

**Extract from the *List of Children, resident in the City,*
whose fathers have lost their lives in the Great War 1914 –
1919, from 'Private Dancox'.**

CITY OF WORCESTER

NAVAL AND MILITARY WAR PENSIONS ETC., LOCAL COMMITTEE

List of children whose Fathers have lost their lives in the
Great War (1914 - 1919)

Name	Address.
Sherwood John	47 Bransford Rd., St. Johns.
" Samuel	" " " " "
" Nellie	" " " " "
Winwood Harry.	7 Back Walk, Tything.
" Arthur	" " " "
" Ada	" " " "
Payne Ernest	1 Albert Terrace, Oldbury Road.
" Ivy	" " "
" Alice	" " "
Stevens W.	45 Bransford Road St. Johns.
Thatcher Cyril	" " " "
Sherrif Isabel	49 Little James Street.
Harvey Frank.	8 Canal Walk. John Street.
" Selina.	" " " " "
Greenway William	7 Spa Gardens, Foundry Street.
" Harold	" " " " "
Stinton Florence	1 Spa Gardens " "
" Elsie	" " " " "
Gill Eric	11 Holly Mount, Tunnel Hill.
" Nellie	" " " " "
Court Frederick	13 Southfield St.,
" Beatrice	" " "
Dancox Florence	5 Bull Entry, High Street.,
" Nellie	" " " " "
" Harry	" " " " "
Spires Reginald	55 Waterworks Road, Barbourne.
Roads Josephine	36 Blakefield Road.
" Mary	" " "
" Evelyn.	" " "
Meredith Stephen.	4 Dolday.

Extract from the *List of Sources for 'Public Health in the Nineteenth Century'*.

Sanitary Survey of Bull Entry and Graingers Entry in the parish of St Helens, 1848 [496.5 BA9360/Cab17/3]

This survey took place the year the first Local Boards of Health were created under the Public Health Act 1848, as a response to previous major cholera outbreaks. The poorer parishes of Worcester underwent a systematic....

Report to the General Board of Health on the City of Worcester, 1849 [496.5 BA9360/Cab17/3]

In order to improve sanitation, the precise problems had to be identified first. To this end, an examination into the sewerage, drainage, water supply and general sanitary condition of Worcester was carried out in accordance with...

Memorial from the Medical Profession, 1853 [496.5 BA9360/Cab 17/Box 2/27]

A memorial to the Local Board of Health signed by Worcester doctors Jonas Malden and Charles Hastings of Worcester. Although it had not reached Worcester, cholera had re-appeared in Britain and the medical profession...

Precautionary Advice to Local Boards with Reference to Cholera, 1853 [496.5 BA9360/Cab17/3]

The 1853 Cholera epidemic was the third major nationwide outbreak, the others being in 1848 and 1832, when Cholera first appeared in Britain. This advice was circulated by the Government to advise local authorities...

Transcriptions of the General Health Committee and Health Committee Minutes, 1866 and 1911 [496.5 BA9360/E27/1 /2 and 496.5 BA11241/E23/1/1]

This is the same committee that was established under the Local Board of Health, but with a slight variation in name. The remit was extensive and increased over time to include removal of nuisances...

Newspaper Extract of the General Health Committee's Report, 1870 [496.5 BA9360/E27/1 /2]

Condensed versions of committee reports were often published in the local press. This clipping from an unidentified local newspaper was glued into the minute book. A table of mortality statistics for the municipal cemetery has been compiled...

The Worcestershire Chronicle, January 12th 1884 [496.5 BA9360/Cab12/4]

The *Worcestershire Chronicle* was a local newspaper that was established in 1838 and ran for about a hundred years. It reported on the cases of several unvaccinated children who died of smallpox...

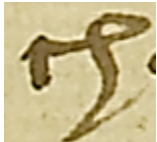
Plan of The Pinch, St Clements, c.1911

Worcester's first ever cases of Cholera were recorded in The Pinch in 1832. This is the area referred to in para. 52 on page 10 of the *Report to the General Board of Health on the City of Worcester, 1849...*

Extract from the *Palaeography Notes* of 'Elizabeth I's visit to Worcester, 13th – 20th August 1575'.

Palaeography is the study of old handwriting. Handwriting was taught as a subject by specialist writing masters who would advertise which styles they could teach. Different styles of writing were required for different types of documents. The handwriting in the examples given here is called Secretary Hand, and became common during the 16th and 17th centuries. It was considered one of the quickest forms of handwriting to write and one of the easiest to read, and came to be used for personal and legal papers as well as the business, government and commerce uses implied by its name.

Spelling was not standardised until the 18th century, and the spelling of some words not only varied from person to person, but often from line to line. Some letters were used interchangeably, in particular, i and j; u and v; and i and y.

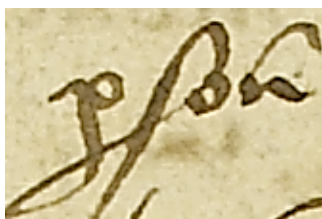


Others letters written in Secretary Hand bear little resemblance to the letter shapes modern readers recognise. For example, the lower case 'c' and 'h' illustrated on the left looks like a modern 'r' followed by a squiggle, whereas a lower case 'e' was written backwards, as shown on the right.



The Old English (Anglo-Saxon) thorn looks like a 'p' or a modern 'y' and is pronounced 'th'. It is often found in as 'ye' (the) or 'yt' (that). Despite the impression given by some tourist attractions, 'Ye Olde Tea Shoppe' is, and always has been, pronounced 'The Old Tea Shop'.

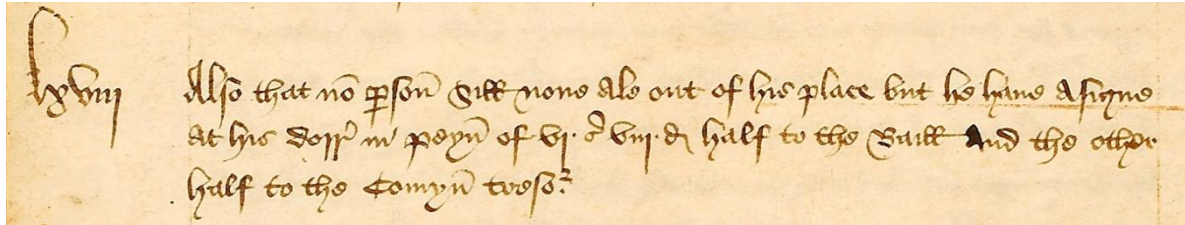
Unlike legal documents, the minutes do not have many standard phrases that make reading them much easier. Reading is also more difficult because of the numerous abbreviations scribes used to quicken the lengthy process of writing and to save space on expensive parchment. Below are the words 'person' and 'majesty' showing two common abbreviations.



A line or tilde (~) over a word is an indication that one or more letters have been left out, usually an 'm' or 'n'. Words beginning with 'per', 'pro', 'pre' and 'pra' were commonly abbreviated. Here, the loop crossing the lower stroke of the 'p' that indicates the 'er' has been left out in the word 'person'....

Extract from 'Worcester City Medieval Ordinances, 1467'.

Ordinance 68



LXVIII Also that no person sell none ale out of his place but he have a signe at his dorr on peyn of vi s viii d half to the Bailles and the other half to the comyn tresor^r.

68 Also that no person sell any ale out of his place but [i.e. unless] he have a sign at his door on pain of 6 shillings 8 pence half to the Bailiffs and the other half to the common treasury.