westerham road.

Bough Beech Hamlet within Chiddingstone parish, 1½ m NW of the village; has given its name in recent years to a large reservoir.

Brasted Long narrow parish in the vale of Holmesdale, on the river Darent; a small detached portion lay to the south; this was very thinly populated.

Chevening Long, narrow parish adjoining Sevenoaks, containing the village of Chipstead. Chevening village was little more than a hamlet adjoining Chevening House & Park.

Chiddingstone Village and large parish on the River Eden, 5½ m west of Tonbridge.

Chiddingstone Causeway Hamlet within Chiddingstone parish, 1½ m north-east of the village; created a separate ecclesiastical parish (St. Luke), 1906.

Chipstead Village within Chevening parish.

Cowden Village and parish at the south-western extremity of the district, adjoining Sussex and Surrey.

Crockham Hill Chapelry within Westerham parish (church built 1842).

Dunton Green Hamlet in Otford parish, created a separate ecclesiastical parish, 1890.

Edenbridge Village and parish on the borders of Surrey.

Four Elms Hamlet in the detached part of Hever; ecclesiastical parish of St. Paul created 1880.

Godden Green Hamlet in the parish of Seal.

Halstead Small parish on the chalk downs above Shoreham.

Hever Tiny village and small parish in two distinct parts; detached northern part contained the hamlet of Four Elms.

Ide Hill Hamlet lying towards the southern end of Sundridge parish, 2 miles from the village; chapel built 1807; ecclesiastical parish created 1818 and refounded 1852.

Kemsing Parish north-east of Sevenoaks, sitting just below the ridge of the North Downs.

Leigh Village and parish on the river Medway; included a small detached portion to the north-east (adjoining Seal).

Mark Beech Hamlet on the borders of Hever and Cowden.

Otford Village and parish on the river Darent north of Sevenoaks; also contained the hamlet of Dunton Green.

Penshurst Large parish on the river Medway at the south end of Sevenoaks district.

Riverhead Hamlet at the north-west corner of Sevenoaks parish; became the separate ecclesiastical parish of St. Mary in 1831.

Seal Village and parish adjoining Sevenoaks; contained the hamlets of Godden Green, Underriver and Stone St

Sevenoaks Town and extensive parish that contained the villages of Riverhead and Weald.

Shoreham Large parish on the river Darent, where the river cuts through the north Downs.

Stone Street Hamlet in the parish of Seal.

Sundridge Long narrow parish on the upper Darent; 3 miles east of Westerham, and containing the Union workhouse; includes the hamlet of Ide Hill

Underriver Hamlet at the south end of Seal parish.

Weald Hamlet in Sevenoaks parish, 2½m south of the town; became the separate ecclesiastical parish of St. George in 1821.

Westerham Parish and small town in the vale of Holmesdale, at the headwaters of the river Darent. Parish includes the hamlet of Crockham Hill.

Arrangement of the Sevenoaks 1851 Census Returns

The census was conducted on 30th March 1851. The returns for the 16 parishes in Sevenoaks Registration District are divided between three sub-districts - Shoreham, Sevenoaks and Penshurst.

The published population figure for the whole Registration District is 22,095. The number of names in this index is slightly lower however (22,022), as it excludes those unidentified people sleeping in barns, sheds, tents, etc.

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^e, 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 / 1613, folio 205, stamped page.

Guide to Enumeration Districts and Folio Numbers

Parish	Enum- eration District	Popu- lation	Folio Number Range	Approximate Coverage
1. SHOREHAM SUB-DISTRICT				
Seal (whole parish, 1,566 popn.)	1a	483 ¹	f. 4-17	Incl. Little Underriver (f.7-10), Upper/Lower Bitchet (f.12-14), part of Godden Green (f.15-17)
	1b	545 ²	f. 21-34 ³	Village of Seal (f.21-31), part of Seal Chart (f.33-34)
	1c	538 ⁴	f. 38-52	Wildernesse (f.38-39), part of Godden Green (f.43), part of Seal Chart (f.46-52)
Kemsing	2	376 ⁵	f. 57-67	Including Heaverham (f.58-59), Noahs Ark (f.63)
Otford (whole parish, 837 popn.)	3a	370	f. 71-80	Village of Otford
	3b	467 ⁶	f. 84-96	DUNTON GREEN (f.84-93), Twitton (f.94-95)
Shoreham (whole parish, 1,192 popn.)	4a	369 ⁷	f.100-110	Includes Well Hill (f.102-03), part of Shoreham village (f.105-10)
	4b	416	f.114-124	Part of Twitton (f.114-15), part of Shoreham village (f.116-24)
	4c	407 ⁸	f.128-139	Part of Shoreham village (f.128-33), St. Mary Woodland (f.137-39)
Halstead	5	289	f.143-152	
Chevening (whole parish, 983 popn.)	6a	416	f.156-167	Includes Bessels Green (f.156-59), part of CHIPSTEAD village (f.164-67)
	6b	567 ⁹	f.171-186	Includes Froghole (f.172-75), Chevening village (f.178-80)

2. SEVENOAKS SUB-DISTRICT

Sevenoaks (whole parish, 5,132 popn., including workhouse)	1a	773	f.190-210	East side of town, incl. Knole Park (f.208-10)
	1b	716	f.214-232	Centre of town
	1c	698	f.236-261	West side of town
	1d	274 ¹⁰	f.265-274	
	---	254	f.276-82 ¹¹	UNION WORKHOUSE <i>(located in Sundridge parish)</i>
	2a	728 ¹²	f.286-304	RIVERHEAD (f.286-303), part of Bradbourne (f.303-04)
	2b	463	f.308-320	Hartslands
	2c	537	f.325-343	St. Johns Hill (f.325-26), part of Bradbourne (f.327-29), Greatness (f.329-33), St. Johns (f.333-43)
	3a	283 ¹³	f.347-354	Part of WEALD village
	3b	406 ¹⁴	f.358-370	Part of WEALD village
Sundridge (whole parish, 1,388 popn., excluding workhouse)	4a	404	f.374-385	Area north of Godstone Rd.
	4b	363	f.389-399	Middle part of parish, incl village (f.389-96)
	4c	621 ¹⁵	f.403-418	Southern part of parish, incl. Goathurst Common (f.405-09), Hanging Bank (f.409-11), IDE HILL (f.415-18)
Brasted (whole parish, 1,137 popn.)	5a	505 ¹⁶	f.422-436	North part of parish
	5b	391 ¹⁷	f.440-451	Area south of Godstone Rd., incl. Brasted village (f.440-47), Brasted Chart (f.450-51)
	5c	241	f.455-462	South part of parish, incl. Toys Hill (f.458-62)
Westerham (whole parish, 2,113 popn.)	6a	418	f.466-477	East side of road to Edenbridge
	6b	543 ¹⁸	f.481-495	Part of parish west side of road to Edenbridge and north of road to Godstone (A25).
	6c	632	f.499-515	Part of parish west side of road to Edenbridge and south of road to Godstone (A25).
	6d	520	f.519-532	Includes Horns Hill (f.519-20), Froghole (f.520-21)

3. PENSHURST SUB-DISTRICT

Edenbridge (whole parish, 1,718 popn.)	1a	493	f.536-548	South of railway & east part of town
	1b	912	f.552-576	Town, and west part of parish
	1c	313	f.580-588 ¹⁹	North of railway
Cowden (whole parish, 712 popn.)	2a	320 ²⁰	f.592-600	East of turnpike road
	2b	392 ²¹	f.605-615	West of turnpike road, incl. Cowden Pound (f.606-07)
Hever (whole parish, 603 popn.)	3a	311 ²²	f.620-628	South of River Eden, incl. Markbeeche
	3b	292	f.632-639	North of River Eden, incl. Four Elms (f.636-38 approx.)
Chidding- stone (whole parish, 1,260 popn.)	4a	533	f.643-657	North of River Eden, incl. Bough Beech (f.643-47), Chiddingstone Causeway (f.653-54)
	4b	311 ²³	f.661-669	Incl. Hill Hoath (f.661-62), Chiddingstone village (f.664-65 approx.)
	4c	416 ²⁴	f.673-683	Incl. Hoath Corner (f.676), Ranleigh Heath (f.677-79)
Penshurst (whole parish, 1,628 popn.)	5a	526	f.687-704	Incl. Poundsbridge (f.688-90, part of Fordcombe (f.697-703)
	5b	416	f.708-719	Incl. Walters Green (f.710-12), part of Fordcombe (f.714-15), Saints Hill (f.716), Smarts Hill (f.717-18, 719)
	5c	264	f.723-730	Village of Penshurst
	5d	422 ²⁵	f.734-745	
Leigh (whole parish, 1,161 popn.)	6a	524	f.749-763	South of turnpike road
	6b	637	f.767-785	North of turnpike road, incl Hollanden hamlet (f.779-85)

Notes

- 1 Figure includes 4 people (unnamed) in tents/open air.
- 2 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds
- 3 There are two pages marked as folio 23; index entries have been assigned 23a, b, c and d.
- 4 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in tents/open air.

- 5 Figure includes 4 people (unnamed) in tents/open air.
 - 6 Figure includes 3 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
 - 7 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in a "travelling cart".
 - 8 Figure includes 3 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
 - 9 Figure includes 3 people (unnamed) in tents/open air.
 - 10 Figure excludes 1 person (A. Glendenning) stated as absent on census night.
 - 11 There are two pages marked as folio 278; index entries have been assigned 278a, b, c and d.
 - 12 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
 - 13 Figure excludes 1 person (Ro'. Allen, Esq.) stated as absent on census night.
 - 14 Figure includes 1 person (unnamed) in a barn/shed.
 - 15 Figure includes 1 person in a barn/shed and 8 people in tents/open air (all unnamed).
 - 16 Figure excludes 1 entry (Elizabeth Foxton) crossed through on the original.
 - 17 Figure includes 1 person (unnamed) in a barn/shed.
 - 18 Figure includes 1 person (unnamed) in a barn/shed.
 - 19 First page of this enumeration district (f.580b) is missing from some microfilm copies; entries have been extracted and incorporated in this index.
 - 20 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
 - 21 Figure includes 1 person (unnamed) in a barn/shed.
 - 22 Figure includes 6 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
 - 23 Figure includes 4 people (unnamed) in tents/open air.
 - 24 Figure includes 2 people (unnamed) in barns/sheds.
 - 25 Figure includes 1 person (unnamed) in a barn/shed.
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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 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 both contemporary trade directories and the original enumerators' books at the Public Record Office, the Society cannot take responsibility for any errors herein.
