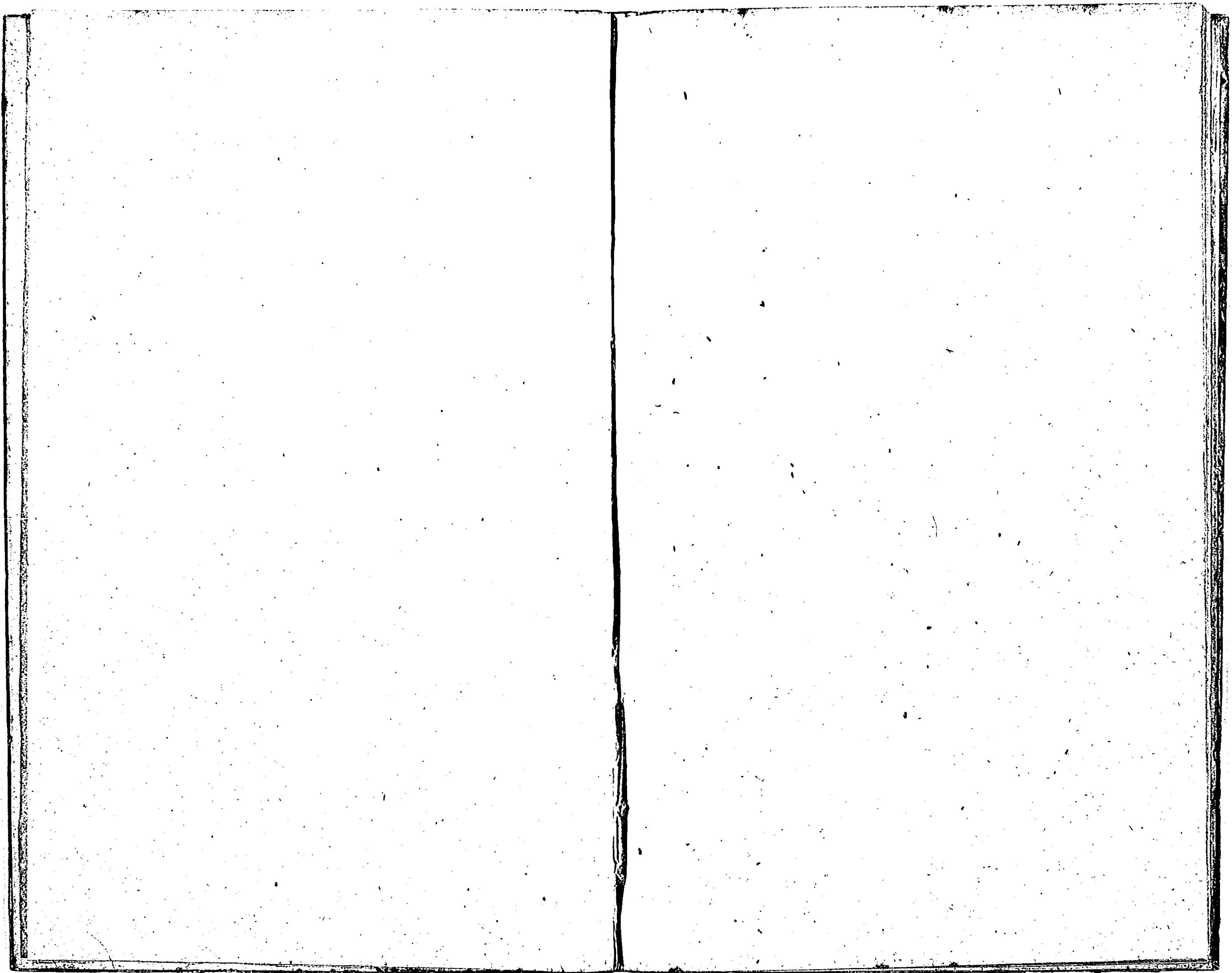


Trigly

Observations on the past Growth, & present State of London. by C. Morris.
Report of the Committee about the Linnen Manufacture, by Lord Strange
A Letter from E. of C. to the E. of N. concerning the Advantages
of a Sishery.

U. 3. 23



OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
PAST GROWTH
AND
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
CITY of LONDON.

To which are annexed,

A complete Table of the Christnings and Burials within this City from 1601 to 1750, both Years inclusive; together with a Table of the Numbers which have annually died of each Disease from 1675 to the present Time; and also a further Table representing the respective Numbers which have annually died of each Age from 1728 to this Year; from which is particularly attempted to be shewn the *increasing Destruction of Infants and Adults* in this City; and consequent thereto, the excessive *Drain* which it continually makes upon all the *Provinces* of this Kingdom for *Recruits*; to which are added, some Proposals for a better Regulation of the *Police* of this *Metropolis*.

By the AUTHOR of a LETTER from a BYSTANDER.

— *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli.*



L O N D O N:
Printed in the Year M.DCC.LI.
(Price 2 s. 6 d.)

*The Right Honourable
Lord Baskerville.
D. to the Author. Dec. 1751.*

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Table I.

A N

A C C O U N T

O F T H E

Christnings, and Burials, and of the several Proportions they have successively held to each other, and also of the Numbers which died of the Plague, during every Year, from 1601 to 1750, both Years inclusive.

Year	Christened Males	Christened Females	Buried Males	Buried Females	Died of the Plague	Burials not of the Plague	Christnings	Totals of Burials not of the Plague	Totals of Christnings	Medium of Burials not of the Plague	Medium of Christnings	Proportion of Burials to Christnings
1601	not registered	not registered	not registered	not registered	0	6000	6000					
1602					36269	5773	4789					
1603					896	4323	5450					
1604					444	5948	6504					
1605					2124	5796	6614					
1606					2352	5670	6582					
1607					2262	6758	6845					
1608					4240	7545	6388					
1609					1803	7486	6785					
1610					50390	61299	61965	61299	61965	6130	6196	1000 to 1010
1611					627	6716	7014					
1612					64	7778	6986					
1613					16	7503	6846					
1614					22	7367	7208					
1615					37	7850	7682					
1616					9	8063	7985					
1617					6	8280	7747					
1618					18	9596	7735					
1619					9	7999	8127					
1620					21	9691	7845					
					51219	80843	75175	80843	75175	8084	7517	1000 to 929
1621					11	8112	8039					
1622					16	9420	7894					
1623					17	11095	7945					
1624					11	12199	8299					
1625					35417	18848	6983					
1626					134	7400	6701					
1627					4	7713	8408					
1628					3	7740	8564					
1629					0	8771	9901					
1630					1317	9228	9315					
					88149	100526	82049	100526	82049	10052	8205	1000 to 816
1631					274	8288	8524					
1632					8	9527	9584					
1633					0	8392	9997					
1634					1	10899	9855					
1635					0	10651	10034					
1636					10400	12959	9522					
1637					3082	8681	9160					
1638					363	13261	10311					
1639					314	9548	10150					
1640					1450	11321	10850					
					104041	103521	97987	103527	97987	10353	9799	1000 to 948
								346195	317176			

Table I. continued.

Year	Christened Males	Christened Females	Buried Males	Buried Females	Died of the Plague	Burials not of the Plague	Christenings	Totals of Burials not of the Plague	Totals of Christenings	Medium of Burials not of the Plague	Medium of Christenings	Proportion of Burials to Christenings
			Brought over		104041			346195	317176	10353	9799	1000 to 948
1641					1375	11767	10670					
1642					1274	11999	10370					
1643					996	12216	9410					
1644					1492	9441	8104					
1645					1871	9603	7966					
1646					2365	10415	7163					
1647					3597	10461	7332					
1648					611	9283	6544					
1649					67	10499	5825					
1650					15	8749	5612					
					117704	104439	78996	104439	78996	10444	7899	1000 to 755
1651					23	10444	6071					
1652					16	12588	6128					
1653					6	10081	6155					
1654					16	13231	6620					
1655					9	11368	7004					
1656					6	13915	7050					
1657					4	12430	6685					
1658					14	14979	6170					
1659					36	14720	5690					
1660					14	15104	6971					
					117848	128860	64544	128860	64544	12886	6454	1000 to 500
1661					20	19791	8855					
1662					12	16542	10019					
1663					9	15347	10292					
1664	6041	5681	9369	8928	6	18291	11722					
1665	5114	4853	48569	48737	68596	28700	9967					
1666	4678	4319	6487	6251	1998	10740	8997					
1667	5616	5322	8223	7619	35	15807	10938					
1668	6073	5560	9111	8167	14	17264	11633					
1669	6506	5829	10206	9226	3	19429	12335					
1670	6278	5719	10614	9584	0	20198	11997					
	40306	37283	102579	98512	188541	182109	106755	182109	106755	18211	10675	1000 to 586
1671	6449	6061	8475	7254	5	15724	12510					
1672	6443	6120	9560	8670	5	18225	12563					
1673	6073	5822	9302	8202	5	17499	11895					
1674	6113	5738	11005	10196	3	21198	11851					
1675	6058	5717	8934	8310	1	17243	11775					
1676	6552	5847	9734	8998	2	18730	12399					
1677	6423	6203	9836	9231	2	19065	12626					
1678	6568	6033	10681	9997	5	20673	12601					
1679	6147	6041	11154	10576	2	21728	1228					
1680	6548	6199	11039	10014	0	21053	12747					
	63474	59781	99720	91448	188571	191138	123255	191138	123255	19114	12325	1000 to 644
1681	6822	6533	12386	11585		23971	13355					
1682	6909	6744	10617	10074		20691	12653					
1683	7577	7158	10702	9885		20587	14735					
1684	7575	7127	11919	11283		23202	14702					
1685	7484	7246	11891	11331		23222	14730					
1686	7575	7119	11828	10781		22609	14694					
1687	7737	7214	11174	10286		21460	14951					
1688	7487	7101	11763	11158		22921	14588					
1689	7604	7167	12374	11128		23502	14771					
1690	7909	7302	11144	10217		21461	15211					
	74679	70711	115798	107828		223626	144390	223626	144390	22363	14439	1000 to 645
1691	7662	7392	11491	11200		22691	15054					
1692	7602	7316	10651	10223		20874	14918					
1693	7676	7483	10655	10304		20959	15159					
1694	6985	6647	12107	11993		24100	13632					
1695	7163	6713	9639	9408		19047	13876					
1696	7632	7229	9712	8926		18638	14861					
1697	8062	7767	10819	10151		20970	15829					
1698	8426	7626	10925	9258		20183	16052					
1699	7911	7452	11020	9775		20795	15363					
1700	7578	7061	9653	9790		19443	14639					
	76697	72686	106672	101028		207700	149383	207700	149383	20770	14938	1000 to 719
								1384067	974499			

Conclusion of Table I.

Years	Christened Males	Christened Females	Buried Males	Buried Females	Died of the Plague	Buried not of the Plague	Christenings	Total of Burials not of the Plague	Total of Christenings	Medium of Burials not of the Plague	Medium of Christenings	Proportion of Burials to Christenings
			Brought over	188571				1384067	974499			1000 to 719
1701	8102	7514	10270	10201		20471	15616					
1702	8031	7656	9781	9700		19481	15637					
1703	7765	7683	10354	10366		20720	15448					
1704	8153	7742	11401	11283		22684	15895					
1705	8366	7779	11011	11086		22097	16145					
	40417	38374	52817	52636		105433	78791	105433	78791	21091	15758	1000 to 747
1706	7952	7417	9988	9859		19847	15369					
1707	8379	7687	10785	10815		21600	16066					
1708	8239	7623	10604	10687		21291	15861					
1709	7840	7380	10907	10893		21800	15220					
1710	7640	7288	11972	12648		24620	14928					
	40050	37395	54256	54902		109158	77445	109158	77445	21832	15489	1000 to 709
1711	7482	7224	9841	9991		19833	14706					
1712	8029	7531	10376	10822		21198	15660					
1713	8262	7665	10412	10645		21057	15927					
1714	8950	8545	13139	13430		26569	17495					
1715	8788	8446	11083	11149		22232	17244					
	41511	39511	54851	56038		110889	81022	110889	81022	22175	16204	1000 to 730
1716	9076	8345	12356	12080		24436	17421					
1717	9630	8845	11934	11512		23446	18475					
1718	9444	8863	13339	13184		26523	18307					
1719	9516	8897	14157	14190		28347	18413					
1720	8877	8602	12713	12741		25454	17479					
	46543	43552	64499	63707		128206	90095	128206	90095	25641	18019	1000 to 706
1721	9430	8940	13146	12996		26142	18370					
1722	9325	9014	12956	12794		25750	18339					
1723	9811	9392	14738	14459		29197	19203					
1724	9902	9468	13252	12700		25952	19370					
1725	9661	9198	12847	12676		25523	18859					
	48129	46012	66939	65625		132564	94141	132564	94141	26513	18828	1000 to 710
1726	9605	9203	15030	14617		29647	18808					
1727	9241	9011	14104	14314		28418	18252					
1728	8497	8155	13538	14272		27810	16652					
1729	8736	8324	14898	14824		29722	17060					
1730	8606	8512	13306	13455		26761	17118					
	44685	43205	70876	71482		142358	87890	142358	87890	28472	17578	1000 to 618
1731	9177	8653	12608	12654		25262	17830					
1732	9144	8644	11655	11703		23358	17788					
1733	8811	8654	14372	14861		29233	17465					
1734	8955	8675	13016	13046		26062	17630					
1735	8658	8215	11699	11839		23538	16873					
	44745	42841	63350	64103		127453	87586	127453	87586	25491	17517	1000 to 688
1736	8471	8020	13695	13886		27581	16491					
1737	8482	8278	13690	14133		27823	16700					
1738	8212	7848	12750	13075		25825	16060					
1739	8228	7953	12416	13016		25432	16181					
1740	7833	7398	14985	15826		30811	15231					
	41226	39497	67536	69936		137472	80723	137472	80723	27494	16145	1000 to 587
1741	7667	7290	15465	16704		32169	14957					
1742	7048	6703	13565	13918		27483	13751					
1743	7726	7324	12181	13019		25200	15050					
1744	7321	6940	10146	10460		20606	14261					
1745	7278	6800	10468	10828		21296	14078					
	37040	35057	61825	64929		126754	72097	126754	72097	25351	14419	1000 to 568
1746	7573	7004	13771	14386		28157	14577					
1747	7737	7295	12417	13077		25494	14942					
1748	7223	6930	11814	12055		23869	14153					
1749	7288	6972	12663	12855		25516	14260					
1750	7394	7154	11742	11985		23727	14548					
	37215	35265	62407	64358		126763	72480	126763	72480	25353	14496	1000 to 571
					188571			2631137	1806769			

Table II.

A N

A C C O U N T

OF THE

Christnings, and Burials, and of the respective Ages of the Persons buried, within the City and Suburbs of *London*, from 1728 to 1750, both Years inclusive.

Years	Total Number of Burials	Whereof have died of the following Ages.													Total Number of Christnings.
		Under 2 Years of Age.	Between two and five.	Five and Ten	Ten and Twenty	Twenty and Thirty	Thirty and Forty	Forty and Fifty	Fifty and Sixty	Sixty and Seventy	Seventy and Eighty	Eighty and Ninety	Ninety and a Hundred	A Hundred and upwards.	
1728	27815	9851	2407	1038	950	2254	2490	2624	2123	1863	1290	785	135	5	16652
1729	29729	10735	2516	1056	999	2371	2784	2698	2338	1938	1375	769	143	7	17060
1730	26761	10368	2448	1092	901	2048	2471	2373	1713	1577	1001	622	138	9	17118
Totals	84305	30954	7371	3186	2850	6673	7745	7695	6174	5378	3666	2176	416	21	50830
Medium	28101	10318	2457	1062	950	2224	2581	2565	2058	1792	1222	725	138	7	16943
Proportions	1000	367	87	38	33	79	92	91	73	63	43	25	5		603
1731	25262	9907	2096	932	806	1916	2351	2161	1839	1500	913	628	108	5	17830
1732	23358	9501	2517	716	611	1627	2175	2121	1741	1581	974	660	121	12	17788
1733	29233	11738	2409	957	754	1857	2564	2685	2196	1871	1188	804	198	12	17465
1734	26062	10752	2830	1228	829	1718	2212	2154	1668	1324	793	484	66	4	17630
1735	23538	9672	1963	755	691	1605	2158	2138	1684	1339	872	505	84	12	16873
Totals	127453	51571	10815	4588	3691	8723	11460	11359	9128	7615	4740	3141	577	45	87586
Medium	25490	10314	2163	917	738	1744	2292	2271	1825	1523	948	628	115	9	17517
Proportions	1000	404	85	36	29	68	89	89	71	59	37	24	4		666
1736	27581	10580	2706	993	816	2139	2445	2357	2121	1666	1114	557	83	4	16491
1737	27823	10054	2613	8008	885	2241	2652	2578	2270	1650	1164	576	127	5	16760
1738	25825	9600	2366	784	783	2072	2439	2363	2106	1551	1121	529	101	10	16060
1739	25432	9687	2302	844	875	1866	2218	2378	2039	1421	1166	547	76	13	16181
1740	30811	10765	2862	1235	947	2205	2783	2866	2585	1977	1716	758	100	12	15231
Totals	137472	50686	12849	4864	4306	10523	12537	12542	11121	8265	6281	2967	487	44	80723
Medium	27494	10137	2569	972	861	2104	2507	2508	2224	1653	1256	593	97	8	16144
Proportions	1000	368	93	35	31	76	81	81	81	60	45	21	3		587
1741	32169	10456	2368	1072	1048	2816	3476	3731	2851	1933	1510	734	130	14	14957
1742	27483	9030	2642	1035	893	2203	2813	2959	2333	1634	1250	582	100	9	13751
1743	25200	8621	1955	947	813	1935	2342	2611	2004	1729	1507	619	93	4	15050
1744	20606	7394	1657	679	663	1744	2019	2123	1637	1307	920	387	73	3	14261
1745	21296	7689	1631	672	626	1695	1940	2332	1741	1382	1064	437	77	10	14078
Totals	126754	43190	10253	4405	4043	10393	12590	13756	10566	7985	6281	2769	473	50	72097
Medium	25350	8638	2050	881	808	2078	2518	2751	2113	1597	1256	553	94	10	14419
Proportions	1000	338	81	34	31	82	99	108	83	63	45	21	3		568
1746	28157	9503	2611	1089	895	2356	2728	2876	2243	1699	1444	625	78	10	14577
1747	25494	8741	2035	905	790	2190	2649	2717	2079	1544	1199	520	68	7	14942
1748	23869	7637	1798	760	661	2142	2491	2700	2160	1704	1187	558	66	5	14153
1749	25516	8504	2028	794	719	2291	2753	2855	2113	1691	1155	533	68	12	14260
1750	23727	8024	1533	709	746	2031	2542	2708	2107	1728	1038	475	80	6	14548
Totals	126763	42409	10055	4257	3811	11010	13163	13856	10702	8366	6023	2711	360	40	72480
Medium	25352	8481	2011	851	762	2202	2632	2771	2140	1673	1204	542	72	8	14496
Proportions	1000	334	79	33	30	86	103	109	84	66	47	21	3		571

OBSERVATIONS POLITICAL and NATURAL, &c.

To THOMAS POTTER, Esq;

DEAR SIR,

YOU did me great Honour in our Conversation a few Days past, in thinking me capable of drawing from the Bills of Mortality such Conclusions as they truly afford, and are worthy of being submitted to the Public.—You rightly judged, that many Observations might be drawn from them, which would yield valuable Information.—At least, that it was highly proper to be known by the Public, what Conclusions could be discovered from these Bills, which would give their Evidence independent of all Party, and Prejudice.—You still went farther, and suggested the Course to be steered, pointing out the Shoals and Currents, which would certainly be met with, as well as the Means of navigating through them, in this Undertaking.

In Deference therefore to your Desire, and in fond Hopes of serving the Public, I have ventured upon this Work. It would perhaps be impertinent to mention in this Place, what is known to another Gentleman, of very high Rank and Honour, who approved the Attempt, as well as to yourself, how very few Days have been allotted to it; fewer than the Months, or even Years, requisite to the full treating of such a Subject. But as no further Time could be granted, the Piece appears as it is, at all Adventures.—It is sufficient to add, that the Grounds upon which the Calculations are founded, and the several Proportions by which they are regulated, are submitted to public Inspection; From whence the Defect of any Part of the Building may be clearly discerned, and rectified by better Judgments.—And in a Work of particular Curiosity and Difficulty, such Judgments being sensible of the Difficulty, and capable of being pleased with the Curiosity, will ever be candid.—As this Attempt therefore owes itself to You, it is to your Patronage respectfully submitted by,

DEAR SIR,

Holles-Street,
Cavendish-Square,
March 12, 1750-1.

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

CORBYN MORRIS.

OBSERVATION I.

Of the Causes whence the Burials in London exceed the Christnings.—And, on the contrary, whence the Christnings in the Country exceed the Burials.

CAUSE the First.

MULTITUDES of adult Persons are continually called to London from various Parts, by occasional Business. To instance Particulars, —Many by the Courts of Justice; as Country Attorneys, and Persons concerned in Law-Suits.—Others by commercial Affairs; as foreign and provincial Merchants, Tradefmen, Captains of Ships, Graziers, and all sorts of Apprentices.—Great Numbers by Attendance upon the Court and Parliament; as Persons from different Counties, interested in publick Acts, Officers civil and military, and others soliciting Preferment.

A

Many

Many of these Persons are not married, and few of those who are, bring their Wives with them to *London* upon these Occasions.—All these Persons are therefore liable to die, and do considerably increase the Amount of the Burials; but can add nothing to the Amount of the Christnings, except by promiscuous Venerary with other Mens Wives, or with common Women; which Practices are found rather to prevent than promote the Procreation of Children.

CAUSE the Second. Another Source of the Excess of the Burials beyond the Christnings, is the large Number of Servants, of both Sexes, retained by the great Families continually resident in *London*, or who retire to it from the Country in Winter; these Servants being generally unmarried, stand in the Condition of the Persons in the former Article. In that, they all contribute to the Amount of the Burials, and very little, or not at all, to the Christnings.

CAUSE the Third. The Unhealthiness of the Air of *London* to Children, is the Occasion that a much greater Portion of the Infants, which are born there, die under five Years old, than of those born in the Country. Add to which, many adult Persons, of weak Constitutions, who would enjoy competent Health in the Country, find the Air of *London* extremely noxious, and yet continue to linger in it to death, compelled by the Necessity of their Affairs. The Lives also of many other Adults in *London* are shortened, or cut off by venereal Diseases, beyond what suffer from the same Evil in the Country.—This Mixture of Causes therefore, under this Head, must likewise contribute to raise the Proportion of the Burials in *London*, beyond that for the same Number of People resident in the *Provinces*.

CAUSE the Fourth. The Discouragement to Matrimony in *London*, is a grand operating Cause of the Diminution of the Christnings, and consequently of the Excess of the Burials. The unmarried Ladies and Gentlemen in this City, of moderate Fortunes, which are the great Bulk, are unable to support the Expence of a Family with any Magnificence; and therefore cannot intermarry together, without retiring from high Life, and submitting to relinquish those Pleasures of the Town, to which their Appetites have long been raised; they therefore acquiesce in Celibacy; Each Sex compensating itself, as it can, by other Diversions.—Persons also of inferior Situation in *London*, have their Taste for Pleasures inflamed; and avoid, with Caution, the Marriage State with their Equals.—And as to the vast Body of common Manufacturers, Labourers, and Porters, the Expences in *London* of House-Rent, including Taxes, together with the high Rate of Milk, Roots, and other Provisions proper for Children, are such, that, undoubtedly, such Persons enter at the same time into Matrimony, and Poverty and Distress.—Hence therefore a great Checque to the Births in *London*, and a vast Body of People furnishing to the Amount of the Burials, and not at all to the Christnings.

Whereas the Christnings in the *Country* exceed the Burials; for the chief Part of the adult Inhabitants there are little Shopkeepers, Farmers, and Labourers; The two first are generally married for the Convenience of their Business; To which they are also encouraged, by the Cheapness of House-Rent and Provisions; and even the Labourers there also, finding the Rent of a Cottage, together with Milk, Roots, and other Food proper for Children, cheap, and within their Income, usually marry, especially if they bend their Minds to reside in the *Country*.—All these, which are the general Body of the *provincial* Housekeepers, having little Luxury, and who live temperately, in a pure Air, with few Anxieties, are liable to rear great Numbers of healthy Children;—and (having no Conflux of Strangers to them) to raise the Amount of the Births above the Burials;—many of which Children, when they afterwards become adult, flock to the Metropolis, and other Towns. Whence it is, that the Numbers destroyed by War, Pestilence, and the Luxury of great Cities, are continually recruited by these Supplies from the *Country*.

CAUSE the Fifth. But above all, the present increasing Diminution of the Christnings in *London* beneath the Burials, with many other Evils, is particularly to be attributed to the enormous Use of *Spiritus Liquors*. For it is beyond all Dispute, that such Liquors are become the common *Drink*, and even the *Food* too, if it may be so termed, of these People. The Effects of which therefore must necessarily appear.—And the certain notorious ones are, that it debilitates and enervates the Drinkers, drying up and burning their radical Strength and Moisture, so as to render them less capable of Labour, or the Procreation of Children.—With adult Persons, these fatal Draughts operate in enfeebling them, and carrying many to their Graves.—But they *trebly* operate in respect to Infants; 1st, In preventing many from being begotten, by the Debility of the Males. 2dly, Where the Weakness is not on the Male Side, by preventing many Conceptions, by the Sterility of the Females; which Sterility is known to be a certain Consequence of the drinking of these Potions. And, lastly, By rendering such as are born meagre and sickly, and unable to pass through the first Stages of Life.—This last Effect therefore contributes to *increase* the Burials, and the two former to *diminish* the Christnings.—No Wonder then, under the shocking Influence of this *single* Cause, that the Christnings in *London* should be inferior to the Burials. And that they are not only so, but that the Christnings have proceeded, of late Years, since the Use of these Liquors, in a continually *decreasing* Proportion, in respect to the Burials, is a serious Truth, evident beyond all Contradiction, by the annexed annual Amounts of both, extracted from the Bills of Mortality.—But for exciting the just Attention of the Public to the shocking Consumption of these Liquors by the common People, and for pointing out their fatal Effects upon the Morals and Health of the present, and the Growth of the future Race, the whole Nation is greatly obliged to the worthy and pathetic Representations of the Bishop of *Worcester*.

OBSERVATION II.

Whatever Destruction shall be made of the People of London, by Sickness, or other Evil, will be quickly replaced by fresh Supplies of People from the Country; so as that early in the first Year after, this City will set out again with the same Stock as before, of even married Adults; and will raise the same annual Produce of new-born Infants, as before, within the second Year after such Evil.

The high Notion which *Country* Traders hold of the Wealth of *London*, carries them with Wings thither, upon the first News of the ceasing of the Plague, and of Vacancies wanting to be filled in this Metropolis.—At the same time, the new Demand for common Manufacturers and Labourers, to replace those who have been destroyed, brings a vast Conflux of these People to *London*.—Of all which, some few, especially of the Traders, being married, are followed by their Wives and Children. And others of all sorts seeing Opportunities of settling themselves in constant Livelihoods here, immediately marry, and take Possession of the deserted Shops and Stalls of their Predecessors;—every one, in such Cases, striving to be foremost, and the Struggle commencing within few Months after the ceasing of the Sickness.—So that, considering also the Number of infirm, unhealthy People of *London* swept away at such Times, who could add little to the Amount of the Christnings, and are yet replaced by vigorous, active Persons from the *Country*, it appears probable, from these Principles, that the procreative Power of *London* is rather increased, and the actual Number, even of married Adults therein, is compleatly repaired, within very few Months, after such Evil.

The Truth of this Theory is clearly confirmed, in Fact, beyond all Dispute, by the Bills of Mortality.—For, during the Years 1603, 1625, 1636, and 1665, the Plague was in *London*: Now, the Level of the Christnings in the Years next antecedent to 1603, according to *Graunt*, who had Possession of the Bills, amounted to about 6000 annually; which sunk in that Plague Year 1603 to

4789; but rose again in the next Year 1604 to 5458; and in 1605, the second Year after the Plague, the Christnings mounted to 6504, which was above the Level before the Plague, and still proceeded gradually increasing.

It is evident therefore, that the old annual Amount of *new-born Infants* in *London* appeared again in the *second Year* after this Plague; and as to the Amount of *married Adults* there, and the Time when this was restored also, they may both be readily collected from the same Principle.—For it is certain, that all the Children, who were born there the *second Year* after the Plague, must have been begotten within the following Space; that is, within nine Months before the Beginning of this second Year, and nine Months before the End of it; wherefore the earliest Part of these Children was begotten about three Months after the Plague Year, and the latest Part about fifteen Months after it. Whence the Number of *married Adults* in *London* must have been as great during that Space; that is, from three Months after the Plague Year, to fifteen Months after it, as in any one of the Years preceding the Plague.—Therefore it appears, in this Instance, that after the Plague in *London* in 1603, the old Amount of *married Adults* was compleatly replaced there, long before the End of the *first Year* after; and the annual Produce of *Children* as great in the *second Year* after, as in any Year antecedent.

To give further Instances.—In 1624, the Year next preceding a Plague Year, the Christnings amounted to 8299.—In 1625, the Plague Year itself, the Christning sunk to 6983.—In 1626, the next Year after this Plague, the Christnings still sunk to 6701; occasioned, perhaps, by the sudden Approach of this Plague, and its violent Ravages during its short Continuance; the Terror of which might probably drive more People than usual out of *London*, in the very Plague Year, and consequently diminish the Christnings in the first Year after.—But in 1627, the *second Year* after the Plague, the Christnings amounted again to 8408, which exceeded the old Level before it, and went on rapidly increasing.

Thirdly,—In 1635, the Year antecedent to the Plague Year, the Christnings amounted 10,034.—In 1636, the Plague Year itself, the Christnings sunk to 9522.—In 1637, (the Plague not being yet entirely ceased, 3082 having died of it that Year) the Christnings still sunk to 9160.—But in 1638, the *second Year* after the Height of the Plague, the Christnings arose to 10,311, which exceeded the old Level before it, and went on increasing till the Year 1642.—In which, and several succeeding Years of Civil War, the large Proportion of the married Men carried out of *London*, seem to have diminished the Amount of the Christnings; or rather the Dissentions in Religion then prevalent, probably suppressed the true Amount of the Christnings from that Time to the Restoration.

Lastly, In 1664, the Year antecedent to the Plague Year, the Christnings amounted to 11,722.—In 1665, the Plague Year itself, the Christnings sunk to 9967.—In 1666, the next Year after the Plague, and the Year of the great Fire also in *London*, it is to be expected that the Christnings should still sink, as they accordingly did; but yet, even under this new Evil, no lower than to 8997.—But in 1667, the *second Year* after the Plague, and the very first after the Fire, they arose to 10,938.—And in 1668, the *second Year* after the Fire, which was before the Houses could be all rebuilt, the Christnings amounted to 11,623; which was nearly the Level before the Plague, and went on to the Year 1724, when *spirituous Liquors* began to make Havock, in a constant State of Increase.

It appears therefore, by all these repeated Instances, that within the *second Year* after a Plague, or Fire, in *London*, or even both jointly, the annual Produce of *new-born Infants* there, will be as great as it was in the Year before such Evil; and consequently, that even the *married Adults* there, as well as of all other Adults, will have been fully restored to their former Level, early in the *first Year* after such Evil.

This immediate Renewal of the Adults and new-born Infants in *London*, after any Plague, or violent Destruction there, will take place, in all Cases, whilst this City continues to be the Seat of the Court and Parliament.—Whatsoever shall

shall have been the Tendency before, whether the total Number of People therein shall have been in a State of Growth, or Declension, or nearly at a Stand, it will be restored immediately after such Evil to the same State again, and flow onwards, in respect to the Number of *Adults* and *new-born Infants*, in the manner it would have done, had there been no such Interruption.

But as to the *Children* or *Non-Adults* destroyed by the Plague, as there is little Demand for such in *London*, it is probable that their Number would not be renewed immediately; but that a less Portion of these than formerly would be found in *London*, and continue to be so till the Year of Adulthood again, reckoning from *one Year* after the Plague; by which Time, their whole Race, by the successive new Births, would be renewed.

OBSERVATION III.

Of the present Bill of Mortality, and of a general Bill proposed to be kept, under new Regulations, through the whole Kingdom.

The present annual Bills of Mortality for *London*, though kept in a better Method than formerly, are yet defective in many Particulars of the most important Concern.

1st. The Extent of Time at the Beginning of Life, is not sufficiently divided, although the Degrees of Strength at this Time are continually varying from each other, and with swift Steps.—Inasmuch, that *one Month* in the earliest Infancy produces greater Alterations, than several Years in Manhood.—These successive and violent Ravages in Infancy ought therefore to be minutely described, in order to furnish Cautions for the better Security of Life in its tender Years; upon which the very Preservation, and much more the Increase, of our Species principally depends.

2^{dly}. The *Diseases* are not connected with the several *Ages*: Thus, for Instance, Although it appears by the Bill for the last Year 1750, that 4543 died of Consumptions, 5837 of Convulsions, 4294 of Fevers, and 1229 of the Small-Pox; yet of what *Ages* these several Persons were, is uncertain.—Whereas, by annexing to every Disease the Number of Persons of each Age dying thereof, it would appear, from Remarks upon a competent Series of Years, to what Diseases Persons of every Age were particularly subject. From whence, if these Bills were extended throughout the Kingdom, the Growth or Declension of every particular Disease would be clearly discovered.—This would furnish a constant Fund of Instruction to the intelligent Physician;—and at particular critical Junctures might suggest Cautions, not unworthy the Attention of the Legislative Body of the Kingdom;—at least, would make a faithful Report to it of the State of the national Health, and of the annual Increase or Diminution of the People.

It will also be requisite, that the Amount of the *Weddings* should be inserted in this Bill; and also the respective Amounts of those *accidentally* sickning of the *Small-Pox*, and dying thereof; and of those receiving it from *Inoculation*, and dying under this Process.—For which Purpose, an Account should be given to the Officers of each Parish of every Person receiving this Distemper, as soon as it is clearly discerned, under a Penalty upon the Master of the House, where the Patient first sickned, for Neglect.—This, in a proper Series of Time, would furnish ample Conviction, and remove female Prejudices upon this Subject; whereby the Lives of some Thousands throughout the Kingdom might probably be annually saved.

Dissenters also should be required to keep their Bills in the same manner; and to deliver a monthly Account to the Church-wardens of each Parish, of all the Particulars prescribed, which have happened to Persons, within their Congregations, belonging to such Parish.

But no *Difference of Sects* to be inserted in the Bill of Mortality, for two Reasons;—1st. Because it would annually bear a public Testimony of our several *religious Divisions*, and tend to foment those a-new, which seem to be in

a swift Course of declining. And *2dly*, Because it may oftentimes be very difficult to assign the Religion of the Person deceased.

If a *Bill of Mortality* had been regularly kept through the whole Kingdom, for a Series of Time backwards equal to the Extent of Life, in which the *annual Burials*, and not only the *Ages*, but likewise the *Years of the Birth* of the several Persons dying, and also the *Diseases* of which they died, were respectively inserted, it would furnish an admirable and various Fund, for the most useful and curious Instruction to the Public.

It would represent, in one View, the total Number of *Burials* branched out into three Heads, *viz.* the Numbers of these, dying of each *Age*, of each *Disease*, and of each *Birth*; which three Particulars ought to be inserted in the Certificate for every Person, deceased: As might very easily be done; and would be found to give little additional Trouble, after the Form was once introduced, and become customary.

Whereas, in the present Method of inserting the *Age* only of the dead Person in the Bill of Mortality, great Uncertainty arises in regard to the *Year* to which his *Birth* is to be refer'd, although that is the *Year* to which he belongs; and from the Births of which his Death is a Deduction. Thus, suppose it appeared that in the Year ended at *Christmas 1750*, one Thousand Children died under one Year old, it is very uncertain what Part of these were born in that Year, and what Part in the Year antecedent. And although Mortality may generally be supposed to flow at an equal Rate, through two adjacent short Spaces, and the Number dying in one may be nearly equal to that dying in the other, so that these Numbers frequently may be substituted for each other, and must be so, when no greater Exactness can be attained, yet they have not the Perfection of the real Truth, nor yield that Satisfaction. Especially, as it is probable, that in the Course of a considerable Number of Years it may happen, though not often, that great Variations may arise in the Mortality of the Persons born in two adjacent Years; whereby, for Instance, the Numbers passing from one Year to another, as from nineteen to twenty, in two successive Years of the same apparent similar Mortality, may be very different.—But the new Method proposed, of keeping the Bill of Mortality, avoids all these Inaccuracies, and Uncertainties. A Specimen of such a Bill, which hath cost some Trouble to adjust, is hereto annexed.

At the same Time, it is surprizing, that neither *Grant*, nor *Sir William Petty*, who both for a long Series of Years studied the Bills of Mortality, nor other Gentlemen, who have written upon this Subject, have ever proposed any new Regulation of the Form of the defective Bills, which might render them duly capable of affording public Instruction, and be adapted to Calculations.

Under the Bill of Mortality proposed, one noble Instance of Information, which might clearly be drawn from it at any Period, readily suggests itself.—This is, that the total Number of Persons living of all Ages, and also the *respective Numbers* living of each Age, might from hence accurately be ascertained;—supposing this Bill to have been kept for a Time past, equal to the utmost Extent of Life, and also the *Accession of Foreigners*, during that Time, to have been nearly equal to the *Egression of Natives*.

Thus, imagine such a Bill of Mortality to have been regularly kept in any Place, for any Number of Years, as for Instance ten backwards from *Christmas* last, and that the following Problem was given.

PROBLEM I.

To find the Number of Persons in such Place above nine, and not exceeding ten Years old;—supposing the Accession of Foreign Children of every Age to this Place, for ten Years backwards, to have been equal to the Egression of Natives of the same Ages.

SOLUTION:

The Number of Persons surviving at *Christmas* last above nine, and yet not exceeding ten Years old, is the total Number of Births in the tenth Year backwards,

wards, reduced by the several following Deductions;—that is, By the Part of this total Number of Births, which died in that tenth Year; by the Part of the same Total, which died within the next, or ninth Year backwards; by the Part of the same Total, which died within the eighth Year backwards; and so on, by the several Parts, which died in the seventh, sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first, or last Year backwards.—The Amount of all which Parts being subtracted from the total Number of Births in the tenth Year, will leave the true Number of Persons surviving at *Christmas* last, who have passed nine, and not exceeded ten Years of Age, demanded by the Problem.

N. B. It is imagined, that this single Solution will sufficiently shew the Use of the new Bill of Mortality proposed.

PROBLEM II.

To find the total Amount of all the Non-Adults living in the same Place at *Christmas* last, not exceeding ten Years old; the same Things being supposed as in the last Problem.

SOLUTION.

This is easy to be attained, by the Method used in the former Solution, whereby the Number of Persons surviving at *Christmas* last, who had passed nine, and not exceeded ten Years of Age, was discovered.—And by the same Method, referring to the several successive Births since the tenth Year, the Numbers surviving at *Christmas* last from eight to nine, seven to eight, six to seven, five to six, four to five, three to four, two to three, one to two, o to one, Years old compleat, may all be obtained respectively. The last of which is the Part surviving of those who were born in the last Year;—and the aggregate Sum of all these Numbers is the Total of the Non-Adults, not exceeding ten Years old, required by the Problem.

And if such an annual Bill of Mortality had been kept through the whole Kingdom, for a Number of Years past, equal to the utmost Extent of Life, the total Amount of Persons of all Ages, and the *respective Numbers* of each Age, now living in the Kingdom, might accurately be determined by the same Method;—supposing the annual Egression of Natives during that Time to have been compensated by the Accession of Foreigners.

OBSERVATION IV.

Of the annual Births to which the Numbers annually dying in the several Divisions of Life, inserted in the present Bills of Mortality, are to be referred.

SOLUTION.

If *London* received no continual Accession of Strangers, beyond what it sent forth of its own Growth to other Places, the several Proportions of Persons dying within the various Divisions of Life, would be very different from those which are now to be derived from the present Bills of Mortality; they would gradually decrease from the Beginning to the End of Life; and such Proportions would nearly represent the true Numbers dying within these Divisions, out of every hundred of the Burials, whatever should be the Progress of the People of this City, whether upon an Increase, Level, or Declension,—as they would represent the respective Proportions annually dying out of what had been born in this City.—But the vast Accession of Strangers to *London*, above what it sends forth of its own Growth, renders it impracticable to determine the Rate of Mortality from those Numbers, unless the annual Amount of such Accession of Strangers, and of their several Ages also, be first obtained.

However, some Conclusions may be attempted to be drawn, from laying down the following Postulatum; which is, That the Egression of native Non-Adults

A General Bill of the Weddings, Births, and Burials, and also of the Numbers dying of each Age, and of each Disease, within the City and Suburbs of London, for the Year ended December 31, 1750.

Total Number of Burials.

Whereof have died of the following Ages.

Whereof have died of the following Diseases:	One	From	Three	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Ten	Fifteen	Twenty	Thirty	Forty	Fifty	Sixty	Seventy	Eighty	Ninety	Ninety	Beyond	Total of all Ages dying of each Disease respectively.
	Month old and under	one to three Months	Months to one Year	Year to two Years	to Three	to Four	to Five	to Ten	to Fifteen	to Twenty	to Thirty	to Forty	to Fifty	to Sixty	to Seventy	to Eighty	to Ninety	to one Hundred	to one Hundred	one	
Abortion																					
Age																					
Apoplexy, Palsy, Cramp, and suddenly																					
Althina, Pyæ																					
Chinocough, Hooping Cough, and Worms																					
Child-bed and Mifcarriages																					
Cholick, Gripes, Twisting of the Bowels, Flux,																					
Yawning, Looseness, Bloody Flux, and																					
Bleeding																					
Consumption, Jaundice, Diabetes, and Falling																					
Sicknefs																					
Convulsions																					
Droopy, Tympany, Stoppage in the Stomach,																					
Rising of the Lights, and Swelling																					
King's Evil, Itch, Leprosy, Scabby, St. Anthon's,																					
Fire, Scald Head, Impollution, Sore,																					
and Ulcers, Cancer, Ganker, Fish-bone,																					
Green, and Mordifications																					
French Pox																					
Small Pox and Purple																					
Not inoculated																					
Inoculated																					
Fever, Cholera, Inflammation, sore Throat,																					
and Quinsy																					
Gout, Rheumatism, and Scatica																					
Gravel, Strangury, and Stone																					
Rickets, and Infantine Disorders in the Head,																					
Leucy, Grief, Lunatick, Vapour, Mephitick,																					
Spiken, Head Ach, Measles, Trance, Struck,																					
and Decubitus																					
Measles, Chicken Pox, Sore Pox, and Rab																					
Plurisy																					
Tern																					
Catarrhs, Puffed Blunt, Chalk, & Dropsick,																					
Excrescent, Self-Murder, Murther, Over-																					
haul, Folds, Scurvy, Scurvy, Strangury,																					
Sinow, Starved, and suffocated																					

Total Number of Burials
Of which Males
Total

Total Number of Weddings
Sickened of the Small Pox
Foundlings received

Total Number of Burials
Of which Males
Total

Whereof have died of the following respective annual Births.

Births Years inclusive.	Total Number of Burials
beyond 1667	Total Number of Burials
1667 to 1669	
1670 to 1672	
1673 to 1675	
1676 to 1678	
1679 to 1681	
1682 to 1684	
1685 to 1687	
1688 to 1690	
1691 to 1693	
1694 to 1696	
1697 to 1699	
1700 to 1702	
1703 to 1705	
1706 to 1708	
1709 to 1711	
1712 to 1714	
1715 to 1717	
1718 to 1720	
1721 to 1723	
1724 to 1726	
1727 to 1729	
1730 to 1732	
1733 to 1735	
1736 to 1738	
1739 to 1741	
1742 to 1744	
1745 to 1747	
1748 to 1750	

Adults from London, under twenty Years old, is nearly equal to the Accession of Non-Adults thither of the same Ages;—many of such going out from thence to Schools in the Country, and great Numbers also continually arriving under this Age, to become Apprentices and Servants in London.—If this Postulatum be allowed, then the Number of Non-Adults continually resident in London, of the several Ages under twenty, is nearly equal to what it raises of its own Growth under these Ages.

Hence a very considerable Circumstance is obtained; which is, that whereas the respective Numbers of Persons annually dying within the several Divisions of Life, under twenty Years old, before appeared to be Portions of the whole Number of annual Burials, they are now admitted to be the true Portions annually dying out of the whole Number, annually filling these Divisions, of the sole Growth of London.

But it is here to be examined, with due Caution, what is to be understood by the whole Number of Persons annually filling these Divisions, out of which the several annual Burials, or Wastes, represented in the present Bill of Mortality, have happened.—To determine this, take the aggregate Sum, upon a Medium, of the Persons surviving together, of all Ages under twenty, at the very Commencement of the Year past; and suppose such aggregate Sum to have flowed uniformly at an equal Rate, without Diminution or Increase, for the Space of one Year, continually wasting in every Part, and continually recruited also in every Part, during its Progress;—then is the total Amount of such Waste equal to the whole Number of Persons dying within twenty; which Number for the last Year ended at Christmas 1750, appears to have been 10,012.

Thus it is not to be imagined, that the Persons dying under two Years old, during the Course of the last Year, were solely what died out of the Births of this last, or first Year backwards, together with what died out of the Births of the antecedent, or second Year backwards.—There are still more included;—that is, all who, during the last Year, died under two Years old, out of the Births of the third Year backwards.—For during the Course of the last Year, what died during the first Month of it might have been of the Births of any of the junior eleven Months of the third Year.—Again, what died within the second Month of the last Year, might have been of the Births of any of the ten junior Months of the third Year.—And in the same Manner, all who died within the eleventh Month of the last Year, might have been of the Births of the last Month of the third Year.

Therefore, if the aggregate Sum of the Persons surviving of all Ages under twenty be taken at the End of the Year 1749, and the Waste of this unrecruited Sum, during its Flow through the last Year, be assumed, such Waste will be less than the foregoing Number assigned of Persons dying under twenty.—But by what Sum?—By the Amount of the Persons, which would successively have died, during that Year, out of it continual Recruit.

The true Idea, therefore, of the several Numbers, which are represented in the present Bills of Mortality, to have died within the various Divisions of Life therein marked, is now obtained;—which is, that each of these Numbers represents not the Waste made, during the first Week of this Year, out of the original Amount of People then filling each Division, added to the Waste out of the Remainder during the second Week; and, in the same manner, added to all the Wastes made upon the successive Remainders through the whole Year.—But they represent the several Wastes which have been made out of the respective original Amounts in each Division, during the past Year, supposing such original Amounts to have been continually recruited in every Part, during that Year.

Thus, in common Fact, the Waste in the Bill of Mortality, during every Month in the Year, of the Persons within each Division, is supposed to be equal;—at least no Diminution of the Burials is supposed liable to happen in the last Months of the Years, rather than in the earlier; which would not be the Case, unless the Burials in these last Months, and in every Month, happened out of the same constant recruited Amount of People.

If this Idea of the several annual Wastes of People, in the several Divisions of Life, shall appear to be at all abstract, and difficult to be retained, it is not owing to its appearing so in this Place, and being really exhibited as it is, but to the present Method of keeping the Bill of Mortality, which furnishes such complicated *Data*.

PROBLEM.

To discover the Rates of Mortality in the several Divisions of Life, or at least a Quantity to which these Rates are proportional.

SOLUTION.

The annual Waste made in each Division of Life is, as the whole Number of Persons, who have been therein during any Part of that Year, and as the Rate of Mortality, jointly.

But the whole Number of Persons, which have been in any Division during every Moment of a Year past, being only a continued Repetition of the medium Number in such Division, at the Commencement, or End of this Year, is therefore similar also to either of these last Numbers.

Wherefore, the annual Waste in one Division, compared with that in any other Division, is as the respective Number of Persons in each, at the Commencement, or End of the Year, and as the Rate of Mortality in each, jointly.

Therefore, the respective Rates of Mortality, in any two Divisions of Life, during any two Years given, will be to each other, as their respective Wastes in the Years given, divided by the total Amounts of the Persons standing in each Division, at the Commencement of each Year given, respectively,—Supposing such Amounts to be nearly the Medium.

Which Proportion let be kept in reserve for future Occasion.

REMARK.

The total Extent of Life, from earliest Infancy to its Extinction, is cut by the present Bills of Mortality into the following Intervals, or Divisions, viz.

1. Under Two Years old,	2. Between Two and Five,	3. Five and Ten,	4. Ten and Twenty,	5. Twenty and Thirty,	6. Thirty and Forty,	7. Forty and Fifty,
8481	2011	851	762	2202	2632	2771
8. Fifty and Sixty,	9. Sixty and Seventy,	10. Seventy and Eighty,	11. Eighty and Ninety,	12. Ninety and Hundred,	13. A hundred and upwards.	
2140	1673	1204	542	72	8	

The Number of which Divisions is thirteen; And the respective annual Wastes upon a Medium for the last five Years ended at *Christmas* 1750, in the City of *London*, are represented by the Numbers severally written under each Division.

This, at first View, sufficiently points out the vast Quantity of *Adults* in *London*, beyond those of its own Growth; for if the Waste in the fifth Division had been only of Persons of its own Growth, it would have been less than the Waste in the foregoing Division; As the total Number, out of which such fifth Waste would have arisen, must have been less than the total Number in the former Division;

vision; being, upon a Medium, only their Survivors. This vast Number of *Adults* subsisting in *London*, beyond those of its own Produce, coincides with what has been already delivered, upon this Head, under the first Observation.

But yet the several Amounts of Persons continually subsisting in *London*, upon a Medium for five Years past, within the several Divisions of Life, are not easily to be estimated, according to the foregoing Numbers; because the *Rate of Mortality* in different Divisions, is extremely different.

It may therefore be proper to be premised, that the *Rate, or Force of Mortality*, during any short Space, at the *Commencement of Life*, is greater than this *Force*, for the same Space, at any other Interval; but this greater *Rate, or Force of Mortality* at the *Commencement*, if then escaped, proceeds *decreasing*, with a very swift Pace, in the second Year, and also in the third; After which it advances, still *decreasing* more slowly and gradually to the End of the fifth Year; And from hence likewise it flows onwards *decreasing*, but by yet slower Steps, to the End of the tenth Year; From which Time to the End of the thirtieth, it proceeds nearly at an equal Pace; However, the Point of *least Rate of Mortality*, may perhaps be truly fixed in the middle between both, which is at the End of the twentieth Year.—After the thirtieth Year, the Tide is generally upon the Return, and the *Force of Mortality* begins visibly to increase again, but yet very slowly to the fortieth Year; from whence in every succeeding Decad, to the End of Life, it continues to gain additional *Increments*: Yet these additional *Increments* steal onwards, with gradual and gentle Steps, and not with the *Rapidity of the Decrements* at the *Commencement*. Otherwise Life would be soon extinguished, and could never approach to that *Extremity of Years*, to which it is now extended.

This Theory is only premised in order to point out the general Course of the *Rate of Mortality*: But the increasing Neglect, or Care of *Infants*, and the growing Debaucheries, or Temperance of *Adults*, together with other Causes, occasion great Alterations in the *Amount of this Rate*, in the same Divisions of Life, at different Periods, even in the same Places.—And the Question here is, to obtain the *several Amounts of this Rate* in *London*, at succeeding Periods; which requires a Discovery to be first made of the total Amount of the Persons subsisting at such Periods, in each Division of Life, out of which the several given Wastes have arisen.

But first, for Distinction's sake, let all the Persons under twenty Years old in *London*, which have already been laid down to be of its own Growth, or Equivalent, be called *Non-Adults*; And all of twenty Years old and upwards be called *Adults*; And let the following Problems be required to be solved, from such *Data* as are at present furnished by the *Bills of Mortality*.

PROBLEM I.

To find the Proportion which the *Non-Adults of the Growth of London*, who have passed into *Adulthood* during any one Year given, bears to the Number of such *Non-Adults* which passed into *Adulthood* during any other Year given.—Supposing the *Rate of Mortality in the several Divisions of Life*, for twenty Years antecedent to each of the Years given, to have been equal.

Thus suppose, for instance, the Years 1745 and 1750 were pitched upon, and it was required,

To find the Proportion which the Number supplied by *London*, of its own Growth, towards recruiting its Waste of *Adults*, during one of these Years, bore to the Number it supplied towards recruiting its Waste of the same sort, during the other.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM II:

To find the Proportion which the total Amounts of the *Non-Adults of all Ages*, subsisting in *London*, at the End of any two given Years, have borne to each other;—Supposing not the several Wastes, but the *Rate of Mortality in all the non-adult Divisions of Life*, for twenty Years antecedent to each Year given, to have been equal.

PROBLEM III.

To find the actual total Numbers of *Non-Adults* subsisting in *London*, at the Commencement of the Years 1750 and 1751, respectively.

PROBLEM IV.

To find that Part of the whole Number of *Non-Adults* actually subsisting in *London* at the End of the last Year 1750, who were nineteen Years old, and under twenty.

This will be the Number, which will all pass into *Adulthood*, during this present Year 1751, excepting what Part shall die out of them under twenty, during this Year; and will be the whole Recruit of *Adults*, which *London* will, this Year 1751, obtain from its own Produce.

PROBLEM V.

To find the Number of *Adults*, which *London* annually wastes, beyond the Number of such *Adults*, which it annually supplies to itself, of its own Produce.

PROBLEM VI.

To find the Number of Persons wasted in *London*, from the Revolution Year 1688, to the Year 1750, both Years inclusive; Above what have been raised, during the same Time of the Growth of this City;—supposing it only to contain the same Number of Persons at the End of this Term, as it did at the Commencement.

The Solution of these Problems, if it can be obtained with tolerable Accuracy, would evidently afford very useful public Information.
To begin therefore with

PROBLEM I.

To find the Proportion, which the Numbers supplied by *London*, of its own Growth, during any two Years, towards recruiting its own annual Waste of *Adults*, during these Years, bears to each other, respectively; Supposing the *Rate of Mortality, in the several Divisions of Life*, for twenty Years antecedent to each Year given, to have been equal.

SOLUTION.

Imagine the Years given to be 1745 and 1751; Then the annual Number of *Non-Adults* successively flowing into *Adulthood*, during the Years 1745 and 1751, will be as the annual Births of each of the twenty Years antecedent to the two Years given; That is, as the Births of the Years 1724 and 1730, respectively: For the surviving Part of the Births of the Year 1724, will, after twenty Years from its Commencement, that is, at the End of the Year 1744, all stand between nineteen and twenty Years old; And that Part of these Births, which shall arrive to their twentieth Year complete, will, during the Year 1745, all successively

cessively pass into Adulthood, And be the sole Recruit this Adulthood will obtain during that Year 1745, of the Growth of London. Therefore universally, the Rates of Mortality being supposed to flow equally, for each of the twenty Years antecedent to the Bar of Adulthood, the Numbers passing this Bar, during any two Years given, will be to each other, as the whole Births of the Years of their Nativity respectively. Which is the general Solution of the Problem required. Q. E. S.

But the annual Births for the Years 1724 and 1730, were 19,370 and 17,118, respectively, Or to each other, as 1000 to 884. Therefore, the annual Numbers which London supplied towards its own Recruit of Adults, during these last Years, have been to each other in the same Proportion, that is, continually decreasing.—And the annual Births from 1729, to the last Year 1750, having also proceeded continually decreasing, therefore the Numbers which London will annually supply to its own Recruit of Adults for twenty Years to come, will also be continually decreasing.

PROBLEM II.

To find the Proportion, which the total Amounts of the Non-Adults, of all Ages, subsisting in London at the End of any two given Years, have borne to each other respectively;—Supposing the Rates of Mortality to have been equal in the same Divisions of Life, for twenty Years antecedent to each of the Years given.

SOLUTION.

This Proportion will evidently be, as the aggregate Sums of the annual Births, for twenty Years antecedent to the two Years given, are to each other. The Non-Adults of each Age, subsisting at any one Instant, or for any whole Year, being as the respective Amounts of the annual Births of the Years of their several Nativities, by the former Problem: Therefore the aggregate Sums of all the Non-Adults, at any two different Periods, are as the aggregate Sums of all their annual Births, for the twenty Years antecedent to each of the Years given; that is, as the aggregate Sums of all the Births, in the several Years of their Nativity, respectively.

PROBLEM III.

To find the actual Number of Non-Adults, from nineteen to twenty Years old, subsisting in London, at the Commencement of the last Year 1750, nearly.

SOLUTION.

It appears by the Bill of Mortality of the Year 1749, that 719 died during that Year, between ten and twenty Years old; Therefore the Question is, to find the whole Number of Non-Adults, which continually filled this Division during that Year.—Suppose then the Rate of Mortality, in this Division in London, to have been no greater than what flowed through Persons of the same Ages, in the City of Breslau in Silesia. This Supposition will be very far from exaggerating the Rate of Mortality in London, in this Division. Now, by Dr. Halley's Table of Observations, estimated from the Bills of Mortality of this City in Silesia, wherein the Egression of Natives of all Ages was supposed, as is here done in London, in respect to the Non-Adults only, to have been equal to the Accession of Strangers, The following Proportions are given of the annual Waste of Persons of every Age, in that Division respectively.

Years

Years Old.	Survivors.	Annual Waste.	Medium Numbers of Persons subsisting.
9	670	9	From 10 to 11—657
10	661	8	11 to 12—649
11	653	8	12 to 13—643
12	646	7	13 to 14—637
13	640	6	14 to 15—631
14	634	6	15 to 16—625
15	628	6	16 to 17—619
16	622	6	17 to 18—613
17	616	6	18 to 19—607
18	610	6	19 to 20—601
19	604	6	
20	598	6	

Medium Proportion of Persons subsisting together at any one Time from ten to twenty Years old. } 6282

Therefore it appears, out of 6282 Persons, successively passing from ten inclusive, to twenty Years old, that about 63 died in the Course of a Year; which is nearly one out of every hundred: Therefore, supposing the same Waste to have happened to Persons of these Ages in London, in Proportion to their Number, during the Year 1749, we shall have,

As 63 to 6282 so is 719 to 71695, which was nearly the whole Number of Non-Adults of ten Years old, and under twenty, subsisting in London, at the End of the Year 1749, and during every Part of that Year, upon a Medium; according to the Amount of the Burials in this Division, inserted in the London Bills of Mortality.

This Number can err but very little from the Truth, as the Rate of Mortality here assigned coincides with other various Experience. For the annual Burials of Non-Adults, from ten Years old inclusive, to under twenty, for each of these last five Years ended at Christmas 1750, have been no more than 762 upon a Medium: And as there is no Reason to imagine, that the Non-Adults within this Division in London have been more healthy, than those of Breslau within the same Division, the just Conclusion to be drawn is, That the Number of Non-Adults within this Division, subsisting together in London at any one Time for five Years past, hath not exceeded 76200, upon a Medium.

It appearing then that 71695 Non-Adults, subsisted within this Division in London at the End of the Year 1749, it is required by this Problem to find what Part of these were nineteen Years old, and under twenty.—To answer this, since the Number at Breslau was 601 of this Age, out of 6282 from ten to twenty; therefore $\frac{601}{6282} \times 71695$, or 6860, will be the whole Number of Non-Adults from nineteen to twenty, which subsisted in London, at the End of the Year 1749; out of which a Portion equal to $\frac{1}{19}$ or 6825 all completely attained their twentieth Year, and during the Course of the last Year passed into Adulthood.—And this appears to have been very nearly the actual Number of its own Growth, according to the foregoing Supposition, which London supplied, during the last Year, towards its own Recruit of Adults.

That this Supposition hath been carried vastly too far in favour of London, is now evident. And it appears plain, that the Number of Persons subsisting in London under twenty Years old, are much beyond what it raises of its own Growth; The Number 72000 of Non-Adults from ten to twenty Years old constantly subsisting in London, which hath here been discovered, must be near to the Truth; but these can never be thought to be of the sole Growth of London, by any intelligent Observer of the Bills of Mortality, and of the vast annual

annual Share which the Numbers dying under ten Years old are of the whole annual Births. The Number *surviving* of which results, upon some Computations I have made, so extremely *small*, that I cannot venture to deliver it as I intended, without having further Proof of its being just by the Test of other Trials and Computations. But it is certain, upon re-examining the former Position, that *London* drains vastly more from the Country between ten and twenty Years old, than it sends thither, considering that many of such Ages come from the Country to Schools and Academies in *London*; besides which, a great Number are continually sent hither to be put Apprentices: And above all, a very large Multitude of young Servants of both Sexes, who have not yet passed their twentieth Year, are continually flocking to *London*. From all which, it must be admitted, that this City *draws* far greater Supplies, even of *Non-Adults* to itself, than it ever *repays* to the Country.

Had the Method of separating the Extent of Life into these several Divisions, imperfect as they are, been long established, it would have now yielded valuable Lights to the Public, in regard to the Variations which may have successively happened, in the annual Proportions of the Persons dying under each Division. — For it is much to be believed, that the present Portion of poor Infants, dying under *two Years* of Age, is a far greater Share, out of all who have been born in this City, than it was formerly before the horrid Introduction of *Spirituous Liquors*. But the Misfortune is, that no Account of the *Ages* of the Persons dying hath been kept antecedent to the Year 1728: And the Account of that Year too, is imperfect. 'Tis perhaps possible, that this might be tolerably approached by a judicious Person, who could nearly distinguish the Diseases incident to different Ages; especially by comparing together the Numbers dying in every Division, and by the most ravaging Diseases, during the several Years for which this new Account hath been kept; and thence forming the Law of Gradation backwards. But this requires particular medicinal Sagacity, and good Information of the customary Method of Searchers, in settling the Diseases of the Persons deceased. — To furnish the Means of which, a Table is here annexed of the several Diseases inserted in the *Bills of Mortality*, and of the Numbers dying of each Disease from the Year 1675, the first Year this Account was kept, to 1750, both Years inclusive; excepting the Years 1698, 1699, and 1700, during which, no Account of the Numbers dying of the several Diseases is now to be found in the Books of the Company of Parish Clerks of *London*, by whom the *Bill of Mortality* hath been annually published.

This Table, it is hoped, will oblige the Curiosity of intelligent *medicinal* Gentlemen: But as to the Method of joining the *Diseases* together, which in many Instances may be very incongruous, it is chiefly to be imputed to the original Mixtures of these Diseases in the *Bills of Mortality*, which it having been impracticable for me to separate, it hath therefore been necessary to deliver, as they were published; besides which there hath only been added together in Parcels some Diseases of lesser Fatality, which have seemed to bear some Affinity to each other, for the Sake of avoiding too great Prolixity in the Tables.

However, for the *Time*, during which the several *Ages* of the Persons dying have been kept, a *Discovery* may now be obtained of the several Proportions, which the *Rates of Mortality* in the first Division of Life under two Years old, have borne to each other, from the Year 1731 to the Year 1750, both Years inclusive. These respective Rates of Mortality, being to each other, as the several annual Wastes of Persons in each Division, divided by the whole Medium Number of Persons, subsisting together at one Time during each Year in such Division, as hath been before determined: Which Medium Number of Persons is, however, first to be obtained. But this, and many other Problems of great Curiosity, and publick Information, which suggest themselves, in the short Time allotted to this Work, cannot be duly unravelled.

PROBLEM VI.

To find the Number of Persons wasted in *London*, from the Revolution Year 1688, to the Year 1750, both Years inclusive, above what have been raised during the same Time, of the Growth of this City, — supposing it only to contain at present the same Number of Persons, which it did at the Commencement of this Term.

SOLUTION.

Imagine the whole Number of Persons subsisting in *London*, at the Commencement of the Year 1688, to be denoted by the Letter *A*, or any other Character, or Symbol assum'd at Pleasure.

Then imagine this Body *A* to have moved forwards for Sixty-three Years; that is, to the End of the last Year 1750; during which Time it hath been continually *wasted* by the successive annual Burials, and continually filled again by its own successive annual Births, and also by Recruits from the Country: But the total Amount of the Burials for these Sixty-three Years, is the whole of its Waste. And the total Amount of the Births, during that Time, is the whole Supply it hath received of its own Growth. Therefore the Difference between the annual Burials and Births, during this Time, is the Recruit it hath required to support its original Amount. Which is the general Solution. Q. E. S.

Now the total Amount of the Burials from the Revolution Year 1688, to the Year 1750, both inclusive, hath been —	1,522,624.
And the total Number of the Christnings during that Time, hath amounted to	1,016,214.

Therefore the Difference, or the Amount of the Recruit which hath been furnished during this Time by the Country-Provinces of <i>England</i> , for repairing this Waste in <i>London</i> , hath been no less than the astonishing Number of above	506,410.
<i>Five Hundred Thousand Persons.</i>	

These vast Recruits from the Country have all been the *Flower* of it, in the Prime of their Years, and in full Possession of their best *Affivity* and *Vigour*.

What a monstrous *Loss* hath this been to the Nation? Compute the *Worth* of each to have been only an *hundred Pounds* upon a Medium, which is the least Price such Persons would bear upon an Average, were they to be sold for Servants to any Country, where such Purchases are admitted. Many of them being Scholars, and Persons of Skill in various Sciences, and Manufactures; and the whole Sum will amount to *Fifty Millions Sterling*. This therefore is the *Sum* which hath been *lost* to this Nation by their Destruction.

But it is further to be observed, that the Number of the Inhabitants of this City is considerably *increased* within the last Sixty-three Years: Which *Increase* also is to be added to the former Recruit drawn from the Country; for all which hath been supplied by *London* of its own Growth hath already been estimated.

It is here probable, that two Objections may be made; 1. That these People consumed in *London* since the late Revolution, have not all been a *Drain* solely upon the rest of this Kingdom; but that many of them have been *Foreigners*, Natives of *France*, and other Countries. In Answer to which I must first observe, that as the Births of these are not inserted, so neither are the Burials of a great Part of them, in the foregoing Account; which has chiefly consisted of those in Communion with the Church of *England*: And secondly, that if the Burials of these foreign Adults had been inserted, it would not prove the former Account erroneous; because *London* hath probably sent forth as great

great a Number of the *Adults* of its own Growth to *America*, and other Foreign Countries, as it hath received from thence towards its own Recruit: Therefore the annual *Accession* of Foreigners to *London*, hath only kept the Supply of *Adults* which it hath furnished to itself of its own Growth full; but hath not at all *diminished* the provincial Recruit.

The second Objection may, perhaps, be, that this *Loss* from the Destruction of Country *Adults*, is strangely exaggerated; for that most of them, had they continued in the Country, might have done little more than have maintained themselves, or perhaps might have been a Burden to their several Parishes. This is just as pleasant, to compare it to a familiar Instance, as if any one should take my *Horse*, admitted to be worth Ten Pounds, from the Service he is capable of performing, and destroy him by Labour and bad Food, and then aver that he had done me no *Damage*, because, he apprehended instead of employing my Horse myself, I should rather have found him an useless Expence.

But will it seriously be averred, that this *half a Million* of active *Adults*, had they continued in the Country, would have yielded no Benefit to the Publick?—Would they have added nothing to the Improvement of the Lands of this Kingdom?—And hath no *Loss* really accrued to this Nation from the Destruction of Country *Adults*?—Let the *Provinces* of the Kingdom be all summoned to bear *their* Testimony?—Let the Country Gentlemen be called forth, and declare,—Have they not continually felt for many Years past, an *increasing* Want of Husbandmen, and Day Labourers? Have the Farmers throughout the Kingdom no just Complaints of the excessive increasing Prices of Workmen, and of the impossibility of procuring a sufficient Number at any Prices? If this be so,—Is it not an Evil the most destructive, and fundamental? Is it not attacking the great *Sources* of our national Wealth? Our Produces of Corn, Wool, and of all other Sorts, both of Provisions and Materials for Manufactures? Is it not diminishing their annual Growth in general, and raising the Price of what is grown, without any Advantage to the Farmer or Landlord? And whereto does this tend? Is it not the direct Course by the increasing Prices of Provisions throughout the Kingdom to raise our own Manufactures to a monstrous Dearness, and consequently to stop their Exportation? Will not the sure Consequence of this be, to encourage what are cheaper to be imported, and *smuggled* upon us, from other Countries: which will carry abroad the Wealth, which our more prudent Ancestors had procured for us, and urge our *Manufacturers* also to seek Employment in other Countries; leaving a poor debauched Remainder behind them, unworthy the glorious Name of *Britons*.

These are the direct Consequences flowing from this vast annual Destruction of Country *Adults*, and *Non-Adults* also, above twelve Years old, in *London*. And it well behoves the Gentlemen of every *Province* in the Kingdom, to attend to this Evil, without Delay. The *Drain* is upon them; and will continue so; nor will *London* feel any Want of *Recruits*, till there are no People left in the Country.

'Tis therefore the peculiar Business of the *Country Gentlemen*, to regulate the Policy of *London*: 'Tis more immediately *their* Concern, than of the Gentlemen resident in this City: To prevent the Destruction of *Infants* and *Adults* in *London*, as far as possible, demands the incessant Care of every true Patriot. And every provincial Gentleman should be moved not by mere Curiosity alone, to inspect at the Beginning of every Year the Bill of Mortality of *London* for the Year antecedent, in order to observe the Progress of its annual Waste, and consequently of its annual Drain from the Country.

Was such a just Policy introduced in this City, as that the annual *Births* might equal or exceed the Burials, it would produce glorious and happy Effects: The *Growth* of all Produces in the Country, and the Improvement of Lands throughout the Kingdom, would be greatly promoted; the *Country Adults* would have little Temptation to come to *London*, where at present not only so many are destroyed, but Multitudes of others who escape the Destruction

tion therein, and return from thence, teach the Lessons they have there learnt of Idleness and Debauchery to their Country Neighbours.—And that such Policy might be introduced, is evident from the State of the annual Births of *Paris*, which generally exceed the Burials.—As will appear from the annexed Account of the Births and Burials there, for a Series of nine Years from 1728 to 1736, both Years inclusive, published by Mr. Maitland.

An Account of the Births and Burials in the City of Paris, for the following Years respectively.

Years.	Births.	Burials.	Married.	Foundlings.
1728	18,189	16,887	4198	2166
1729	18,163	19,852	4231	2336
1730	18,966	17,452	4493	2401
1731	18,877	20,832	4169	2539
1732	18,605	17,532	3983	2474
1733	17,825	17,456	4132	2414
1734	19,835	15,122	4133	2654
1735	18,862	16,196	3876	2577
1736	18,877	18,900	3990	2681
Totals	168,199	160,239	37,015	22,242

And it is certainly no impossible Point, to give the Births in the City of *London* the same Superiority over the Burials, as the *procreative Power* in this last City cannot be supposed, by any *Englishman*, to be inferior to that of *Paris*.

PROBLEM VII.

To find how many Persons, more than remain at present, would now probably have subsisted in Britain, if the annual Births and Burials in London, from 1688 to 1750, both Years inclusive, had been kept upon an Equality.

SOLUTION.

This will be no less than the foregoing whole Number of 500,000, who have before appeared to have been *driven* from the Country, and *wasted* in *London*; all which might not only have been preserved at present to the Nation, or an equivalent Amount continued by Procreation, but might have been *increased*, by this Time, to a much larger Multitude; probably, at least, to 600,000. This is justly to be concluded from the common Course of other *Adults*, subsisting in the Country, especially as these were the Flower of both Sexes, and almost all capable of raising Children. And here let it be considered, what a valuable Acquisition this Number of all Ages, and Sexes, would have been to the present Strength, and Riches of this Kingdom. A Race of healthy, and robust People. Admit, for the present, that they had only maintained themselves by their own Labour, and let the annual Amount of their Expences be estimated at ten Pound for each Head, upon a Medium, which is a moderate Computation during this Term; then the whole Expence of these People would have amounted, by this Time, to about six Millions annually; almost all which would have been paid to the landed Gentlemen of England, in Addition to their present Rents. For it must all have been paid by this Body of People, for their own Provisions, and to the Manufacturers of English Produces for their Cloathing and other Consumptions; which Manufacturers must again have laid out the Sums they received, with the Farmers to buy Provisions; and all this, without increasing the Prices of Provisions, but by increasing the Quantity raised, and thereby rather diminishing the Prices. And here let it be justly apprehended by

Country Gentlemen, that the *Source*, from whence they are to expect Improvement of their Fortunes, is *not* from an Increase of Money flowing into the Nation; for though that may, in some Respects, operate in their Favour, yet, as it must flow into the Kingdom through other Channels than theirs, such *new Persons* will raise the Method of living upon them;—And the *Prices* of all Labour, Manufactures, and other Articles will be greatly exaggerated; whereby they will scarcely be able to support their usual Rank.—But the *true Source*, from whence their Estates are to be improved, is to increase the Consumption of their own Produces, and to diminish the Price of Labour. That is, to increase the Number of laborious People amongst them, who have *Mouths* to eat, and *Hands* to be covered, and at the same Time have *Hands* also to cultivate the Lands of these Gentlemen. Under this Situation, they may enter with Spirit upon the Improvement of their worst Grounds, and not only raise, at a moderate Expence, to themselves, *more* Produces, but happily find also their *Vent* increased. This would sensibly render their Purfes weightier, and fill the Country with new People, and new Improvements.

If the Value of laborious active Adults be thus justly considered, the Mischiefs of a continual *Drain* of them from the Country, to be *wasted* in London, without renewing themselves, will begin to be viewed with due Concern. The Loss within a Term so short, within the Memory of Thousands living, at present, of no less than six Hundred Thousand People, who might now in themselves, and their Children have subsisted in this Nation, will at length be viewed with Horror and Amazement; a Loss wholly owing to the continual Destruction of *Infants* and *Adults* in this Slaughter-house of London.

PROBLEM.

To determine the Amount of the annual Drain made upon the Provinces of this Kingdom, for furnishing Recruits to London, supposing the Number of People in this City to have continued, for some Years past, upon a Level.

SOLUTION.

This is evidently the *Difference* between the annual Burials and Births; for supposing, in a similar Instance, a *Pond of Water* to be continually drained from every Part, and to be supplied by a *Spring*, naturally arising within itself. Now, if the Amount of the continual *Drain* be greater than that of the continual *Supply*, and this *Pond* be kept to its original *Level*, by continual additional *Recruits* of Water, it is evident, that the annual Amount of such Recruits will be the *Difference* between the annual Amount of the *Drain*, and of the *Supply*.

But the annual Amount of the Drain upon London by Burials, hath been, upon a Medium, for the last five Years, 25,352 Persons. And the Amount of its Supply, from its own *Spring* of Births within itself, hath been, upon a Medium, for the same Time, 14,496 annually. Therefore, the Amount of the *Recruit*, which it hath drawn from the Country, during each Year, for these five Years past, hath been no less than 10,856, upon a Medium; which seems to be the Rate of its present Progress. And whether such an annual *Destruction* of the most active and useful Subjects of the Kingdom, is to be suffered to continue, and to rob the Provinces of their best Hands, must now be submitted to the legislative Wisdom.

It may only be added, that it appears by the first Table annexed, that the total Amount of the Burials, exclusive of the Plague, for the last hundred and fifty Years, hath been	2,631,137
To which, add what have died of the Plague, during that Time	188,571
Total of Burials in London during this Term—	2,819,708
Deduct from this the total Amount of the Christnings during the same Time	1,806,769
Difference	1,012,939
	This

This Sum of upwards of one Million of People actually appears upon Record, to have been *wasted* in London, during this Term, more than it has raised of its own Growth, and still many more have undoubtedly *died* therein unrecorded, beyond the *Births*; which ought to be added to this Account.

This would be the Case, supposing London had gained no Increase of Inhabitants since the Year 1600; But, instead of keeping the *same* Amount, it hath continually drawn to itself increasing Multitudes, and hath now actually in its own Possession 400,000 Inhabitants more than at the Beginning of this Term; which, together with their Produce by Procreation, it proceeds forwards destroying with still greater Havock than formerly; Even at no lesser a Rate than of 10,856 annually; so that if this be not interrupted, in the next hundred and fifty Years, it will absolutely destroy, instead of one million, above one million and half of People; and this without *begging* any Assistance from the Plague.

In this Place, perhaps, may be required the Solution of the following

PROBLEM.

To find the present Tendency of the Progress of London; or, in other Words, whether the People of this City proceed increasing, diminishing, or nearly upon a Level.

SOLUTION.

To state what suggests itself at this Instant, in favour of each Side of the Question,—And, first, to begin with the Opinion which prevails, that London increases:—Under this Head, are to be urged,—the growing Progress of Luxury in London; The larger Number of expensive Families, with more Attendants and Servants resident here, than formerly; The Augmentation of the national Debt, which attaches many to this City; And the increasing Number of Houses in London, of which a smaller Proportion than ever are now vacant.—It is certain, all these Circumstances imply an increasing Number of Adults in this Metropolis; And such is the State of its Progress, if no superior Causes operate at the same time to the contrary.

On the other hand, it is certain, that the Quantity of commercial Business transacted in London, for several Years past, particularly in the Importation of the great Articles of Wine and Tobacco, and the Issue of these from hence to other Parts of the Kingdom, hath much decreased; The Out-Ports having gradually augmented, during this Time, their Dealings in these and other commercial Branches; and go on at a great increasing Rate, to furnish Supplies of many Commodities to various Parts of the Kingdom, which were formerly drawn almost wholly from London: This must operate, therefore, in preventing the usual Demand made by London, for great Numbers of Adults, who were necessarily employed in these Branches;—Again, the Improvement of the Roads near this Metropolis, and the increasing Conveniencies of Conveyance to all the Villages around it, prevent that Stagnation of People in London, which was formerly; enabling great Numbers, who have Business to transact in London, to come there for this purpose, during a few Hours only of the Day, and to retire into the Country in the Evening; Which is become a general Practice.—Add to which, the Improvement of the Roads from London to every Part of the Kingdom;—Which hath also operated towards diminishing the medium Number of Inhabitants constantly resident in this City.—It will here probably be said, that this Improvement of the Roads may as well contribute to bring more Persons to London, as to carry them from thence to the Country: But the Case is apprehended to be very different;—for the great Body of People, who come to London, are necessarily drawn thither by commercial Business; by the Courts of Law; Attendance upon Parliament, and Applications for Preferment:—Whatever be the State of the Roads, these will all come to London.—Wherefore, the Improvement of the Roads does not greatly act towards bringing more Persons to London; But it acts towards enabling these Persons, at Christmas, and at all other

other Seasons, when they can gain even one Week's Intermiſſion from Buſineſs, to retire for that Time into the Country; whereas they were formerly pent up in *London*, during the whole Winter.—Many Families alſo, who were formerly hurried from the Country to Town, at the End of Autumn, to avoid the *Badneſs* of the *Roads*, are now able to continue many Months longer in the Country; being ſecure of convenient Paſſage to Town at any Season: This therefore muſt greatly leſſen the *conſtant* Number of Inhabitants in *London*, computed at a Medium. At the ſame time, the Gentry, and their Tradeſmen alſo, continually retain their *Hoſes* in *London*; which accounts for ſo many of them being conſtantly tenanted. Beſides this, a Practice hath lately prevailed, of working, in the Country, Manufactures for Sale in *London*, which formerly employed great Numbers of Journey-men in this City: This is viſible in the Article of *Shoes*; in which there are fewer, by many hundreds, retained at work, than were twenty Years ago in this Metropolis; and this Method will probably be followed in many other Branches of Conſumption.—Eſpecially as the *Expence* of *Carriage* from the Country to *London*, by the *Improvement* of the *Roads*, becomes eaſy.—Theſe Conſiderations are therefore to be urged, in ſupport of the Opinion, that the Number of Adults conſtantly reſident in *London*, rather *diminiſhes*.—However, it will be difficult from talking at large upon any, or all of theſe Articles, on both Sides of the *Queſtion*, to ſtrike the Balance;—It muſt therefore be referred to the Bills of Mortality.

In entering upon this Reference, it may ſafely be premiſed, that the *Rate* of *Mortality* in *London*, of late Years, hath gone on continually *increaſing*, both in reſpect to *Adults* and *Infants*; which is particularly to be charged to the abominable, notorious Conſumption of *Spirituus Liquors*. Wherefore, if the annual *Amount* of the *Burials*, for theſe twenty Years paſt, had been even *greater* than it was formerly, this might juſtly be allotted to the *ſame* Number of People as before, and to their *greater* Deſtruction. But if the *Amount* of the *Burials* for twenty Years paſt, has been gradually *declining*; And the *Amount* of the *Chriſtnings*, for the ſame Time, hath been alſo in a *Course* of *Declenſion*, ſtill more ſwift, it is then preſumed the *Diſpute* is determined; for if a *greater* *Mortality* hath ſubſiſted among the common People, of all Ages, and yet a *leſſer* Number have annually died, for ſeveral Years under it, It is evident that the *Sum total*, out of which they have died, muſt have been *diminiſhed*.

But that ſuch a *Decrease* hath actually happened, both in the *Burials* and *Chriſtnings*, will be demonſtrated by the following Table.

Years.	Total Burials.	Total Chriſtnings.	Annual Medium of Burials.	Annual Medium of Chriſtnings.
{ 1726 to 1730 }	142,358	87,890	28,472	17,578
{ 1731 to 1735 }	127,453	87,586	25,491	17,517
{ 1736 to 1740 }	137,472	80,723	27,494	16,145
{ 1741 to 1745 }	126,754	72,097	25,351	14,419
{ 1746 to 1750 }	126,763	72,480	25,353	14,496

Whereby

Whereby it is evident, that in the *Course* of *twenty* Years paſt, the *aggregate* *Amount* of the *Burials* for five Years hath ſunk from 142358 to 126763; and the *aggregate* *Amount* of the *Chriſtnings*, during the ſame Term, from 87890 to 72480; which, it is apprehended, ſufficiently teſtifies, that the total *Amount* of the *Medium* Number of People conſtantly reſident in *London*, for the laſt twenty five Years, hath proceeded forwards continually *decreaſing*.

However, though the whole *Medium* Number of Perſons, continually ſubſiſting together in *London*, be *diminiſhed*, yet it is much to be ſuſpected, from the continual *Decrease* of the *Chriſtnings* of late Years, that this *Diminution* lies ſolely upon the *Infants* under ten Years old; and not upon the Number of Perſons *above* ten Years old ſubſiſting in this City.—To bring this alſo to the *Teſt* of Calculation, let the *Amounts* of the *Burials* of *Children* under ten Years old, and alſo of the *Burials* *above* that Age, for the twenty laſt Years be ſeparately exhibited in the following Table.

Years	Totals of Burials under ten Years old.	Totals of Burials ten Years old, and upwards.
1731 } 10 } 1735 }	66974	60479
1736 } 10 } 1740 }	68399	69073
1741 } 10 } 1745 }	57848	68904
1746 } 10 } 1750 }	56721	70042

It thus appears from this Table, that the Number of Perſons of ten Years old and *upwards*, continually ſubſiſting in *London*, upon a Medium, proceeds rather *increaſing*; and that it hath proceeded in the *Course* of the laſt fifteen Years in the *increaſing* Proportion of 60479 to 70042, whiſt the Number of Perſons under ten Years old, hath ſunk during this Time, in the Proportion of 66974 to 56721, which is the *reverse*; and in a *greater* *decreaſing* Proportion.—Therefore, though the Numbers, who are ten Years old and upwards, have *increaſed*, the Numbers under that Age have ſtill *more* been *diminiſhed*: Whence the *total* Number of Perſons in *London* of all Ages is rather *decreaſed*; the *Diminution* lying wholly upon that Part, which is under ten Years old; and proceeding from two melancholy Cauſes, a *leſſer* Number of annual Births, and a *greater* *Portion* of what are born dying in their *firſt* *Infancy*.—The Numbers which ſurvive being chiefly the Children of Perſons of Substance, inſtead of thoſe of the common People.—And this muſt ſtill *aggravate* the *Drain* upon the *Country*: For if both the Number of Children born in *London* is *leſſer* than formerly, and a *leſſer* *Portion* of theſe, in reſpect to their whole Number, paſſes beyond ten Years old, it is evident, that the *annual* *Supply* which this City furniſhes to itſelf of its *own* *Growth*, continually *decreaſes*.—But the whole Number of Perſons of ten Years old and upwards ſubſiſting in *London*, proceeds rather *increaſing*; therefore if *London* furniſhes *leſſer* towards this *Supply* than formerly, the *Country* muſt furniſh *more*; and conſequently, the *Drain* upon the *Provinces* of this Nation goes on continually *increaſing*.

The preſent *Diminution* of the *Chriſtnings* in *London* is indeed very ſhocking and alarming; their *Amount* for the laſt ten Years being ſunk to as low

an Ebb, as they were even *sixty Years* ago; for the Amount of the *Christnings* for the ten Years from 1681 to 1690, both inclusive, arose to 144390, and went on rapidly increasing, whilst the *Burials* for the same Time amounted to 223626; whereas the *Christnings* for the last ten Years, ending at *Christmas* 1750, amounted to no more than 144577, which exceeds the Amount of the *Christnings*, for the former Term, *sixty Years* before it, only by the small Number of *one hundred and eighty seven*; whilst the *Burials* arose for the same Term to 233517, which exceeds the Amount of the *Burials* in the former Term, by no less than *twenty nine thousand eight hundred and ninety one*, falling short only by *one hundred and nine* of the full Sum of *thirty thousand*.—This is not *Oratorical Aggravation*, but undeniable *Fact*, glaring upon the Face of the *Bills of Mortality*.

The foregoing Calculations are respectfully submitted, with an honest Intention, to the Public. And the Foundations upon which they proceed have been constantly laid open, perhaps with too much Prolixity, that every Gentleman may readily convince himself of their Rectitude, or Mistake. It is to be hoped, that the procuring, and digesting into proper Tables, so many particular Articles of Information upon this curious and important Subject, will be no unacceptable Present to those into whose Hands this Treatise shall enter.—All Care has been taken to avoid Errors in these Tables, which the very short Time allotted to this Work would permit. Other Gentlemen, with more Leisure, and superior Abilities, having these Materials furnished to their Hands, and the Risk of advancing the first Calculations adventured upon, will quickly proceed much beyond these hasty *Essays*, and easily confirm the Conclusions in them, or discover their Errors. Especially if it could be hop'd, that the *Royal Society* might at length be awaken'd after its very long past Repose.

But, before these Calculations be closed, it may be proper to obviate one Objection, which I recollect hath been briefly spoken to already; but may require a more distinct Answer.—It may perhaps be alledged, That great *Bodies* of Persons, of the *Growth* of *London*, have gone to our *American Colonies*, and have furnished several *ultra-marine* Demands, which must otherwise have fallen upon the *Provinces* of this Realm; and therefore, that this *City* hath saved a *Drain*, which would otherwise have been made upon the *Country* by this Article.—To which I answer, Admitting this to be so, which is however in part disputable, that in recompence hereof, *London* hath received a continual Accession of Foreigners, particularly of *French Refugees*, to a large Amount, which may justly be supposed to have balanced the *Egression* of its own *Natives*. It hath therefore constantly received an *Equivalent* for these Supplies, which it may be suggested to have furnished to our *American Colonies*.

And if *London* had not subsisted, tho' the *Provinces*, in such Case, must have furnished these *foreign Demands*, yet they would also have received to themselves the *foreign Recruits*, all which, as the Case has stood, have been wholly possessed by *London*.

Lastly, if the *total Amount* be demanded of the whole Body of People subsisting together in *London* upon a Medium, for the five last Years, it may thus briefly be approached, to sufficient Exactness. The Number which hath died of *twenty Years* old and upwards, upon a Medium of these Years, hath been 13244 annually; of which it may be supposed, that *one* out of *sixty* die in the Course of a Year: Therefore, the constant Amount of these Adults subsisting together in *London* is 60×13244 , that is, 794640.—

Again, the Number who have died between *ten* and *twenty Years* old, upon a Medium of the same Term, have been 762 annually, which may be supposed to be the *one hundredth* Part of the Number of such Persons generally surviving together, therefore 76200 is the total Amount within this Division: And the Number which have annually died in the same Term, between five and ten Years old, appears to have been 851 upon a Medium; which may have been about *one fiftieth* Part of their Total.

Therefore,

Therefore, the Number surviving together at one Time in this Division, hath been about 42550 Persons. But, as to the Number *under* five Years old, surviving together at any one Time, it is thought proper to omit inserting any Estimate of it in this Place.

The total of which three antecedent Articles alone, is 913390 Persons. And if the Number which this *City* contained *under* twenty Years old, was equal to that *above* that Age, according to the general Course subsisting in *Country Villages*, and which would be the Case here, if its Births annually exceeded its Burials, and the same Care was taken of Infants as is in the *Country*, the Number of its Inhabitants would be above *one Million* and *half* of Persons.—But, as it stands at present, it is the greatest Monster of the sort which hath ever appeared upon the Face of the Globe.

But to proceed, The gradual *Diminution* of the annual Births for the last twenty-six Years.—And a *greater Proportion* than formerly of those, who are born of poor Parents, annually dying, plainly discover some *new enfeebling Cause* powerfully attacking the common People, from whom the great Bulk of the *Christnings* is constantly derived.—And what is really this Cause, is impossible to be doubted, under the present shocking Consumption of *Spirituos Liquors*.—Ask the Physician, and he will instantly declare, that the certain Consequence to Adults of drinking these burning Potions is to be enervated, and rendered less fit for bodily Labour, and Procreation of Children.—Let it now be seen by the *Bills of Mortality* how this actually has resulted in *Fact*.

It appears by these Bills, that the Amount of the Births in *London* went on annually increasing to the Year 1724; in which Year they amounted to upwards of 19000: But, since then, have continually sunk to the present Time; and now scarcely arise to 14,500 annually.—Nor have actually for ten Years past amounted to this last Sum, upon a Medium. Whereby it appears, that this *Diminution* of the Births set out from the same Time that the Consumption of these *Liquors* by the common People became enormous; and that as this Consumption hath been constantly increasing since that Time, the Amount of the Births hath likewise been continually diminishing. But let this *Diminution*, and the Number of Infants lost thereby within this *City*, be strictly computed.—Now the Amount of the *Christnings* in the Year 1724, was 19370; and had proceeded in a gradual Course of Increase up to that Number.—Admit then, that they would have stood only to this Amount from that Time to the present, without advancing, beyond this Level, though that was their evident Tendency. Then for the Twenty-six Years past, from 1725, to 1750, both Years inclusive, the Amount of the Births would have been 26×19370 , that is, 503,620. But the actual Amount of the Births for these Years hath been no more than 419,635. The Difference between which Numbers is 83,985, falling short, by only the small Number of *Fifteen*, of *Four-score and Four Thousand* Infants;—which, at a very moderate Computation, have been lost, during this short Term, within this *Capital* only, by the Drinking of *Spirituos Liquors*.—Besides what have been lost in all other Parts of the Kingdom, wherein this Consumption hath been prevalent.

Can it be necessary to add to this shocking Loss, by *Prevention* of Births, the sickly State of such Infants as are born, who, with Difficulty pass through the first Stages of Life, and live very few of them to Years of Manhood.—What actually arrive to it, being also a *weakly unhealthy Race*, unfit for the great useful Services of Society, Labour, and Agriculture.

Ask the *Masters* of every Trade, and every *Manufacture*, whether they feel no Mischief in their Trades, from the Consumption of these *Liquors*? They will tell you, with Horror, the *Stupefaction* they cause in their *Workmen*, and continual *Disability* to perform their Labour.

Enquire from the *Physicians* of the several *Hospitals* in this *City*, whether any Increase of Patients, and of what Sort, are daily brought under their Care?

Care? They will all declare, *increasing Multitudes of dropical and consumptive People, arising from the Effects of Spirituous Liquors.*

*And if any Conviction was farther wanted, it would be easy to draw it from all other Scenes of inferior Life, in Support of the Necessity of *totally suppressing the Consumption of these Liquors by the common People; which ought only to be sold at the same Shops where Arsenic and Laudanum are allowed to be vended.*

Having hitherto proceeded in pointing out *Evils*, it may perhaps be expected, that some *Remedies* also should be proposed, towards preventing the *annual Waste of Infants and Adults* in this Metropolis; and to encourage *Matrimony*.—In this View I have added the following Proposals.—The first of which, I am not infensible, will appear to many Persons extremely chimerical.

The *Unhealthiness of the Air of London*, tho' not greater than formerly, has been mentioned before, as one operating Cause of the annual Destruction of many People. This, indeed, is the least powerful *Weapon*, in the Hands of *Death*; yet, to obviate its Force, as the Preservation and Health of the People in every Instance is of great Importance, it is proposed, that the *Cleansing* of this City should be put under one uniform publick Management, and all the *Filth* be carried into Lighters, and conveyed by the *Thames* to proper Distances in the Country; where it would be of great Benefit to the Lands, instead of being lodged, as at present, on the *Out-sides* of this City; a *nauseous, noxious Spectacle*.—It is also further proposed upon this Head, That open Streets nearly parallel to each other, at proper Distances, be cut from the River side through the Town, and continued in strait Roads or Walks for several Miles distant, directly into the Country. By which Measures the *Air of London* would be free from many of the poisonous Particles loading it at present; and a new Circulation of *pure Air* introduced. Opportunities also would hereby be given to the Inhabitants of this City, to extend themselves further into the Country, and to breathe a fresher Air than they generally can at present, in a Walk of the same Length:—And however *romantic* this may seem at first View, whosoever has observed the vast Multitudes of People poured forth by this City into the Fields around it, on Summer Evenings; and considered the great Refreshment and Support of their Health, which they constantly derive from these Promenades, will perhaps think this Proposal merits Regard: The Execution of it is far inferior to the publick Works, which old *Rome* could boast of the same Sort: Her grand *Appian, Flaminian*, and twenty other *Roads*, cut in strait Lines for many Miles together into the Country; and her magnificent *Aqueducts*;—all built at the *Publick Expence* for *Publick Convenience*.

2°. To prevent the grand annual Destruction of the *Infants* of poor *married Women* in this City, and the Destruction and Suppression of the *Infants* of *single Women*, it is proposed, That several *Foundling-Hospitals* be established in different Parts of this Town, for the receiving all Children, which shall be offered, without Exception; to be conducted under one uniform publick Management;—and to be supported by an annual Tax upon all Persons in *London*, of both Sexes above Twenty-one Years old, who have never been married;—at proper Rates suitable to their respective Ranks and Qualities. A Tax, which applied to so compassionate a publick Service, would not be regretted by those on whom it was raised; who would rightly consider the Benefits attending it, and the annual Saving of Thousands of Infants from being destroyed by various Methods.

This Tax might be collected in the same Manner, and according to the same Proportion as the *Poll-Taxes* were, soon after the Revolution. And *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* be immediately raised upon the Credit of this Fund, as soon as it shall be established, in order to carry so valuable and compassionate a publick Design immediately into Execution;—The Means of conducting it in the best Method, being happily furnished from the Experience already obtained by the prudent and judicious Management of that small Contribution, which

which hath been made for a few Years past, to a *Charity* of the same Sort begun in this City.

3°. The *Luxury* of great Families, in their present general Use of *unmarried Servants*, considerably obstructs the *annual Produce of Children*;—Thus, suppose a fashionable Family in *London*, to consist of half a dozen Persons, and upwards;—and of these, perhaps at most, only the Master and Mistress *married*; the rest, all Servants, *marriageable*, and *unmarried*;—It is here evident, that the *Luxury* of the *Master and Mistress* detains many *Adults* of both Sexes from *Manufacture* and *Agriculture*, merely for *Grandeur* and their own *personal Attendance*; and restrains them from *marrying*, during their Continuance in this Service.—Is not this a *Trespass* upon the national *Growth*, and a *Misapplication* of the *Labour* and *Industry* of many Individuals? And though it may be proper, in a wealthy Community, to indulge such Excesses, where they run not to great Enormity, yet surely the Persons indulged in them, and who publicly declare thereby, their *Income* to be *superfluous*, cannot decently oppose the making a suitable Recompence to the Publick for their *respective Trespasses* in this Article.

4°. The *Retailers of Commodities*, not being employed in *Manufactures* themselves, nor in public *Labour*, but subsisting by the Advantages they take of the *Industry of one Part*, and the *Appetites of the other Part* of the *Society*, *preying* upon both, and being too numerous in many Branches: It is therefore proposed, That all *present Retailers* shall take *Licences* from the Publick, for vending the Produce of the *Industry of others*.—This extended throughout the Kingdom, would furnish a very considerable *publick Revenue*, and might be laid in Aid of any Diminution of the present *Duty upon Spirituous Liquors*:—This Tax would be welcome and cheerfully paid, if the following Regulation was annexed to it; which is, that *Hawkers and Pedlars* be entirely suppressed: A Set of *unmeriting People*, who carry *Luxury* into all *Corners*; and solicit and enflame the Pride of every *Farmer's Wife* and *Daughter* in the Kingdom. It is further proposed under this Head, That all *unmarried Persons* be prohibited from setting up *anew*, in any *Retail Business*; such Persons not meriting the Indulgence of this Liberty from the Publick.—Under this Regulation many Persons who would otherwise continue single, would enter into *Matrimony*; whereby the *annual Produce of Children* would be promoted, and the rising National Strength and Wealth greatly increased.

If the *Clergy* of the Realm would zealously unite in warning their respective Flocks of the fatal Mischiefs flowing upon the Nation, from the Use of these *Spirituous Liquors* by the common People;—The Ruin of all Decency, Shame, Morality, and Principle, it would animate all Persons in their several Stations, to exert themselves to suppress this Evil, now ravaging like one continual Pestilence throughout the Kingdom. And this is to be hoped the rather, as upon other Occasions they have made pathetic Exhortations, with great Effect, upon the dreaded Approach of less formidable, though public, Evils; such as *Distemper* amongst the *Cattle*, and *Earthquakes*;—Some of which have actually happened, and others only happened to be expected.—But this is a *Distemper* amongst the *People*, which hath raged for many Years past, and actually now rages with *increasing Fury*.—Threatning not only a *Shock*, but a *total Overthrow* of all *Industry* amongst us, and *Mortality*.

But in this Situation, whatever *Luke-warmness* may appear in some, the *Zeal* of others of this Body is highly to be applauded. And it must give Satisfaction in this Juncture to every Lover of his Country to know, that due Remedies to these Evils are now the Subject of the Consideration of the Legislature; and that every laudable Measure which can be proposed, every salutary Scheme which can be offered from any Hand, for reforming these Mischiefs, will be sure to obtain full Countenance, and Support, under the upright, disinterested and public-spirited Ministry of Mr. *Pelham*.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE Time necessary to the working of the Sheet, antecedent to this, at the Press, allowing me a short Leisure, I shall allot it to the clearing of some Articles in the foregoing Work, upon which, it is possible, Doubts may be suggested.

It may, perhaps, be imagined by some Persons, that the Accounts of the Christnings and Burials, in the Bills of Mortality, are not to be depended on; And therefore, that Inferences drawn from them may be erroneous. I shall therefore beg Leave to advance the following

PROPOSITION;

To demonstrate that the respective annual Amounts in the Bills of Mortality of London of the Christnings and Burials of Persons in Communion with the Church of England, are the total Amounts of all such Persons; or, that the small Additions to each, including also the Births and Burials of Dissenters, are proportional to these Amounts; And therefore, that any Inferences drawn from these Bills, in regard to the total Numbers born and deceased, cannot be exaggerated, but may be defective.

DEMONSTRATION.

It is not to be doubted, but the Numbers exhibited in these Bills, to have been christned and buried, have been actually born, and deceased in London.—But the Doubt is, what Omissions have been annually made of each Sort. Now, it cannot be supposed, that there have been many such of the Church of England; if it be considered, that the Performance of Christian Baptism and Burial is yet very rarely omitted to Persons of this Church, either born, or deceased. This would be to suppose the Evil complained of, to have really spread farther than hath been represented, and to have totally obliterated all the Remains of Decency among the inferior Class of People.—It is therefore to be presumed, that very few of this Church, who are born or buried in London, are omitted to be inserted in the Bills of Mortality. And if there be any such actually omitted, the Omission may be justly supposed to be equal on both Sides.—But besides this, it is certain that there are several who annually die in London, and are carried from thence to distant Places to be interred, who are not inserted in the London Burials. Therefore, if the exact Account of the Births and Deaths of Persons in London, esteemed in Communion with the Church of England, was inserted in these Bills, it is to be supposed, though there might be the Addition of a few Units, yet that in these added on both Sides, the Births would be still exceeded by the Deaths. Therefore, the present Proportion between both inserted in the annual Bills of Mortality, would not be thereby altered. And as to the Dissenters, whose Christnings and Burials are not inserted, these are also to be supposed to have happened in the same Proportion.—Therefore, if the annual Totals of the Burials and Christnings in London be augmented, beyond what they stand in the present Bills, to their full Amount, as their Proportions to each other continue the same, their Differences will necessarily become greater; And therefore, the Mischief exhibited in the foregoing Work will still be greater than they have been represented. Q. E. D.

It was intended, in Addition to the foregoing Proposals, to have also submitted one for suppressing the enormous Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, without giving any Encouragement to Smuggling, and providing at the same time a full Compensation to the public Revenue; but I have chosen, for some Reasons, to withdraw from the Press, and reserve at present, the Papers upon this Subject; Particularly, being first desirous of observing, what Acceptance this previous Part shall appear to merit from the Public.

15th March, 1750.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

The Reader is desired in the Bill of Mortality, instead of BIRTHS Years inclusive, to insert BOTH Years inclusive. And, in Table II. instead of 8008 Persons deceas'd in the Year 1737, between five and ten, to insert 1008.

Table III.
An Account of the Total Number of Burials, and of the Number dying of each Disease respectively, within the City and Suburbs of London, during every Year, from 1675 to 1750, both Years inclusive. Years

	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697
Abortive, Chriams, Infant and Stillborn	1112	1097	1053	1011	943	844	956	943	912	1029	1013	821	915	860	864	789	811	761	774	728	719	704	689
Aged	1014	1007	934	1021	1141	1081	1301	1029	1065	1476	1163	1165	1231	1381	1242	1365	1677	1412	1262	1249	1025	946	1314
Apoplexy, Palsy, Cramp, and suddenly	102	58	92	107	129	118	114	124	127	181	131	150	130	138	106	126	125	121	114	107	125	126	144
Colic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts, Flux, Vomiting, Looseness, Bloody Flux, and Bleed- ing	57	45	59	49	49	49	43	39	59	37	26	28	20	45	43	39	80	65	57	61	76	78	62
Chinough, Cough, Hooping Cough, and Worms Child-bed and Miltarrages	284	258	236	272	300	302	354	342	334	322	315	288	300	355	316	236	245	218	224	262	250	232	203
Consumption, Jaundice, Diabetes, and Falling- Sickness	2335	3559	2925	3407	3219	3488	3065	2779	2590	3110	2305	2708	2621	2454	2885	2346	2605	1815	1931	1519	1178	1281	1249
Convulsions	3221	3312	3355	3512	3744	3494	3865	3515	3303	3938	3652	3538	3956	4049	3813	4005	3584	3614	3718	3239	3541	3899	
Droopy, Tympany, Stoppage in the Stomach, Kinking of the Lights and Swelling	1961	2365	2357	2525	2837	3055	3270	3404	3235	3772	3220	3731	3967	4438	4452	3830	4132	3942	4218	5024	4496	4480	4944
King's Evil, Itch, Leprosy, Scurvy, St. Antho- ny's Fire, Scald Head, Impoethums, Sores, and Ulcers, Cancer, Canker, and Fistula	321	312	365	338	450	405	465	451	491	501	546	533	448	488	421	428	398	388	403	337	311	343	302
French Pox	75	97	109	102	124	114	97	80	85	108	82	94	87	76	111	93	63	54	95	104	69	76	59
Fever, Catarrhs, Inflammations, Sore Throat, Kath and Surfeits	2438	2447	2004	2665	3227	3725	3610	3058	2995	3228	4234	4723	3137	3528	3667	3663	3712	3406	3441	5258	3126	2877	3321
Gout, Rheumatism, and Scitica	15	15	16	14	24	24	30	35	17	20	9	13	11	22	11	37	22	25	20	16	21	34	28
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	65	77	73	72	73	62	70	63	64	47	55	53	66	56	54	52	60	74	79	44	41	49	46
Head-moldness, Horchoc-head, Warty-head, Rickets, Livergown, Burden, and Rupures, Lethargy, Chock'd with Fat, Grief, Lunatic, Va- pours, Megrim, and Spleen, Head-Ach, Bladder, Planet Struck, Bedriden, Gangren and Mor- tification	560	514	530	538	456	387	435	479	560	606	391	197	427	416	404	380	320	330	321	398	387	494	569
Melanch, Chicken Pox, NB. { joined in the Bills with Small Pox	108	134	78	158	90	59	48	42	49	56	44	55	53	39	48	102	96	73	97	95	66	65	96
Purify Small Pox, Purple, and Spotted Fever	30	26	24	15	16	16	12	17	12	13	16	9	28	15	9	14	6	16	16	9	18	14	37
Tetch	1141	517	1832	2002	2157	1039	3181	1538	2255	1750	2539	1370	1695	1457	1518	981	1434	1753	1363	2100	889	298	771
Thrush, Quincy, Catarrhes, Bruised, Burnt, Drowned, Execrated, Eriphied, Falls, and other Accidents, Self- Murder, Murdered, Overland, Poisoned, Scald- ed, Shot, Strangled, Smothered, Starved, and Suificated	64	62	96	101	17	132	138	130	132	143	126	132	87	9	71	13	13	5	3	11	10	9	134
Total of Burials	17244	15732	19067	20678	21730	21053	23971	20691	20567	23201	23222	22609	24460	23921	23504	24461	22691	20874	20959	22100	19047	18638	20970

Conclusion of Table III.
Years

	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750
Abortive, &c. —	822	766	685	590	588	552	634	673	637	657	661	590	592	621	668	602	544	548	530	601	530	512	541	544	481	611	581
Aged —	2516	2194	2667	2516	2768	2081	1971	1675	1781	2207	1489	1595	1918	1984	1841	1770	2591	2512	2131	2429	1573	1843	2424	2010	2117	1983	1856
Apoplexy, &c. —	4	3	6	11	44	27	16	11	10	3	6	6	1	3	1	3	6	3	8	5	6	6	15	8	9	15	11
Asthma, &c. —	250	223	239	227	202	220	267	275	267	261	219	235	251	228	231	221	271	228	288	277	253	252	314	246	302	325	332
Chinchoy, &c. —	581	516	620	512	612	657	403	409	573	896	460	477	582	62c	656	638	1153	646	595	611	471	533	550	416	599	410	428
Childbed, &c. —	248	266	246	225	217	220	167	60	70	101	129	90	140	172	85	82	293	125	116	102	47	248	107	159	152	60	
Cholic, &c. —	948	716	836	812	666	617	273	227	401	283	416	369	413	285	262	263	232	261	206	179	187	199	191	213	204	190	231
Convulsions, &c. —	3492	3356	3966	3477	3646	3665	3854	3516	3841	4701	4268	4218	4699	377	376	397	333	334	108	168	104	189	191	208	184	207	188
Droopy, &c. —	7357	6583	8798	8221	7517	8359	8023	7986	7428	9336	8295	7572	7924	7811	7524	7371	8479	8220	6820	6761	5715	5728	6922	6763	5948	6128	5837
King's Evil, &c. —	1422	1277	1338	1199	1332	1356	1201	1281	1183	1329	1101	1435	1324	1221	1168	1228	1430	1273	1240	1136	1071	1219	1395	1221	1052	1077	1069
French Pox —	222	193	197	104	199	195	211	221	184	159	189	107	107	177	103	173	192	179	146	157	139	137	154	143	117	110	128
Fever, &c. —	98	85	82	77	113	105	108	98	90	125	105	102	111	117	117	116	162	128	104	64	54	76	100	69	117	73	73
Gout, &c. —	3297	3390	4681	4755	4732	5228	4131	5225	2965	3868	13122	2570	3392	4646	3927	3385	4046	7578	5166	3911	2723	2764	4264	4853	4029	4458	4226
Gravel, &c. —	82	53	72	62	64	60	75	90	67	72	67	50	66	74	87	71	98	72	78	69	56	68	82	62	54	80	80
Head-moldflow, &c. —	79	58	55	53	51	42	49	41	52	70	56	38	47	66	74	47	43	53	41	34	29	37	24	31	32	52	30
Lethargy, &c. —	244	244	392	233	266	216	205	131	180	181	227	279	215	258	279	265	281	195	187	172	193	212	206	205	123	179	137
Metalls, &c. —	201	273	239	279	308	411	303	236	210	225	247	229	294	274	283	310	453	387	381	296	311	308	357	291	303	281	347
Plunry, &c. —	120	70	250	72	83	42	311	10.	30	660	20	10	109	127	216	326	46	42	981	17	5	14	250	81	10	106	321
Small Pox, &c. —	35	3259	1605	2493	2209	2829	1914	2640	1197	63	58	55	51	71	51	53	70	44	52	51	35	59	43	31	76	36	34
Teach —	1335	1497	2038	1772	1676	1659	1535	1221	1301	1370	1316	1594	1447	2084	1590	1694	2725	1990	1429	2029	1633	1206	3236	1380	1789	2625	1229
Thruft, &c. —	1896	1497	2038	1772	1676	1659	1535	1221	1301	1370	1316	1594	1447	2084	1590	1694	2725	1990	1429	2029	1633	1206	3236	1380	1789	2625	1229
Calanics —	96	101	116	115	95	68	63	56	72	97	121	7	85	100	117	123	154	158	149	118	111	165	138	168	112	105	127
Calanics —	349	366	376	375	397	405	407	449	460	459	443	445	455	373	367	445	462	466	426	404	395	429	384	375	371	408	363
Total of Burials	25952	23523	29647	28418	27810	29722	26761	25162	21358	29233	16082	23338	27281	27823	27825	25432	30811	32169	27483	23200	20606	21196	28157	25494	23869	25516	23727

George Washington

1777

Month	Day	Event
Sept	1	Left Lancaster for York
Sept	2	Arrived York
Sept	3	Remained in York
Sept	4	Remained in York
Sept	5	Remained in York
Sept	6	Remained in York
Sept	7	Remained in York
Sept	8	Remained in York
Sept	9	Remained in York
Sept	10	Remained in York
Sept	11	Remained in York
Sept	12	Remained in York
Sept	13	Remained in York
Sept	14	Remained in York
Sept	15	Remained in York
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Sept	31	Remained in York
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