



REFERENCE,

SHOWING THE MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN EACH REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

District	Deaths	Population
1. Kensington	1	100
2. Chelsea	2	150
3. St. George Hanover Square	3	200
4. Westminster	4	250
5. St. Martin in the Fields	5	300
6. St. James Westminster	6	350
7. Marylebone	7	400
8. Islington	8	450
9. Pancras	9	500
10. Hackney	10	550
11. St. Giles	11	600
12. Strand	12	650
13. Holborn	13	700
14. Clerkenwell	14	750
15. St. Luke	15	800
16. East London	16	850
17. West London	17	900
18. London City	18	950
19. Shoreditch	19	1000
20. Bethnel Green	20	1050
21. Whitechapel	21	1100
22. St. George in the East	22	1150
23. Stepney	23	1200
24. Poplar	24	1250
25. St. Saviour Southwark	25	1300
26. St. Olave Southwark	26	1350
27. Bermondsey	27	1400
28. St. George Southwark	28	1450
29. Newington	29	1500
30. Lambeth	30	1550
31. Wandsworth	31	1600
32. Camberwell	32	1650
33. Rotherhithe	33	1700
34. Greenwich	34	1750

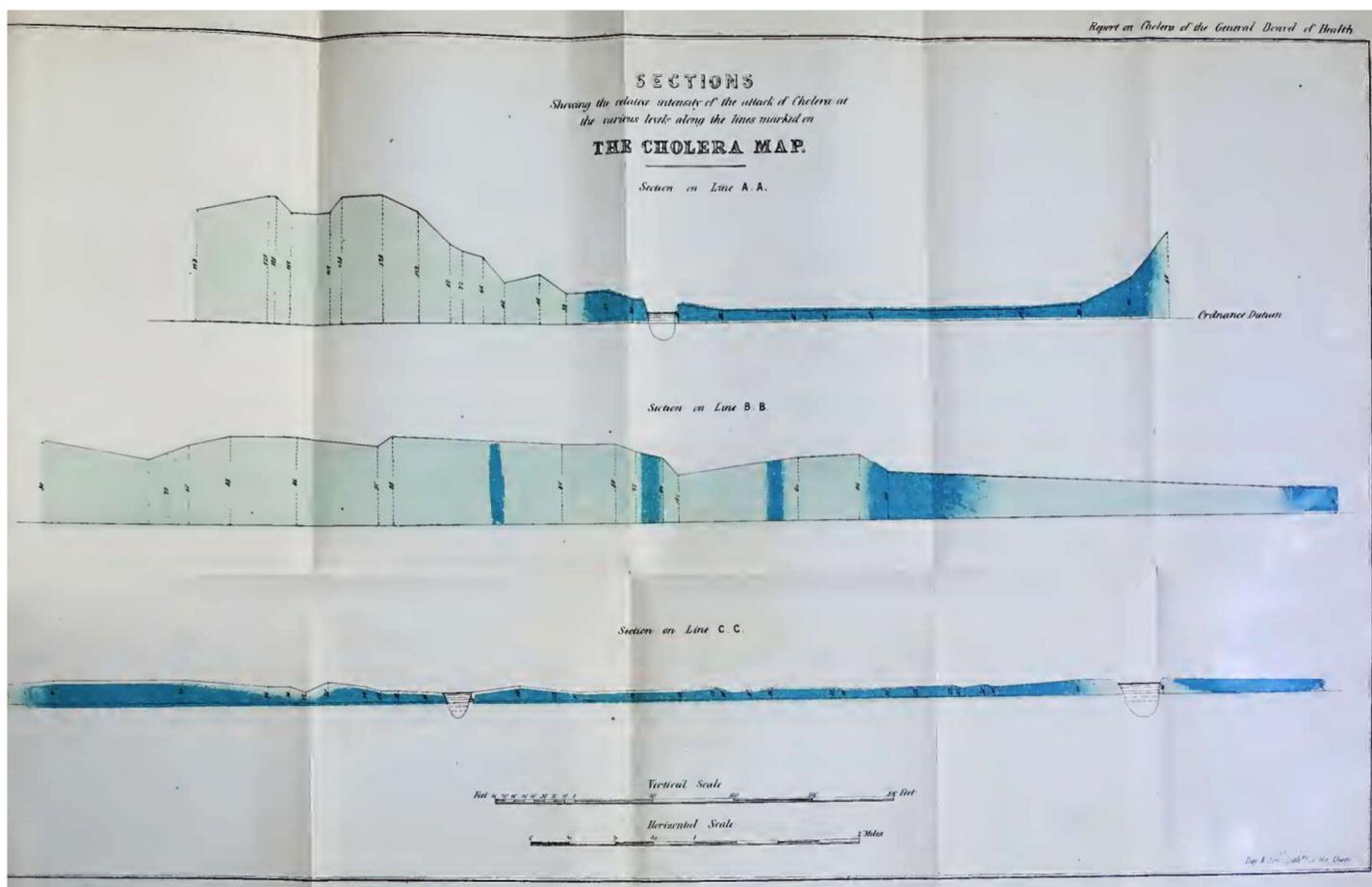
NOTE
The Superintendent Registrar's districts which are co-extensive with the Poor Law Union are indicated by figures thus 6 9 & c.
The Sub Registrar's districts are marked by letters in italics thus a b & c.

The Red Figures denote the elevation in Feet above the Trinity Highwater-Mark.

Cholera Map of the Metropolis, 1849, exhibited in the Registration Districts in General Board of Health, Appendix B (by Mr. Grainger) to the Report on the Epidemic Cholera of 1848 & 1849 (London: HMSO, 1851), facing 204.

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"Tinted Cholera Maps.—For the construction of an accurate cholera-map of the metropolis it would have been requisite to have obtained the amount of disease in each street; but the expense, delay, and difficulties which this would have involved, prevented the realization of an object in itself most important. Under these circumstances a map has been prepared, which rests essentially on the return above referred to [24 November 1849, the data in the Reference table attached to the map and in the larger insert added for clarity], showing the mortality in each sub-registration district. In the tinting, the depth of which shows the amount of mortality, the assistance of the medical inspectors has been given. . . . Line have also been drawn on the cholera-map, and sections corresponding to them are represented on a separate map [see below], for the purpose of showing the elevation of the different parts of the metropolis above the level of the high-water mark, together with the relative mortality, which is indicated by tinting. It is hoped that these maps will convey to the eye a tolerably accurate idea of the places on which the ravages of cholera principally fell, and . . . will suffice to show the progress of the epidemic, so far as locality is concerned" (32).



Sections showing the relative intensity of the attack of cholera at the various levels along the lines marked on The Cholera Map in General Board of Health, Appendix B (by Mr. Grainger) to the Report on the Epidemic Cholera of 1848 & 1849 (London: HMSO, 1851), facing 206.

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