**NOTES ON CALCULATING LONDON PARISH POPULATIONS.**

Below are details of the corrections applied to the population figures derived from the Bills of Mortality for 1690s and 1740s, and also corrections made to the 1801 census figures (mainly relating to parish areas). Where no note is given, data from the Bills of Mortality have been developed as described on the main population page.

**City of London, Within the Walls**

**All Hallows Barking**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills is historically low, and has been replaced by that from the Marriage Duty Assessment. The Bills gave a figure of 1843, which was replaced by 2136. 1740s - The figure as calculated from the Bills appears low (1587), and has been replaced with a figure derived from the 1801 census using a back projection methodology based on historical interpretations of parish registry data (2328).

**All Hallows Bread Street**: 1690s - The Bills gave an anomalously low figure of 400. This has been replaced by a figure from the MDA, 516. 1740s: Figure (480) recalculated from the 1801 census. The Bills gave a figure of 193.

**All Hallows Honey Lane**: 1690s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census is improbably high at 313; while the Bills suggest a lower figure of 8. The figure from the MDA has been used here (197).

**All Hallows Lombard Street**: 1690s - The Bills figure was low (554), and has been replaced by one taken from the MDA (648). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (418), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census (757).

**All Hallows London Wall**: This parish is divided into two distinct areas and is bisected by the parish of St Ethelburga. These two areas (8741sqm and 25500sqm) have been combined for this exercise. 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (1307), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (1552). 1740 - Figure from the Bills was low (1034), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census (1731).

**All Hallows Staining**: 1690s - The Bills figure was low (673), and has been replaced by one taken from the MDA (869). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (418), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census (804).

**All Hallows the Great**: 1801 - The 1801 census figure appearing improbably low (572), a calculation was made on the basis of the 1740s Bills data (1014). Area adjusted down 8202 for river area.

**All Hallows the Less**: Area - there are two entries in Museum of London Archaeology’s (MOLA) figures for the same name: 844, 13856. The second figure is adjusted down 8767 for River area.

**Holy Trinity the Less**: Holy Trinity the Less was amalgamated with St Michael Queenhithe in the early seventeenth century. It survived as a separate listing the Bills of Mortality, but was included in the figure for the 1801 census, under St Michael Queenhithe. The listings used reflect the separate figures from the Bills (1690s: 333, 840 and 1740s: 299, 673). 1801 - the total of 827 provided for each parish has been divided as a proportion derived from the land area. The area for St Michael Queenhithe has been reduced to account for the river, and also the area of Queen Hithe Dock, and is calculated at 16,016 sqm. The resulting proportion is 72% to St Michael, and 28% to Holy Trininty, to give the 1801 figures of 595 for St Michael Queenhithe, and 232 for Holy Trinity the Less.

**Precinct of Whitefriars**: Area - adjusted down 12678sqm for river area.

**St Alban (Wood Street)**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills is historically low, and has been replaced by that from the MDA. The Bills gave 486, replaced by 675. Area: There are two separate parts of this parish on MOLA's list: 45830; 2422. The first figure hs been adjusted down 15613 sqm for River area.

**St Alphage:** 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (700), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (810). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (547), and has been recalculated as a midway point between the 1801 census figure of 1124, and the MDA population of 810 (909).

**St Andrew by the Wardrobe**: 1740s - Figure from the Bills was high (1497), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census (1004).

**St Andrew by the Wardrobe**: Area - adjusted down 11062 sqm for River area

**St Andrew Hubbard**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (331), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (463). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (230), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census.(419)

**St Andrew Undershaft**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (934), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (1227). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (826), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census. (1458).

**St Ann Blackfriars**: 1740s - The figure derived from the Bills appears improbably high (3471), and a recalculated figure drawn from the 1801 census also seems high (3425). The figure included here has therefore been calculated as half way between the 1801 figure (3071), and that given by the 1695 MDA (2833). The resulting figure is 2952. Area: adjusted down 4483 for river area.

**St Anne & St Agnes**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (677), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (857).

**St Antholin**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (288), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (455). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (139), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census. (405)

**St Augustine**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (377), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (510). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (184), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census. (371)

**St Bartholomew by the Exchange**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (419), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (806). Nb. A back projection from the census would have given a figure of 1000. 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (425), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census. (625)

**St Benet Fink**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (406), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (610). 1740s - Figure from the Bills was low (352), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census. (601)

**St Benet Gracechurch**: 1690s - Figure from the Bills was low (269), and has been replaced from the figure from the MDA (398). 1740s - The figure derived from the Bills appears improbably low (237), and a recalculated figure drawn from the 1801 census also seems high (>600). The figure included here has therefore been calculated as half way between the 1801 figure (429), and that given by the 1695 MDA (398). The resulting figure is 414.

**St Benet Paul’s Wharf**: 1690s - Bob has suggested that the Bills figure for this parish in the 1690s is too high at 894, but the back projection from the census would have been 1107. I have left the Bills figure in, and feel the MDA figure of 558 is the one that is out of line. 1740s - Figure from the Bills was high (932), and has been recalculated from the 1801 census (692). Area - adjusted down 12640sqm for river area

**St Benet Sherehog**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a very low figure of 52 for this parish, and the figure derived from the 1801 Census was high, at 332. The MDA figure of 230 has been used here.

**St Botolph Billingsgate**: Area - adjusted down 10598sqm for river area.

**St Clement Eastcheap**: 1690s - This Bills suggest a low figure of 300 for this parish. The MDA figure of 369 has been used here. Nb. This is still quite low, and the back projection would have given it 629. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (393). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 182.

**St Dionis Backchurch**: 1690s - This Bills suggest a low figure of 644 for this parish. The MDA figure of 953 has been used here. Nb. This is still quite low, and the back projection would have given it 1550. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (968). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 688.

**St Dunstan in the East**: 1690s - This Bills suggest a low figure of 1722 for this parish. The MDA figure of 1939 has been used here. Nb. This is still quite low, and the back projection would have given it 2881. 1740s: This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (1799). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 1222. Area - adjusted down 14715sqm for river area.

**St Edmund the King**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (532). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 317.

**St Ethelburga**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 590 for this parish. The MDA figure of 655 has been used here.

**St Faith’s Under St Pauls**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 900 for this parish. The MDA figure of 1292 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (1075). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 514. Nb. The back projection would be 1722 – so the MDA figure is closer to what would be expected.

**St Gabriel Fenchurch**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 246 for this parish. The MDA figure of 572 has been used here. 1740 - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (568). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 263.

**St Helen**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 663 for this parish. The MDA figure of 868 has been used here.

**St James Duke Street**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 534 for this parish. The MDA figure of 931 has been used here. 1740 - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (950). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 483.

**St James Garlick**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (653). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 525. Area - adjusted down 5878sqm for river area.

**St John the Evangelist**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 106 for this parish. The MDA figure of 153 has been used here. 1740s - The figure derived from the Bills appears improbably low (58), and a recalculated figure drawn from the 1801 census also seems high (251). The figure included here has therefore been calculated as half way between the 1801 figure (225), and that given by the 1695 MDA (153). The resulting figure is 189.

**St John Zachary**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 340 for this parish. The MDA figure of 479 has been used here. 1740s - The figure derived from the Bills appears improbably low (387), and a recalculated figure drawn from the 1801 census also seems high (>600). The figure included here has therefore been calculated as half way between the 1801 figure (507), and that given by the 1695 MDA (479). The resulting figure is 493.

**St Katherine Creechurch**: 1740s - The figure derived from the Bills appears improbably low (1043), and a recalculated figure drawn from the 1801 census also seems high (>2000). The figure included here has therefore been calculated as half way between the 1801 figure (1727), and that given by an average of the 1690s Bills data (1463), and the 1695 MDA (1630). The resulting figure is 1636.

**St Laurence Pountney**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 315 for this parish. The MDA figure of 426 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (396). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 270. Area - adjusted down 3446sqm for river area.

**St Lawrence Jewry**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (892). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 596.

**St Leonard Eastcheap**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 186 for this parish. The MDA figure of 363 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (339). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 255.

**St Leonard Foster Lane**: 1690s - This Bills suggest a low figure of 871 for this parish. The MDA figure of 1002 has been used here. 1740s: This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (1009). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 401. Although the population densities for this parish appear high, the 1801 enumeration books suggest that 1.8 families were living in each house.

**St Magnus the Martyr**: Area - the area of the parish (and hence population density), was adjusted down by 7984 sqm, to account for the river. This figure was further adjusted downwards to correct for tearing down the old, inhabited London Bridge, and replacing it with an uninhabited bridge, which effectively reduced the area of the parish by half from mid-century. A new area figure of 7487 sqm has been used to calculate the population density in 1801.

**St Margaret Fish**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 4 for this parish. The MDA figure of 461 has been used here (461). 1740s - This figure (296) was generated from the 1801 Census. The Bills suggest a lower figure of 29.

**St Margaret Lothbury**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 594 for this parish. The MDA figure of 968 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (635). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 447. Nb. The back projection figure for this parish for 1801 would be 1016.

**St Margaret Moses**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 118 for this parish. The MDA figure of 279 has been used instead (279). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census. The Bills suggest a lower figure of 93.

**St Martin Ludgate**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 830 for this parish. The MDA figure of 1134 has been used here. 1740s - The figure from the Bills (328) appeared too low; and that generated from the 1801 Census (1371) seemed too high. This figure is midway between the MDA figure of 1134 and the 1801 figure of 1229. It is 1182.

**St Martin Orgar**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 356 for this parish. The MDA figure of 520 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (438). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 332.

**St Mary Abchurch**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 571 for this parish. The MDA figure of 643 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (612). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 343. Area - adjusted down 6022sqm for river area.

**St Mary Aldermanbury**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 598 for this parish. The MDA figure of 774 has been used here. 1740s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 655. A figure midway between the MDA population of 774 and the 1801 census figure of 812, has been used here (793).

**St Mary at Hill**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 679 for this parish. The MDA figure of 795 has been used here. Area - adjusted down 7726sqm for river area.

**St Mary Botham**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 110 for this parish. The MDA figure of 321 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (263). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 104.

**St Mary Colechurch**: 1690s - This figure (357) was taken from the MDA. The Bills suggest a lower figure of 42. 1740s - This figure (339) was generated from the 1801 Census. The Bills suggest a lower figure of 2.

**St Mary le Bow**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 488 for this parish. The MDA figure of 679 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (522). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 363.

**St Mary Mounthaw**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 183 for this parish. The MDA figure of 251 has been used here. 1740s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 197. A figure midway between the MDA population of 251 and the 1801 census figure of 365, has been used here (308). 1800 Population Density - although this population figure looks improbably high at 95,777, the 1801 enumeration books suggest that there were 101 households occupying just 40 houses.

**St Mary Outwich**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 300 for this parish. The MDA figure of 434 has been used here.

**St Mary Pomery**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 100 for this parish. The MDA figure of 255 has been used here.

**St Mary Somerset**: Area - adjusted down 9672sqm for river area.

**St Mary Woolnoth**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (615). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 246.

**St Matthew Friday Street**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (233). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 168.

**St Michael Bassishaw**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 625 for this parish. The MDA figure of 908 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (833). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 609.

**St Michael Cornhill**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 532 for this parish. The MDA figure of 824 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (771). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 483.

**St Michael Crooked Lane**: 1740s - The figure from the Bills (545) appeared too low; and that generated from the 1801 Census (689) seemed too high. This figure is midway between an average of the MDA figure of 627 and the 1690s Bills figure of 634, and the 1801 figure of 618. It is 624. Area - adjusted down 4906sqm for river area.

**St Michael Le Querne**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 338 for this parish. The MDA figure of 441 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (435). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 221.

**St Michael Paternoster**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (342). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 277.

**St Michael Queenhithe**: Holy Trinity the Less was amalgamated with St Michael Queenhithe in the early seventeenth century. It survived as a separate listing the Bills of Mortality, but was included in the 1801 census under St Michael Queenhithe. The listings used reflect the separate figures from the Bills (1690s: 333, 840 and 1740s: 299, 673). 1801 - the total of 827 provided for each parish has been divided as a proportion derived from the land area. The area for St Michael Queenhithe has been reduced to account for the river, and also the area of Queen Hithe Dock, and is calculated at 16,016 sqm. The resulting proportion is 72% to St Michael, and 28% to Holy Trininty, to give the 1801 figures of 595 for St Michael Queenhithe, and 232 for Holy Trinity the Less.

**St Michael Wood Street**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 288 for this parish. The MDA figure of 499 has been used here. 1740s - The Bills give a very low figure of 71, and a back projection from the 1801 census gives a high figure of 640. A midway point between the 1801 census figure, and the MDA figure of 499, has been used here (537).

**St Mildred Broad Street**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (313). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 170.

**St Mildred Poultry**: 1690s - The Bills suggest a low figure of 488 for this parish. The MDA figure of 560 has been used here. 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (562). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 235.

**St Nicholas Olave**: 1690s - The Bills figure of 183 was out of line with the estimates based on a back projection from the 1801 census (579). A figure midway between these two has been used here (381). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (361). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 135.

**St Olave Hart Street**: 1740s - The figure from the Bills seed too low (839), and a midway point between the 1801 census figure of 1216, and the 1690s Bills figure, was used instead (1132)

**St Olave Silver Street**: 1740s - The figure from the Bills (476) seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (1202) appeared too high. A midway point between the figure from the Bills used for the 1690s and that from the census was used here (854).

**St Peter Cornhill**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills (707), seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (1791) appeared too high. A midway point between these two figures was used here (1249). 1740s: This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (1119). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 553.

**St Peter le Poor**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills (579), seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (1548) appeared too high. A midway point between these two figures was used here (1064). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census. The Bills suggest a lower figure of 246.

**St Peter Pauls Wharf**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills (311), seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (630) appeared too high. A midway point between these two figures was used here (471). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (394). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 553. Area - adjusted down 5677sqm for river area.

**St Peter Westcheap**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills (267), seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (598) appeared too high. A midway point between these two figures was used here (433). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (374). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 148.

**St Stephen Coleman Street**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills (1548), seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (5760) appeared too high. A midway point between these two figures was used here (3654). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (3597). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 246.

**St Stephen Walbrook**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (379). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 317.

**St Swithin**: 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (529). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 323.

**St Thomas the Apostle**: 1690s - The figure from the Bills (394), seemed too low, while the back projection from 1801 (993) appeared too high. A midway point between these two figures was used here (694). 1740s - This figure was generated from the 1801 Census (620). The Bills suggest a lower figure of 281.

**City of London, Without the Walls**

**Christ Church Southwark**: Area adjusted down 48611sqm for river.

**Precinct of Bridewell**: 1740s - The Bills figure appear low (215), so a back projection (using parish registration data for the area Without the Walls) was used to calculate a figure from the 1801 census (456). Area adjusted down 6666sqm for river area.

**St Andew Holborn**: This parish is in part inside the Walls, and in part outside (given as ‘Above’ and ‘Below’ the ‘Bars’). The parish population has been taken from the combined data in the 1801 enumerators’ book – appendix (p.501), rather than the initial divided listings. Additionally, the area of five of the Inns of Court lie within St Andrew. These have been amalgamated for the purposes of generating a sensible figure for the overall area. The Inns deemed to be within St Andrew are: Thavies Inn (area: 3236sqm), Barnards Inn (area: 2496sqm), Furnivals Inn (area: 5612sqm), Grays Inn (area: 47143sqm), Staples Inn (area: 4068) and Lincolns Inn (area: 33895sqm). This gives a total area of 476,827.

**St Bartholomew the Less**: 1740s – The Bills figure appear low (394), so a back projection (using parish registration data for the area Without the Walls) was used to calculate a figure from the 1801 census (474).

**St Botolph Aldgate:** The area has been adjusted down 27683sqm for the river.

**St Botolph Bishopsgate:** The area of the Liberty of Norton Folgate (38937), and the Old Artillery Ground (21691) have been added to that of St Botolph Bishopsgate (180869). The population listed in the 1801 census for the Liberty of Norton Folgate has also been added to the figure for this parish.

**St Bride**: The area has been adjusted down 9044sqm for river.

**St Dunstan in the West**: The area of Sarjeant’s Inn, 2328sqm, which has been listed as an Extra Parochial place, has been added to that of St Dunstan in the West.

**St George the Martyr**: 1690s - This parish was created from St Andrew Holborn in 1723. The proportionate areas of the two parishes (after the addition of the Inns of Court, etc.) have been used to distribute the population derived from the Bills. A division of 77% to St Giles and 23% to St George has been applied to generate a population figure of 15,097 for St Giles; and 4510 for St George.

**St Giles Cripplegate**: 1690s – the Bills figure appeared very high (26375), so a back projection from the 1801 census was used (12479).

**St John Horselydown**: Area – created from St Olave Southwark between 1727 and 1733, the population of the area for the 1690s has been calculated by divided the Bills population for St Olave Southwark proportionately according area between St Olave and St John. Area adjusted down 85130 sqm for the river.

**St Olave Southwark**: Area adjusted down 67838sqm for river.

**St Saviour Southwark**: Area adjusted down 82796sqm for river.

**St Thomas (Southwark)**: 1740s - This figure (2091) was generated from the 1801 Census. The Bills suggest a higher figure of 4253.

**Westminster**

**Liberty of the Rolls**: 1690s and 1740s: No figures are given for the Temple in the Bills, and a figure has been generated using a back projection technique from the 1801 census.

**Liberty of the Savoy**: Burials in the Bills are not recorded for the Liberty prior to 1728, and the figures drawn from the Bills are extremely high for the 1740s, reflecting the existence of the ‘Jesuit’s Burial Ground’ here (drawing burials from all over London). As a result, a back project from the 1801 census has been used for both the 1690s and 1740s (322 and 349 respectively). Area adjusted down 8367sqm for river.

**St Clement Danes:** Mola figures for this parish are divided in to three separate areas: 196347; 22050; 4640. The first figure has been adjusted down 26548sqm for River area; and the second by 10841sqm.

**St George Hanover Square**: This parish was created from St Martin in the Fields in 1724, essentially consuming over two/thirds of the area of the original parish. To arrive at a population figure for 1690s for the part of St Martins that would become St George Hanover Square after 1724, approximately a third (9,114) of the population as derived from the Bills have been assigned to St George. This methodology was decided upon, because the alternative of dividing the population of St Martins (29,114) in proportion to the areas would have misrepresented the rural character of the lands that would become St George after 1724.

**St John the Evangelist**: 1690s - This parish was created from St Margaret’s Westminster in 1728. The population figure for the 1690s for the area covered by what would later be St John’s was calculated as a proportion of the population of St Margaret’s determined by the proportionate areas (1366470sqm for St Margaret’s, and 907232sqm for St John’s). This resulted in a 40/60% split in the 18711 population calculated from the Bills, i.e. 11,226 for St Margaret’s, and 7484 for St John’s. 1740s – the Bills figure looked very low for St John’s, and relatively high for St Margaret’s. These two figures (2,696 and 22,304) were added together and the result divided in proportion to the area of the two parishes, to arrive at totals of 15,000 for St Margaret’s, and 10,000 for St John’s. Area adjusted down 125811sqm for river.

**St Margaret’s Westminster**: The parish of St John’s the Evangelist was created from St Margaret’s Westminster in 1728. The population figure for the 1690s for the area covered by what would later be St John’s was calculated as a proportion of the population of St Margaret’s determined by the proportionate areas (1366470sqm for St Margaret’s, and 907232sqm for St John’s). This resulted in a 40/60% split in the 18711 population calculated from the Bills, i.e. 11,226 for St Margaret’s, and 7484 for St John’s. 1740s – the Bills figure looked very low for St John’s, and relatively high for St Margaret’s. These two figures (2,696 and 22,304) were added together and the result divided in proportion to the area of the two parishes, to arrive at totals of 15,000 for St Margaret’s, and 10,000 for St John’s. Area adjusted down 84998sqm for river.

**St Martin in the Fields**: The parish of St George Hanover Square was created from St Martin in the Fields in 1724, essentially consuming over two/thirds of the area of the original parish. To arrive at a population figure for 1690s for the part of St Martins that would become St George Hanover Square after 1724, approximately a third (9,114) of the population as derived from the Bills have been assigned to St George, and two thirds (20,000) to St Martin’s. This methodology was decided upon, because the alternative of dividing the population of St Martins (29,114) in proportion to the areas would have misrepresented the rural character of the lands that would become St George after 1724.

**St Martin in the Fields:** The parish of St George Hanover Square was created from St Martin in the Fields in 1724, essentially consuming over two/thirds of the area of the original parish. To arrive at a population figure for 1690s for the part of St Martins that would become St George Hanover Square after 1724, approximately a third (9,114) of the population as derived from the Bills have been assigned to St George, and two thirds (20,000) to St Martin’s. This methodology was decided upon, because the alternative of dividing the population of St Martins (29,114) in proportion to the areas would have misrepresented the rural character of the lands that would become St George after 1724.Area adjusted down 44570 for river.

**St Paul Covent Garden**: 1740s, the figure from the Bills is remarkably high (7007), and a back projection from the 1801 census has been used instead (5024).

**The Temple**: 1690s and 1740s: No figures are given for the Temple in the Bills, and a figure has been generated using a back projection technique from the 1801 census. Area reduced by 24921sqm to account for the river.

**Westminster Abbey**: The 1801 census figures are given for the ‘Verges of the Palaces of Whitehall and Westminster, and appear to comprise the extra-parochial places of Westminster including the Abbey (Collegiate Church of St Peter Westminser), the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, and St James’ Palace. No equivalent figures are available from the Bills, and a back projection technique from the 1801 figure has been applied.

**Out Parishes of Middlesex, Kent and Surrey, with some Liberties and extra-parochial places**

**Charter House**: The population of Charter House and the Liberty of Glass House Yard appear to have been incorporated in to that of St Botolph Aldersgate for the purpose of the Bills, but separated out for the 1801 census. The proportions evident in the 1801 census (St Botolph, 74%, Charter House, 5% and Glass House Yard, 22%), have been used to distribute the populations for the 1690s and 1740s, between the three jurisdictions.

**Christ Church Spitalfields**: This parish was created from St Dunstan Stepney in 1731. For an account of how the population figures were calculated see the notes under St Dunstans Stepney.

**Liberty of Glass House Yard**: The population of Charter House and the Liberty of Glass House Yard appear to have been incorporated in to that of St Botolph Aldersgate for the purpose of the Bills, but separated out for the 1801 census. The proportions evident in the 1801 census have been used to distribute the populations for the 1690s and 1740s, between the three jurisdictions.

**Liberty of Saffron Hill (Hatton Garden and Ely Rents**): This Liberty was not listed in the Bills, and a population figure has been generated from the 1801 census. There is a small possibility that the population for the Liberty subsumed under St Andrew Holborn for the purposes of the Bills.

**Mile End New Town**: This hamlet was separated from St Dunstan Stepney in 1690. For an account of how the population figures were calculated see the notes under St Dunstans Stepney.

**Precinct of St Katherine’s (by the Tower)**: 1740s – the figure in the Bills is very high (4915), and has been replaced by a figure midway between that for the 1690s and 1801 (3366). Area adjusted down 24921sqm for river.

**Ratcliff**: This hamlet was a part of the parish of St Dunstan Stepney. For an account of how the population figures were calculated see the notes under St Dunstans Stepney. Area adjusted down 19646sqm for river.

**Shadwell**: Area adjusted down 92373sqm for river area.

**St Anne Limehouse**: This parish was created from St Dunstan Stepney in 1729. For an account of how the population figures were calculated see the notes under St Dunstans Stepney.

**St Botolph Aldersgate**: The population of Charter House and the Liberty of Glass House Yard appear to have been incorporated in to that of St Botolph Aldersgate for the purpose of the Bills, but separated out for the 1801 census. The proportions evident in the 1801 census (St Botolph, 74%, Charter House, 5% and Glass House Yard, 22%), have been used to distribute the populations for the 1690s and 1740s, between the three jurisdictions.

**St Dunstans Stepney**: St Dunstan was a large rural parish at the end of the seventeenth century, and experienced extensive population growth through the eighteenth century. In response it was substantially sub-divided into separate parishes, including St Mary Stratford Bow in 1720 (this parish is not included on this site); Christ Church Spitalfields in 1729; St George in the East, 1729; and St Matthew Bethnal Green in 1743. The figures produced here were generated by creating a proportion from the figures for the constituent parishes and applying this to the figures generated from the Bills for St Dunstans alone in the 1690s. A combination of data from the Bills and from a back projection from the 1801 census was used to correct the figure for the 1740s.

**St George Bloomsbury**: 1690s - The parish of St George Bloomsbury was created from St Giles in the Fields in 1731. To arrive at a population estimate for the 1690s, the proportion of the population in the two new parishes recorded in the 1740s, in the Bills, have been used to divide the population given for St Giles alone, in the 1690s. An area measure was inappropriate given the rural character of some of St George Bloomsbury. The 1740s division was 32% to St George Bloomsbury, and 68% to St Giles in the Fields. This applying these to the 1690s figures gave, 18241 for St Giles, and 10,194 for St George.

**St George in the East**: This parish was created from St Dunstan Stepney in 1729. For an account of how the population figures were calculated see the notes under St Dunstans Stepney. Area adjusted down 2171sqm for river area.

**St George the Martyr**: 1690s - This parish was created from St Andrew Holborn in 1723. The proportionate areas of the two parishes (after the addition of the Inns of Court, etc.) have been used to distribute the population derived from the Bills. A division of 77% to St Giles and 23% to St George has been applied to generate a population figure of 15,097 for St Giles; and 4510 for St George.

**St Giles in the Fields**: 1690s – The parish of St George Bloomsbury was created from St Giles in the Fields in 1731. To arrive at a population estimate for the 1690s, the proportion of the population in the two new parishes recorded in the 1740s, in the Bills, have been used to divide the population given for St Giles alone, in the 1690s. A area measure was inappropriate given the rural character of some of St George Bloomsbury. The 1740s division was 32% to St George Bloomsbury, and 68% to St Giles in the Fields. This applying these to the 1690s figures gave, 18241 for St Giles, and 10,194 for St George.

**St James Clerkenwell**: The area of the parish of St John Clerkenwell (created in 1835 from the priory of the same name), has been added to that of St James, to arrive at a total parish area of 939817sqm. Of this only 73% of the area of this parish lies within the mapped geography included in this site. The population figures have been reduced in proportion.

**St John at Hackney**: Although this parish was included in the Bills of Mortality it does not appear on Rocque’s map of London (as it was too far from the City). The population details have been reproduced here for convenience only, and the area of the parish has been taken from the 1841 census, rather than from the map.

**St Leonard Shoreditch**: Only 35% of the area of this parish lies within the mapped geography included in this site. The population figures and area figures have been reduced in proportion.

**St Luke Old Street**: Only 94% of the area of this parish lies within the mapped geography included in this site. The population figures and area figures have been reduced in proportion. Additionally, the 1690s population figure has been derived through a back-projection from the 1801 census.

**St Mary Lambeth**: Area adjusted down 348293sqm for river area; and the area of Lambeth Palace has been integrated in to this parish, and the separate population listing for the Palace for 1801 (46) added to the population figure for that date.

**St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey**: Area adjusted down 63596sqm for river.

**St Mary Rotherhithe**: Area adjusted down 163546sqm for river.

**St Mary Whitechapel**: The area associated with St Mary Matfellon (1123sqm), which has categorised as an ‘Extra-Parochial’ place, and been added to this parish.

**St Matthew Bethnal Green**: This parish was created from St Dunstan Stepney in 1743. For an account of how the population figures were calculated see the notes under St Dunstans Stepney. In addition, because its burials are only reported from 1745 onwards, an average of the number of burials in the years 1745-9, have been used to estimate the number for the 1740s as a whole. Also, because only part of the parish in on the mapped area available here, the population totals have been reduced to reflect the 57% of the parish available on this site.

**The Tower**: The area and populations of Two Extra Parochial places, the Liberty of the Tower the Liberty of the Old Tower, have been added to The Tower itself. The 1801 census gives population figures for both the ‘Liberty of the Old Tower’, and also for the ‘The Tower’ itself. The areas (adjusted to remove 37775sqm for the river) and population for these jurisdictions have been combined, and used as the basis for a back projection from the 1801 census.

**Wapping**: Area adjusted down 134672sqm for river.

Tim Hitchcock

1 November 2011