

## Trade and Industry: Activity 5 - Typhoid and Tourism

### TEACHERS' NOTES

#### Learning Objectives

- Experience what it was like living in Worthing during the typhoid epidemic of 1893
- Understand the serious effect such an epidemic would have on the economy of a town, especially a seaside resort dependent on summer visitors
- Develop children's research skills in using historical sources, in particular photographs, posters, and newspaper extracts

#### Cross-curricular links

- Literacy (understanding a written text, writing)

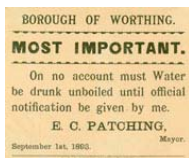
#### Sources



Source 1a. Extracts from 1893 newspapers describing the typhoid epidemic in Worthing and its effects



Source 1b. Audio version of 1a.



Source 2a. Poster printed in September 1893 and posted up around Worthing by the Mayor, warning people not to drink unboiled water.



Source 2b. Audio version of 2a.



Source 3. Photograph of a man filling a watering can at a tank labelled drinking water in Worthing High Street, 1893.



Source 4. Photograph of children in a temporary fever hospital in the Methodist Chapel in Lyndhurst Road, 1893.



Source 5a. Baker's advertisement informing customers they use only water from West Worthing Waterworks.

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Source 5b. Audio version of 5a.



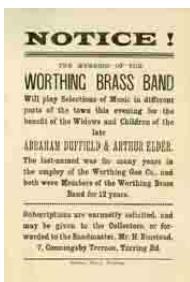
Source 6a. Poster advertising an Illuminated Procession with collections for the Sick Poor.



Source 6b. Audio version of 6a.



Source 7. Photograph c1892 of Abraham Duffield (on the right holding a trumpet) with three of his children, the three boys also holding musical instruments. From left to right they are Archibald (5), Thomas (7) and Abram (10). Abraham the father died on May 28th 1893.



Source 8a. Notice of a band concert to raise money for the Duffield family.



Source 8b. Audio version of 8a.

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#### Sources 1, 2 and 3

People were afraid to come to the town because of the typhoid fever epidemic: "summer visitors have scampered away", empty train arriving, "no holiday-makers", "hotels and lodging-houses are empty".

People caught typhoid by drinking water that was contaminated - Source 1: "water must be boiled", "tanks filled with water from West Worthing Waterworks were placed about the streets", "preparations for a new water supply and improved drainage"; Source 2: poster; and Source 3: man filling a can from a water tank.

The authorities tried to stop the epidemic by providing a new water supply and better drains, and isolating patients in temporary hospitals.

#### Sources 1 and 5

Local businesses suffered loss of income and faced bankruptcy because there were no customers: "No pleasure boats put out to sea.....hotels and lodging-houses are empty, and many escape the fever merely to find ruin staring them in the face"; "tradesmen are depressed, ruin before many of them"; "panic in the air"; baker's advertisement.....

#### Source 4

The children are in one of the temporary hospitals set up in "mission rooms and chapels" - a clue is the shape of the windows.

#### Source 5

Lucas the bakers are advertising that they are not using the bad Worthing water, so their customers will know their bread is safe to eat.

#### Sources 1, 6, 7 and 8

-People donated dolls and other toys for the children in hospital: "Mrs Hooft had sent a large box of beautifully dressed dolls for the children".

-They also raised money in different ways such as an "illuminated procession with collections en route in aid of the Sick Poor"; donating money - "employees of a

builder in the town have handed over £6 for the Sick Poor instead of going for their annual outing"; or holding a concert for the benefit of widows and children of typhoid victims - Worthing Brass Band poster.