



Death and miasma in Victorian London: an obstinate belief

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stratum of air sufficient to cover the entire surface of the town to a depth of three feet, is daily rendered unfit for the purposes of respiration.”⁹

These convictions should not surprise us. In the mid 19th century the air of cities seemed to be much fouler than their water. The hot, dry summer of 1858 reduced the Thames, with its cargo of metropolitan sewage, to a condition that the *Times* called the “Great Stink.” On 18 June the newspaper recorded proceedings in parliament: “The intense heat had driven our legislators from those portions of their buildings which overlook the river. A few members, bent upon investigating the matter to its very depth, ventured into the library but they were instantaneously driven to retreat, each man with a handkerchief to his nose.”¹⁰

Goldsworthy Gurney, an engineer who had installed the lighting and ventilation in the rebuilt Palace of Westminster, informed the Speaker that he could “no longer be responsible for the health of the house.” The member of parliament who brought this news proceeded to describe interruptions to the Court of Queen’s Bench, where a surgeon had testified that because of the atmosphere “it would be dangerous to the lives of the jurymen, counsel and witnesses to remain. It would produce malaria and perhaps typhus fever.”¹¹ The implication was that the smell itself was dangerous. The parliamentarians were alarmed.

An alternative hypothesis

The most notable early contribution to the idea that polluted water, rather than air, was the principal cause of cholera epidemics is found in the work of the anaesthetist John Snow (1813-58), though lay opinion was sometimes in advance of the experts. In 1850 *Punch* published a gruesome picture of what a drop of Thames water would supposedly look like under a microscope (fig 1).

Snow is remembered for observing the high incidence of mortality among users of a pump in Broad (now Broadwick) Street, Soho, during the 1854 cholera epidemic, and for persuading the local parish to remove the pump handle. In evidence to a parliamentary enquiry, Snow drew attention to the dangers of attaching water closets to antiquated sewers that could not cope with the volumes of liquid discharged by the



Fig 2 “The silent highwayman: your money or your life.” *Punch*’s view of disease on the Thames in July 1858, as MPs debated the cost of Bazalgette’s mains drainage



Fig 3 William Farr (1807-83), whose study of the Whitechapel cholera epidemic of 1866 finally persuaded him that water, not air, was the cause

newly fashionable devices.¹² The contents leaked into surrounding watercourses, resulting in epidemics. Snow suggested that the solution was to pipe drinking water from distant sources free from pollution.¹³ In 1857, in a paper in the *BMJ*, Snow showed that the number of deaths from cholera among customers of the Southwark water company was six times higher than among customers of the Lambeth water company.¹⁴ He correctly attributed the difference to the fact that the Lambeth company drew its water from Thames Ditton, above Teddington lock, where there was no danger from sewage in the tideway. The customers of the Southwark company received water from the most polluted stretch of the river. Snow’s conclusions were dismissed by the members of the committee of enquiry appointed by parliament to enquire into the 1854 cholera epidemic. Commenting on Snow’s hypothesis that deaths had resulted from the consumption of contaminated water drawn from the Broad Street pump the committee concluded: “After careful enquiry we see no reason to adopt this belief.” The committee came down firmly in favour of “the supposition that the choleraic infection multiplies rather in air than in water.”¹⁵ At the time of Snow’s death in 1858 few people were convinced of the truth of his hypothesis. Once again, *Punch* seems to have been better informed. *Punch*’s cartoon “Your money or your life” portrayed disease as “The silent highwayman,” rowing on the polluted Thames while MPs argued about the cost of ridding the Thames of sewage (fig 2).

William Farr: a conversion

A prominent member of the 1854 committee of enquiry, William Farr (fig 3), statistician to the registrar general, acknowledged the committee's error when he investigated London's final cholera epidemic, that of 1866.¹⁶ In 1858 the "Great Stink" had prompted parliament, after long delays, to sanction Joseph Bazalgette's plans for a comprehensive sewerage system. Between 1859 and 1875, as Chief Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, Bazalgette (fig 4) designed and constructed the system of intercepting sewers that protected London's water supply from its sewage and spared the capital further epidemics of waterborne diseases. Farr was struck by the fact that the 1866 epidemic was confined to a small area of Whitechapel, which was not yet connected to Bazalgette's system. Farr's enquiry showed that the East London Water Company's reservoirs had been contaminated, and he wrote: "Only a very robust scientific witness would have dared to drink a glass of the waters of the [river] Lea. The element influencing mortality, which has undergone the greatest change in recent times, is the system of drainage."¹⁷ Bazalgette had already approached this conclusion. In 1864, in a paper to the Institution of Civil Engineers, he had observed that: "However occult might be the connection between death and defective drainage, the places formerly most favourable to the spread of disease became quite free from it, when afterwards properly drained."¹⁸

The conviction that air took precedence over water as the cause of epidemic disease suffered a severe setback in 1892 when Hamburg, one of London's principal trading partners, was struck by a particularly virulent cholera epidemic. The British government, alarmed, set up a committee to deal with the outbreak that it expected to be visited upon London. There was no London epidemic. The year after Bazalgette's death his system ensured that London was spared Hamburg's sufferings. London's air still smelt, the odour being

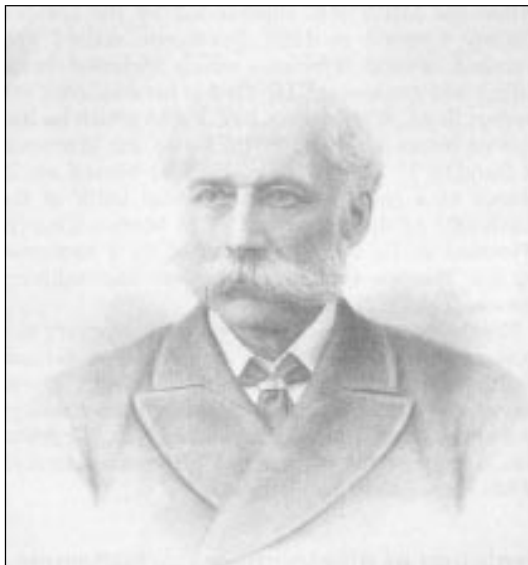


Fig 4 Sir Joseph Bazalgette (1819-91), whose mains drainage helped to ensure that the 1866 cholera epidemic was the last to affect London despite epidemics elsewhere. Reproduced with permission of Rear Admiral Derek Bazalgette (great grandson of Sir Joseph)

Further reading

The literature on causes of disease, especially the roles of polluted air and water, is extensive.

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- Hardy A. *The medical response to epidemic disease in the long eighteenth century*. London: Institute of Historical Research, 1993. (Centre for Metropolitan History working paper series no 1.) Anne Hardy discusses the ideas that preceded the adoption of the miasmatic theory as an explanation of epidemic disease. This paper is also a valuable source of references to the work of other writers
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- Hamlin C. Edwin Chadwick and the engineers. *Technology and Culture* 1992;23:87-113. Christopher Hamlin examines Edwin Chadwick's role
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imparted by horse droppings rather than human excrement, but its water was clean and its population was safe from cholera epidemics.

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Unanticipated transmissible Christmas presents

When the children were young we used to visit the children's wards as a family on Christmas day. One year the nurses gave my son a cracker that contained a grotesque looking pair of red plastic lips (red nose day had not yet been thought of). He entered into the spirit of the occasion, toddling around and displaying his lips for all to see. He knew how to use them, bestowing kisses on all and sundry.

The next day he developed mumps.

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