

LANT STREET, SOUTHWARK, IN THE MID NINETEENTH CENTURY

Lant Street in the Borough, Southwark, stretches west to east from Southwark Bridge Road to Borough High Street. It is located in the area known as 'the Mint', which in the nineteenth century was notorious for its poor, overcrowded and insanitary conditions, as well as for crime and disorder.

Lant Street is probably best known for being where Charles Dickens lodged in 1824 as a 12 year old boy, when his father was imprisoned for debt in the nearby Marshalsea prison. Although Dickens resented being put to work in a boot-blackening factory, he apparently had no complaints about his lodgings, which were in a back attic overlooking a timber yard, in the house of Archibald Russell, an agent for the Insolvent Court.¹

In 1837, in *The Pickwick Papers*, Dickens described Lant Street as having a transitory population, prone to midnight flits when the rent was due. With regard to the occupations of the residents, Dickens identified some clear-starchers, journeymen bookbinders, housekeepers employed in the Docks, dressmakers, jobbing tailors, and one or two prison agents for the Insolvent Court, and claimed that the majority of inhabitants were either occupied in the letting of furnished apartments or in mangling.

This paper examines the characteristics of the population of Lant Street in the mid nineteenth century, mainly through an analysis of the 1851 census. Issues considered include the origins and occupations of the residents, housing occupancy levels and public health. The youngest Lant Street resident with an occupation recorded was 10 year old George 'Meding'. His story, and that of his family, is told in the second part of this paper.

LANT STREET, SOUTHWARK, 1851

Heads of Household

In 1851, there were 68 occupied houses in Lant Street, containing 181 households. Table 1 shows the places of birth of the heads of household. It can be seen that nearly three quarters were born outside Surrey. 22% were born in Middlesex, so had just crossed the river, but others came from further afield. Not counting Surrey, heads of household came from 26 different English counties. A few originated from other countries, mainly Ireland.

This migration pattern was in line with the rest of the Borough, and of Southwark as a whole. Between 1801 and 1851, the population of the Borough increased by about 79%, by means of in-migration, mainly from other parts of England, particularly the south and south-east.² The area was attractive to migrants because of the availability of work and cheap accommodation.

¹ Prettejohns, Graham et al, *Charles Dickens and Southwark*, London Borough of Southwark, 1994, p.2

² Reilly, Leonard, *The Story of the Borough*, 2009, p.55-7

Table 1: Places of Birth of Heads of Household, Lant Street, Southwark, 1851

| Place of Birth | Number | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Southwark | 39 | 21% |
| Elsewhere or unspecified in Surrey | 9 | 5% |
| Middlesex | 41 | 22% |
| Kent | 15 | 8% |
| Essex | 5 | |
| Devonshire | 6 | |
| Suffolk | 6 | |
| Hampshire | 5 | |
| Gloucestershire | 5 | |
| Yorkshire | 5 | |
| Somerset | 4 | |
| Berkshire | 3 | |
| Nottinghamshire | 3 | |
| Worcestershire | 2 | |
| Warwickshire | 2 | |
| Norfolk | 2 | |
| Derbyshire | 2 | |
| Wiltshire | 2 | |
| Lincolnshire | 2 | |
| Other English Counties | 9 | |
| Ireland | 7 | |
| Isle of Man | 2 | |
| Germany | 2 | |
| Other Countries | 3 | |
| Total | 181 | |

Other English Counties = Bucks, Cheshire, Cornwall, Dorset, Hereford, Lancs, Northants, Staffordshire, Sussex.

Other Countries = Scotland, East Indies, South Africa

Occupations of Lant Street Heads of Household, 1851

In the nineteenth century, the main industries of the Borough included “leather working, printing and bookbinding, hat making, wharves, warehousing, food processing and engineering”.³ Many of the heads of household of Lant Street in 1851 were employed in these industries.

Table 2 shows the occupations of all heads of household of Lant Street in 1851. It can be seen that the largest occupational group was labourers and workers employed in the building trades (16). This is followed by beer sellers and other shopkeepers (15). Other sizeable groups were tailors and needlewomen (12); those involved in making shoes, boots, clogs and slippers (12); and porters (11).

It is also striking that 8 heads of household were police constables. Perhaps this is explained by the fact that there was a police station nearby, in Stone’s End.

Female Occupations

34 of the 181 heads of household were female. Table 3 shows their occupations. It can be seen that the largest category was that of needlewoman, also described as tailoress, dressmaker, shirtmaker etc.(9) Only 24 (18.4%) of the 130 wives of heads of household had an occupation recorded. Again, the largest occupational group was that of needlewoman.

4 female heads of household, all widows, were described as paupers or receiving relief from the parish or parochial charities. Their former occupations were charwoman, shirtmaker, laundress, and nurse. Those receiving relief from the parish without having to go into the workhouse were fortunate, because Poor Law policy at this time was opposed to this. There were another 4 female heads of household, also all widows, recorded as having ‘no occupation’, and with no other member of their household working. Perhaps some were among those who either would not, or could not, apply to the workhouse for relief. (See Appendix 2.)

Children Aged 7-14

17 (29.8%) of the 57 households with children aged 7-14 had an occupation recorded. These are shown in Table 4. It can be seen that the most common occupation by far for boys was errand boy, while the most common occupations for girls were servant and ‘assistant mother’.

It can also be seen that the majority of children with an occupation recorded were aged 13 and 14. The youngest child was 10 year old George ‘Meding’. He and his 12 year old brother, William, were both errand boys. Their story, and that of their family, is told later in this paper.

³ Reilly, Leonard, *The Story of the Borough*, 2009, p.87

Table 2: Occupations of all Heads of Household, Lant Street, Southwark, 1851

| Occupations | Number |
|--|---------------|
| Policemen | 8 |
| Teachers, Governess and Nurses | 3 |
| Accountants, Annuitants, Clerks | 7 |
| Printers and Bookbinders | 3 |
| Cabinet Makers, Furniture Makers & Upholsterers | 7 |
| Carpenters & Joiners | 7 |
| Engineers | 5 |
| Metal Workers and Smiths | 9 |
| Tailors & Needlewomen, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers etc. | 12 |
| Hat Makers | 5 |
| Furriers and Leather Workers | 5 |
| Textile Workers – Wool Comber, Dyer, Horse Hair Maker | 3 |
| Shoe, Boot, Clog, Slipper Makers/ Workers | 12 |
| Coach Makers and Painters | 2 |
| Clock and Watch Makers | 2 |
| Other 'Makers' – Bag, Comb, Umbrella, Brush, Picture Frame, Mattress, Mat | 7 |
| Dock Labourers | 3 |
| Other Labourers, Bricklayers, Plumbers, Painters, Decorators, Glaziers | 16 |
| Carmen, Cabmen and Draymen | 8 |
| Porters | 11 |
| Warehousemen | 3 |
| Laundresses & Charwomen | 3 |
| Servants, Waiters, Domestic | 4 |
| Beer Sellers & Victuallers | 3 |
| Other Shopkeepers & Salesmen – Draper, Greengrocers, Bakers, Oil & Colourman, Hairdresser, Druggists, Cheesemonger | 12 |
| Dealers, Brokers, and Rag & Bone | 4 |
| Other | 7 |
| Pauper | 4 |
| 'No occupation' or none specified | 6 |
| Total | 181 |

Other = Machinist; Cower & Gilder; Map Mounter; Mould & Block Cutter; Householder; Wine Cooper; Cork Cutter.

Table 3: Female Occupations, Lant Street, Southwark, 1851

| Occupations | Female Heads Of Household | Wives of Heads of Household |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tailoresses, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers etc, Cap Maker | 9 | 10 |
| Shoe and Boot Makers/ Workers | 2 | 2 |
| Upholsterer | 1 | 1 |
| Shopkeepers | 2 | 2 |
| Warehousewoman | 1 | |
| Annuitant | 1 | |
| Nurse, Governess | 2 | |
| Laundresses | 2 | 3 |
| Charwomen | 1 | 1 |
| Servant, Domestic Duties | 2 | |
| Householder | 1 | |
| Chair Caner | | 1 |
| Mattress Maker | | 1 |
| Hat Box Maker | | 1 |
| Farm Labourer | | 1 |
| Dealer | | 1 |
| Pauper | 4 | |
| 'No occupation' or none specified | 6 | 106 |
| Total | 34 | 130 |

Table 4: Occupations of Children Aged 7-14, Lant Street, Southwark, 1851

| Occupation | Males | Females |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Errand Boy | 1 boy aged 10 3 boys aged 12 4 boys aged 13 2 boys aged 14 | |
| Servant | 1 boy aged 13 1 boy aged 14 | 2 girls aged 14 |
| 'Assistant Mother' | | 1 girl, aged 13 1 girl, aged 14 |
| Shoe Binder | | 1 girl, aged 13 |
| Book Folder | | 1 girl, aged 13 |
| Total number of children | 12 | 6 |

Housing Occupancy Levels and Public Health

Lant Street is located in one of the areas of the Borough which had “the most overcrowded and insanitary housing”.⁴ In 1851, Lant Street contained 68 occupied houses and 181 households. This gives an average of 2.6 households per house. However, households were not evenly distributed between houses, so that some houses had 5 or 6 households living in them. Appendix 3 shows the number of households in each house in Lant Street.

The Borough had one of the highest death rates in London, both for infants and adults. “Prevalent diseases were cholera (there were outbreaks in 1849 and 1853), smallpox, typhus, measles, influenza and tuberculosis.”⁵ Appendix 2 contains reports of deaths in Lant Street from cholera and typhus. Both these diseases were related to insanitary conditions, cholera being transmitted by polluted water, and typhus by lice. The bootmaker of 64 Lant Street, whose son’s death from cholera in 1849 is reported in Appendix 2, was probably Joseph Cooper, who was still living at 64 Lant Street in 1851.⁶

Petty Crime

Sarah Waters, in her novel, *Fingersmith*, describes the receiving of stolen goods that took place in a locksmith’s shop in Lant Street in the mid-nineteenth century in the following terms: “We were all more or less thieves, at Lant Street. But we were that kind of thief that rather eased the dodgy deed along, than did it...it was a very dull day with us, when no-one came to Mr Ibbs’s shop with a bag or a packet in the lining of his coat, in his hat, in his sleeve or stocking.” Waters’ account is, of course, fictional, though presumably intended to be realistic.

An instructive real case of petty crime in Lant Street is that of the trial in 1848 of Charlotte Mallows, then living at 43 Lant Street, the proceedings of which are recorded in Appendix 2. Charlotte was accused of stealing a shift and 2 sheets from a washing line. The shift and one of the sheets belonged to Mary Ann Porter, who lived in the room next to Charlotte, and the other sheet belonged to Mary Ann Mead, who lived elsewhere in the same house. The shift and sheets ended up in two different pawnshops, even though one sheet had a tear in it. There was much argument at the trial about who the items belonged to and who had pawned what for whom. The main impression derived from the statements made by participants in the trial is that such items spent a lot of their time in the pawnshop, whoever they belonged to.

Charlotte Mallows, Mary Ann Porter, and Mary Ann Mead all lived at 43 Lant Street in 1849, but there was no sign of any of them in Lant Street in 1851.⁷ The story of some of the 1851 residents of 43 Lant Street is told in the next section.

⁴ Reilly, Leonard, *The Story of the Borough*, 2009, p.57

⁵ Ibid, p.70

⁶ Joseph Cooper had a son, also called Joseph, born c.1838, who was living with the family in the 1841 census, but not the 1851 census. A Joseph Cooper died quarter ending Dec 1849, St George, Southwark.

⁷ A Charlotte Mallows died in St George, Southwark, quarter ending Dec 1848.

THE MEDING/ MEDDINGS FAMILY

In 1851, there were 5 households, and a total of 16 people resident at 43 Lant Street. One of these households was that of the 'Meding' family. This household consisted of William, aged 34, his wife Catharine, aged 37, and their children, William, 12, George, 10, Ann, 5, and Charlotte, 3. William was a labourer, and William junior and George were both errand boys.

'Meding' is how their name was recorded in the 1851 census, but in other censuses and birth and marriage certificates, their name is recorded in several different ways.⁸ The most frequently used version seems to be Meddings. In order to avoid being either inaccurate or confusing, the initial M will be used in place of their surname in the account that follows.

William M (born c.1817) and Catharine M, née Peet (born c.1814)

The M family originated in Barnet, Middlesex. William and his wife Catherine, née Peet, and their sons William and George were all born there. William and Catherine married in 1841 in Barnet, and the 1841 census shows the family, including William junior and George, living in Canteen Yard, Whetstone, Finchley. At this time William senior was working as an agricultural labourer.

However, by 1846, when daughter Ann was born, the family had moved to the City of London, and by 1848, when daughter Charlotte was born, they had moved to Southwark. The most likely reason for the move would have been to find work. It seems that they were successful, for, as we have seen, in 1851, they were living in Lant Street, with William working as a labourer and the 2 boys working as errand boys.

In 1861, the family were no longer in Lant Street, but were not very far away, living at 20 Wellington Street, Newington. William senior was a bricklayer and son George was a labourer. There had also been a couple of additions to the family: Alfred, born in 1853, and Henry, born in 1857.

By 1871, William senior was working as an engineer. He was living at 17 Peartree Court, Clerkenwell, with his wife and two of their children, the youngest being 14 year old Henry, who was a printer.

By 1881, William senior and his wife were back in Barnet, living at 14, Prospect Place, Finchley. William was now a general labourer. All their children had left home, but they had their 22 year old grandson living with them, working as a carman. William was aged 63 and Catharine 65.

So, towards the end of their life, they returned to the place of their birth. It is not known whether this was their own choice or related to the fact that their widowed daughter-in-law and her son were inmates at Barnet Union Workhouse.

⁸ Maddings, Meadon, Medding, Meddings, Midding, Middings and Middins.

William M (born c.1839) and George M (born 1841)

In 1851, William junior was 12 years old and George was 10. They were living with their parents and younger siblings at 43 Lant Street, and working as errand boys.

George

In 1861, George was still living with his parents and working as a labourer. He married Caroline Watson in 1866, and in 1871, they were living in Blue Anchor Road, Perseverance Place, Bermondsey. By this time, George was a butcher.

George worked as a butcher from at least 1871 until 1901, so it seems to have been an occupation that served him well. George and Caroline do not appear to have had any children. In 1881, they were living at 294, Caledonian Road, Islington; in 1891, at 27, Dame Street, Islington; and in 1901, at 101, Great Titchfield Street, St Marylebone.

William

William married Brixton-born Jane Haysom in 1857, and they had at least 6 children. In 1861, they were living at 8, Devonshire Place, Newington, and William was working as an engineer. In 1871, they were living in Peerless Street, St Lukes, Middlesex, and William was an engine fitter. At that time, William and Jane were in their early 30s and had 6 children, aged from 0 to 13. The eldest was working as a paper stainer.

However, by 1881, William had died, and his family were split apart. His widow, Jane, and son Alfred, aged 10, were inmates at Barnet Union Workhouse. Their eldest son, aged 22, was living with his grandparents. Their daughters, Eliza, aged 16, and Emma, aged 13, were resident at the Village Home for Orphan, Neglected and Destitute Girls in Barking.

Their situation illustrates how suddenly and dramatically a family's fortunes could be affected by the death of the main breadwinner.

© Jill Waterson, 2010

APPENDIX 1: 1851 POST OFFICE DIRECTORY, LANT STREET

LANT STREET (from 90 Blackman Street)*

| HOUSE NUMBER | NAME | TRADE |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | MAYNARD, Robert | Printer |
| 2 | HAMMOND, Edward | Bookbinder |
| 2 | HAZLEDENE & MATTS | Coach & van builders |
| 2 | DAY, John | Vestry Clerk |
| 15 | COOK, William | Carpenter |
| 16 <i>CROWN</i> | WHALE, William | |
| 17 | BULBROOK, Charles | Cabinet maker |
| 18 | BERWICK, Wm. | Picture frame maker |
| 19 | HURLY, John | Skinner & furrier |
| 22 | MATHEWS, Wm. Hy. | Bisc. bakers' tool ma |
| 24 | SCHARFF, George | Comb maker |
| 26 | HOLLOWAY, James | Grocer & oilman |
| 36 | WATKINS, Evan, jun. | Undertaker |
| 38 | FAULKNER, John | Coal dealer |
| 40 | INDERMAUR, Jacob & Fred | Cabinet ma. |
| 41 | WILKINS, George | Baker |
| 42 <i>BLUE COAT BOY</i> | CHASEN, William | |
| 47 | MURRAY, Patrick | Web slipper ma. |
| 49 | TYLER, James | Baker |
| 50 | DRINKWATER, Peter | Bootmaker |
| 56 | ALLAN, John | Baker |
| 63 | MELLER, James Hill | Horse hair &c. ma. |
| 67 | ELY, George | Cheesemonger |
| 68 | COHEN, Philip | Bottle merchant |

* Blackman Street is now part of Borough High Street.

Houses in Lant Street were numbered starting on the north side of the road, working east to west, then on the south side of the road, working west to east.

In 1851, the houses were numbered consecutively. By 1881, the odd numbers were on the north side, and the even numbers on the south side.

APPENDIX 2: LANT STREET IN THE NEWS

PUBLIC HEALTH:

The Times, 4th July, 1849:

At 54, Lant-street, carman, 44, “cholera (30 hours).” Mr. Elliot, the registrar, states that “on Wednesday the deceased ate heartily of strawberries and drank a pint of spring water mixed with raspberry vinegar at night; early next morning he was seized with diarrhoea, at midday he was under medical treatment, and died on Friday.”

The Times, 6th October, 1849:

M., son of a boot-maker, cholera 12 hours, Oct. 2; 64, Lant-Street. – Mr Waterworth, surgeon, observes that he saw this boy, accidentally, about ten minutes before his death, and found that he had had no medical attendant, and that his father had administered two doses of Morison’s pills, viz, 13 in all.

General Board of Health...on epidemic cholera in the metropolis in 1854:

The outbreak of cholera in Lant-street is referred by Dr. Greenhow to similar causes. There were deaths in 12 houses. In these houses there were about 100 inhabitants, of whom 19 had cholera, and above 20 others diarrhoea; 16 out of the 19 cholera cases proved fatal. In this instance, also, the drains passed beneath several of the houses. In one house, a foul and offensive privy was built against the kitchen. In another there is an untrapped sink close to the back door. In the other houses there were similar unhealthy conditions.⁹

The Times, 25th June, 1856:

Two children died on the same day from typhus, and both after 14 days’ illness, in a family in Lant-street, Borough-road.

⁹ Parliamentary Papers Online, 1854-55 [1893] *General Board of Health. Letter of the President of the General Board of Health, to the Right Honourable the Viscount Palmerston, secretary of state for home department, &c., &c., accompanying a report from Dr Sutherland on epidemic cholera in the metropolis in 1854*, p32

POVERTY AND THE WORKHOUSE

First Report from the Select Committee on Poor Relief, 1861:

Evidence given by William Gilbert, Hon Sec of the Society for the Relief of Distress:

We established a soup kitchen in St. Michael's, Lant-street, and I was invited to go and see the arrangements for their relief; I went one day when no one expected me and saw a train of about 120 women waiting for relief from the tickets which they received. I never saw such poverty amongst women or children in my life. I saw most deplorable cases in that crowd of women who went up to receive their relief; I made several inquiries about it; I was pointed to one old woman, and I was told that her horror of parochial relief was so great that somebody having given her shelter she had contrived to exist all through the winter upon 1s.6d. a week, which she earned, and she never went beyond it, occasionally getting a little soup, and nothing else...

...there were two classes of the poor who did not apply at the workhouse; one whose pride did not allow them to go, and the other those who were physically incapable of standing so long in the cold and pressure, and other circumstances; for instance, women in a state of pregnancy.¹⁰

CRIME:

Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 28th February, 1848:

CHARLOTTE MALLOWS, stealing 1 shift and 1 sheet, value 2s, the goods of James Porter; and 1 sheet, value 1s., the goods of Edward Mead: and ANN WALKER, feloniously receiving the same.

MARY ANN PORTER. I am the wife of James Porter, of 43, Lant-street, Borough. MalloWS occupied the adjoining room to me in the same house – I had a shift and a shirt [sic.] hanging to dry at the back of the house on 2nd Feb., about eleven o'clock – I missed them between twelve and one o'clock – these are them (*produced*)

Mallows. It is my own shift; you pawned it for me the week before.

Witness. I did not – it is mine.

Walker. Q. Have you any mark on it? *A.* I know it by the gussets and by the way it is made, by the narrow binder – the sheet has a tear in it – I told the policeman the mark before it was found.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Papers Online, 1861 (180) *First Report from the Select Committee on Poor Relief (England); together with the minutes of evidence, and appendix*, p.186

EMMA BISHOP. I am the wife of John Bishop, of 29, William-street. The yard at the back of our house joins the yard of 43, Lant-street – Mallows lodges in the house – on Wednesday, 2nd Feb., at a little before twelve o'clock, I was in the yard – I saw Mallows take two sheets from a line in Porter's yard, go into the water-closet, fold them up, and then come and take the shift – I went into my own house, and soon after Mrs. Porter came and knocked at my door, and I told her what I had seen – we ran up to Mallows' door – she was not at home – she came home at half-past four o'clock, intoxicated, and said she was perfectly innocent – we told her that if she would acknowledge it we would not give her in charge – she still denied it, and we gave her in charge.

EDWIN CHAPMAN. I am a shopman to my father, a pawnbroker of Lock's-fields. I have a shift pawned on 2nd Feb. by Walker, and a sheet for 1s. 3d.

JAMES JOHNSON. I am in the service of Mr. Cartell, a pawnbroker of the Borough-road. I produce a sheet, pawned on 3rd Feb. by Walker – she gave her address, 4, Bond Street.

ROSETTA GIBBS. I live at 18, Salisbury-crescent; Walker is my landlady. On Wednesday, 2nd Feb., Mallows came, and then Walker asked me to hang a sheet and a shift by my fire - I allowed her to do so, thinking it was her own – I afterwards had to go to her room, and saw another sheet drying by her fire – she had been washing the day before – the prisoner was not then in her room.

FREDERICK LITCHFIELD (*policeman, M 50.*) I took Mallows – I told her it was on suspicion of having stolen two sheets and a shift – she said she was innocent, she knew nothing about them – I took Walker – I said it was on suspicion of receiving them, knowing them to be stolen – she said she was innocent.

MARY ANN MEAD. I am the wife of Edward Mead, of 43, Lant-street, where Porter lives. I hung out a sheet to dry, on 2nd Feb., on the same line with Mrs Porter's – I missed it about one o'clock – this is it, produced by Mr. Chapman.

Walker's Defence. On 2nd Feb. Mallows came to my house and asked if I would take a sheet and shift to pawn; she said they were hers; I pawned them for 1s. 3d.; she gave me the ticket to mind till Saturday. On 3rd Feb. I went to her place, and heard she was taken for taking two sheets and a shift, I found it was true; I took my sheet and shift and pawned them for 9d. at Mr. Cattell's in the Borough-road; I took Mallows something to eat; I went into a public-house and saw Mr. Smith: he asked me if I had pawned anything, I said, "Yes, a sheet and shift for Mrs. Mallows, and a sheet and quilt of my own."

MALLOWS – GUILTY. Aged 48. – *Confined Six Months.*

WALKER – NOT GUILTY.

APPENDIX 3: HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD, LANT STREET, SOUTHWARK, 1851

| Hse No | Name of Head | Year & Place of Birth | Occupation of Head |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | MAYNARD, Robert | 1818, Southwark, Surrey | Printer's pressman |
| 2 | HAMMOND, Edward | 1812, Christchurch, Surrey | Master book binder |
| 3 | GRAHAM, William | 1813, Bethnal Green, Mdx | Police constable |
| 5 | MATTS, Thomas C | 1810, St George, Mdx | Coach builder |
| 6 | HEARN, William | 1798, Ludham, Suffolk | Accountant |
| 7 | PARKER, William | 1811, Coventry, Warwicksh | Draper |
| 7 | LORRIE, Elizabeth | 1808, Butterley, Derbysh | Green grocer |
| 7 | THOMAS, Mary | 1801, Lambeth, Surrey | Tailoress |
| 9 | EASTMAN, Charles | 1822, Spitalfields, Mdx | Leather cutter's assistant |
| 9 | HOWARD, Samuel | 1814, Barnstable, Devonsh | Cabinet maker |
| 10 | NOWLAN, Henry | 1822, Leeds, Yorkshire | Journeyman bricklayer |
| 10 | NIGHTINGALE, James T | 1829, Southwark | Porter |
| 10 | BARON, John | 1799, South Mimms, Mdx | Stage carriage driver |
| 10 | BEESTON, Robert | 1812, Caston, Northants | Machinist |
| 11 | POUGET, Elizabeth M | 1786, Cripplegate, Mdx | Annuitant |
| 12 | CHURCHILL, Josiah | 1809, Portsmouth, Hants | Clerk wine & spirit trade |
| 12 | LUCEY, Frances | 1801, Bermondsey, Surrey | Dressmaker |
| 13 | HARGRAVE, Mary | 1793, St Peter Cornhill, Lnd | No occupation |
| 13 | HARMER, George | 1817, Southwark, Surrey | Hop porter |
| 13 | SMITHERS, George S | 1822, St George East, Mdx | Cower & gilder |
| 13 | ATKINSON, Ann | 1800, Sandwich, Kent | Dressmaker |
| 13 | GRANT, Hannah | 1813, Sandwich, Kent | No occupation |
| 14 | DENNISON, Charles | 1819, Somers Town, Mdx | Brass finisher |
| 14 | CANNON, Thomas | 1823, Whitechapel, Mdx | Watch glass maker |
| 14 | LODGE, William | 1828, St Saviours, Surrey | Hatter |
| 14 | BISHOP, John | 1808, Ashburton, Somerset | Labourer |
| 15 | COOK, William | 1789, Field Dalling, Norfolk | Carpenter |
| 15 | RIGHTON, Thomas | 1806, Mdx | Dyer |
| 15 | ORDWAY, William | 1800, City of London | Brush maker |
| 16 | WHALE, William | 1823, Eynsford, Kent | Licensed victualler |
| 17 | TURNER, Thomas | 1823, Lavenham, Suffolk | Wool comber |
| 17 | CALT, John | 1812, Lincolnshire | Carman |
| 17 | SUTER, G | 1816, Deptford, Kent | House decorator |
| 17 | MASON, George | 1829, Southwark, Surrey | Porter |
| 18 | BERWICK, William | 1809, St Brides | Picture frame maker |
| 18 | PURVEY, Jain | 1798, St Bride | Warehouse woman |
| 18 | NEWMAN, Charles | 1817, Essex | Bricklayer |
| 19 | HARBY, John | 1793, Ireland | Skinner & furrier |
| 20 | BUCK, Thomas | 1786, Epperstone, Notts | Bookkeeper |
| 20 | BOROKER, Jane [wife] | 1817, Stanford, Lincs | Carrier's wife |
| 21 | LAWRENCE, Elizabeth | 1796, Wapping, Mdx | General shop |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 21 | EARLY, Thomas | 1831, St George, Surrey | Map mounter |
| 21 | DAWSON, Mary | 1820, St George, Surrey | Laundress |
| 21 | PITTS, Rachael | 1777, Bermondsey, Surrey | Parochial charities formerly charwoman |
| 21 | SAMSON, William | 1802, Worsley | Dock labourer |
| 22 | MATHEWS, William H | 1788, Gravesend, Kent | Mould & block cutter, employs 3 men |
| 23 | NORRIS, George William | 1803, St Clements, Mdx | Dock labourer |
| 23 | MORRIS, Edward | 1816, Southwark, Surrey | Shoemaker |
| 23 | LORIDOR, Joseph | 1801, Gloucester, Shorehpton | Warehouseman (grocer) |
| 24 | SATTER, Eliza Jane | 1796, Seal, Kent | Shirtmaker |
| 24 | EDWARDS, Robert | 1827, St George, Surrey | Journeyman painter & plumber |
| 24 | SCHARFF, George | 1806, Hambough, Germany | Comb maker |
| 24 | GARDNER, Elizabeth | 1789, St George, Surrey | Charwoman |
| 24 | CAIRD, Peter | 1822, Chelsea, Mdx | Journeyman baker |
| 25 | BAYNES, Mary Ann | 1820, Bethnal Green, Mdx | Shoe binder |
| 25 | WIGGINS, John | 1827, Southwark, Surrey | Mattress maker |
| 25 | TERRY, John | 1828, Canterbury, Kent | Porter to a glass dealer |
| 25 | BEST, Mary | 1773, Southwark, Surrey | Pauper formerly shirtmaker |
| 25 | CARRY, Thomas | 1809, Wandsworth, Surrey | Iron founder |
| 26 | MILLS, Henrietta | 1781, St Saviour, Surrey | Upholsterer |
| 26 | WILLOBY, William | 1813, Wandsworth, Surrey | Blacksmith |
| 26 | HOLLOWAY, Ames | 1806, Paddington, Mdx | Oil & colourman shopkeeper |
| 26 | JUDGE, William | 1799, Rolvedon, Kent | Hop merchants labourer |
| 27 | YOUNG, John | 1830, Reading, Berkshire | Iron founder |
| 27 | GREEN, Henry | 1816, Bow, Mdx | Poulterer & hawker greengrocer |
| 27 | PEARSON, Joseph | 1828, Bermondsey, Surrey | Grainer |
| 28 | GABB, George | 1812, Thrupp, Gloucestersh | Brewer dray man |
| 28 | HATCH, Martha | 1814, Chettinham, Glouc | Dressmaker |
| 28 | BELCHER, Frederick | 1827, Clerkenwell, Mdx | Porter to grocer |
| 28 | COTTELL, Mary Ann | 1784, Romford, Essex | Nurse |
| 28 | HEATHER, Mary Ann | 1804, Marylebone, Mdx | Dressmaker |
| 29 | REEDER, William | 1822, Shoreditch, Mdx | Warehouseman to a rag merchant |
| 29 | COVERNY, John | 1823, Shadwell, Mdx | Brewer dray man |
| 29 | MASON, Louisa | 1813, St George, Surrey | Shroud maker seam to an undertaker |
| 29 | YOCKNY, Henry | 1820, Christchurch, Surrey | Cab driver |
| 29 | RIDOUT, John | 1802, Southampton, Isle of Wight | French polisher |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 29 | CHURCHILL, Mary Ann | 1805, Edgware Rd, Mdx | Shirtmaker |
| 30 | BROWN, James | 1793, St Saviour, Surrey | White smith |
| 30 | GENNEY, James | 1798, Southampton | Carpenter |
| 30 | HOWARD, Jeremiah | 1790, Suffolk | Brasier |
| 31 | NEAL, Robert | 1827, Bishops gate, Mdx | Bone merchant & rag dealer |
| 31 | LUTCHFORD, George | 1820, St George, Surrey | Journeyman painter & glazier |
| 31 | PIGGOTT, James | 1826, St George, Surrey | Grainer & painter |
| 32 | TOMS, Charles | 1817, Aldersgate, London | Carpet bag maker |
| 32 | CUNNINGHAM, Patrick | 1801, Dublin, Ireland | Journeyman hatter |
| 33 | PRATT, William | 1822, Seal, Kent | Labourer (brewer) |
| 33 | HILLS, Mary Ann | 1808, Wrotham, Kent | Domestic duties |
| 33 | WADE, James | 1828, Southwark, Surrey | French clog maker |
| 34 | DRUMMOND, Robert | 1815, St Dunstan, Mdx | Joiner |
| 34 | BALDWIN, William | 1827, Sydenham, Kent | Carman to railway carrier |
| 34 | HANDFORD, James | 1816, Whitchurch, Mdx | Journeyman painter |
| 34 | MARSHALL, William | 1811, Yarmouth, Norfolk | Waiter at tavern |
| 34 | GOLDEN, Mary | 1784, Lambeth, Surrey | Pauper formerly laundress |
| 35 | JOHNSON, Abraham | 1811, Longton, Wiltshire | Journeyman tailor |
| 36 | WEHRLE, Mathew | 1819, Germany, British subj | Clock maker |
| 36 | WHILSMITH, James | 1813, Clanis, Worcestersh | Cabinet maker |
| 38 | FAULKNER, John | 1814, Waddon, Bucks | Green grocer |
| 38 | HUNTER, Charles W | 1814, Camberwell, Surrey | Engineer |
| 38 | NEILD, George P | 1814, City of London | Tobacco porter |
| 39 | STRIVENS, Benjn | 1804, Southwark, Surrey | Hairdresser |
| 39 | PLATT, Henry | 1781, Winkfield, Berks | Annuitant |
| 39 | BARNES, John | 1805, Clerkenwell, Mdx | Carpenter |
| 40 | INDERMAUR, J | 1796, Southwark, Surrey | Cabinet maker |
| 41 | WILKINS, George | 1806, Wiltshire | Baker employ 2 men |
| 42 | CHASEN, William | 1828, White Bothney, Essex | Licensed victualler |
| 43 | WILSON, Jonathan | 1802, St Saviours, Surrey | Currier |
| 43 | WILLS, Donald | 1825, East Indies, Brit subj | Porter |
| 43 | NEWTON, Matilda | 1823, Cape of Good Hope | Tailoress |
| 43 | ELDERFIELD, William | 1805, Taunton, Somerset | Broker |
| 43 | MEDING, William | 1817, Whetstone, Mdx | Labourer |
| 44 | NEWMAN, Robert | 1828, Newington, Surrey | Coach painter |
| 44 | BOORMAN, John G | 1824, Chatham, Kent | Police constable |
| 44 | WARE, Edward | 1806, Newton, Devonsh | Porter |
| 44 | POLLOCK, Robert | 1793, Ireland | Smith |
| 45 | JONES, Thomas | 1808, Snainton, Yorks | Porter to wine merchant |
| 45 | NOAD, Charles | 1795, Bristol, Somersetsh | Shoe manufacturer (master) |
| 45 | HELSHAM, John | 1800, Ireland | Hatter |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 45 | CARVER, John | 1829, St Giles, Mdx | Chair carver |
| 46 | HUNTER, William | 1811, Hull, Yorksh | Carpenter |
| 46 | ARMSTRONG, Robert | 1807, Hereford | Painter |
| 47 | MURRAY, Patrick | 1814, Ireland | Slipper shoe manufacturer |
| 48 | GRIFFIN, William | 1802, Elkstone, Gloucestershire | Labourer at London docks |
| 48 | WALTER, William | 1819, Christchurch, Surrey | Carman |
| 48 | FITZGERALD, Mary A | 1789, Southwark, Surrey | No occupation |
| 48 | FENTHAM, Mary | 1777, Horton, Hants | No occupation |
| 48 | RYAN, James | 1821, Ireland | Police constable |
| 48 | FITZGERALD, John | 1822, Lambeth, Surrey | Mat maker |
| 49 | CAMBELL, Sarah A [wife] | 1831, Isle of Man | Porter's wife |
| 50 | DRINKWATER, Peter | 1789, Hanley, Worcestersh | Bootmaker |
| 51 | PORTER, Sarah | 1784, Gloucestershire | Servant |
| 51 | CLEMENTS, John | 1799, Woolwich, Kent | Shoemaker |
| 52 | SAMBLEY, William | 1823, St Pancras, Mdx | Tin plate worker |
| 52 | VINICOMBE, William | 1814, Bermondsey, Surrey | Hatter |
| 52 | NIGHTINGALE, William | 1810, Bromley, Mdx | Carman |
| 53 | SAGGS, William | 1819, Farnham, Essex | Labourer |
| 53 | BAKER, Charles | 1805, Cullompton, Devonsh | Solicitor's clerk |
| 53 | GREEN, Mary A | 1797, St Saviours, Surrey | Householder |
| 53 | SHARER, James | 1817, Cheshire | Bricklayer |
| 53 | WILLERS, James | 1825, Poole, Dorsetshire | Police constable |
| 54 | ROOKE, Robert | 1815, Bath, Somersetshire | French polisher |
| 54 | HOOKE, William E | 1809, Holborn, Mdx | Printer compositor |
| 54 | YEW, Mary A | 1789, Christchurch, Surrey | Nurse retired parish relief |
| 54 | MACKIE, Alfred | 1805, Middlesex | Wine cooper |
| 55 | HUNT, John W R | 1820, City of London | Broker |
| 55 | WHITE, James | 1815, Portsmouth, Hants | Carpenter |
| 55 | SHIELDS, John | 1816, Lambeth, Surrey | Wire worker (master) |
| 55 | SPANKHURST, Geo | 1799, Chatham, Kent | Lath render |
| 56 | ALLAN, John | 1819, Scotland | Baker (master) |
| 56 | BOSTWICK, Frederick | 1831, Southwark, Surrey | Furrier |
| 56 | RICE, George | 1826, Dartford, Devonshire | Tailor |
| 57 | HORNER, Geo [lodger] | 1822, Lees, Yorkshire | Engineer |
| 57 | RAY, Robert | 1802, Knaresboro, Yorks | Engineer master |
| 58 | TABBENOR, Francis | 1817, Tean, Staffordshire | Engineer |
| 59 | ELCOMBE, George | 1830, Heyshott, Sussex | Police constable |
| 59 | STILES, Henry | 1826, Chatham, Kent | Druggist |
| 59 | IVES, Thomas | 1813, Harrow, Mdx | Waiter |
| 59 | FOSTER, John | 1810, Lambeth, Surrey | Clerk |
| 60 | BEADLE, James S | 1816, Purfleet, Essex | Master tailor |
| 60 | MASLIN, John | 1802, Bermondsey, Surrey | Furrier |
| 61 | WATCHAM, William | 1825, Middleham, Suffolk | Police constable |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 61 | COLLINS, Jesse | 1803, Walworth, Surrey | Hat finisher |
| 61 | GILES, Robert | 1801, Englefield, Berks | Teacher of mathematics |
| 61 | ENDACOTT, William | 1824, Chagford, Devonsh | Police constable |
| 62 | CURREY, Robert | 1821, Lambeth, Surrey | Engineer |
| 63 | MELLER, Thomas | 1827, Southwark, Surrey | Horse hair manufacturer |
| 64 | COOPER, Joseph | 1795, Mansfield, Notts | Shoemaker |
| 64a | HILL, Hannah [lodger] | 1804, Surrey | Shoe binder |
| 64a | SAWYER, Emma | 1812, Middlesex | Governess |
| 64a | THREST, William | 1791, Wakefield, Yorksh | Ironmonger's porter |
| 65 | COOPER, Anthony | 1777, Mansfield, Notts | Shoemaker |
| 65 | RANDAL, Anna [lodger] | 1795, Birmingham, Warw | Laundress |
| 65 | JEFFERY, Samuel | 1822, Cardinham, Cornwall | Police constable |
| 65 | BARNETT, Hyam | 1785, London, Mdx | General dealer |
| 66 | CAREW, William | 1828, St George, Mdx | Umbrella maker |
| 66 | ALEXANDER, William | 1820, Southwark, Surrey | Porter |
| 66a | BUSSEY, John | 1825, St Peters, Derbyshire | Cork cutter |
| 67 | BOREHAM, William | 1789, Lavenham, Suffolk | Bootmaker |
| 67 | ELY, George | 1803, Marlesford, Suffolk | Cheesemonger |
| 67 | GINN, William | 1806, Devonport, Devonsh | Patten & clog maker |
| 68 | COHEN, Philip | 1782, Germany | Bottle merchant |
| 69 | TRETHERWAY, Robert | 1793, Southwark, Surrey | Master carpenter |

© Jill Waterson, 2010

