

## George Pardey Cook

### 1911 census 54 Crocker Street, Newport, I W

George Wareham	Head	36	Labourer (Brewery)	Newport, Isle of Wight
Annie Wareham	Wife	34		Yarmouth, Isle of Wight
Eva Wareham	Daughter	8		Newport, Isle of Wight
Bertie Wareham	Son	5		Newport, Isle of Wight
<b>George Pardey</b>	<b>Father [-in-law]</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Labourer (Hurst)</b>	<b>Lymington, Hampshire</b>
Emily Pardey	Mother [-in-law]	64		Yarmouth, Isle of Wight

### ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY PRESS - 6 April 1912

#### A NEWPORT CARMAN'S DEATH

#### CAUSE STILL UNCERTAIN

The adjourned inquiry into the death of Mr. George Pardey Cook, of 54 Crocker-street, Newport, a carman in the employ of Messrs. Wheeler and Hurst, of Holyrood-street, was held on Saturday by the Deputy Coroner (Francis A. Joyce, Esq.) at the Parish-room, Crocker-street. It will be remembered that the poor fellow died a fortnight after a fall from his trolley on the Blackwater-road and at the inquest held in the previous week Dr. McKay was unable to state the cause of death. It was therefore adjourned to enable a post-mortem examination to be made.

Those present included Mr. G.F.S. Stratton, who appeared for deceased's family, Mr. C.F. Hiscock (representing Messrs. Wheeler and Hurst), Dr. G. Raymond, Mr. W. Just, and Inspector Sibbick.

Dr. McKay said he made the post mortem on the previous Sunday afternoon. Dr. Raymond attended on behalf of the insurance company concerned and Dr. Thompson was also present. In about the centre of the brain substance, in the right lateral ventricle, he found a large clot of blood. There was very extensive hemorrhage of considerable duration. There was a good deal of fatty deposit on the heart, with probably some fatty degeneration. The aorta was enlarged and degenerate and some of the valves, although not badly affected, were hardened at the edges. That would point to arterial degeneration. Both the kidneys were diseased, there being a large cyst in the right one. He should say the deceased died from cerebral hemorrhage and its after effects.

The Coroner: There was I believe, no wound corresponding with the position of the hemorrhage?

Witness: There was no fracture of the skull or any injury to his head. Although there was no evidence of a blow the lesion in the brain was undoubtedly caused by the fall. The blood clot was on the opposite side of the head to that on which the deceased must have fallen, judging by the mud on his clothes. He undoubtedly struck the left side of the head. It was extraordinary to find hemorrhage on the opposite side to a blow, except in cases of fractured skull or a punctured wound, in fact, with concussion it was more likely to be on the opposite side. That a blow on one side of the head was likely to cause hemorrhage on the other was a well-known fact. Even a fracture of the skull might occur on the right side of the head from a blow on the left. - (The Coroner: I quite agree.) - Large hemorrhages were described in surgical text-books as the result of concussion, and, strange to say, the recognised surgical text-book described a case of large hemorrhage in the ventricle as the result of concussion without any external signs of injury. The case was not typical of a seizure or an attack of apoplexy. In those cases, with such a large hemorrhage as the deceased

had, they found unconsciousness at the start and stertorous breathing whereas with the deceased those symptoms were absent until the end was near.

Mr. Stratton: In your opinion, could the blood clot have existed before the fall?

Dr. McKay: No. It would've made it impossible for a man to follow his work.

The Coroner: You cannot undertake to say whether this unfortunate man had a stroke, as we call it, as the result of effusion of blood first and then fell or whether the fall produced the blood clot?

Dr. McKay: I would not swear that what I saw was the result of a simple rupture, due to arterial degeneration, or whether it was hemorrhage produced by a fall.

Mr. Hiscock: Am I right in saying that hemorrhage produced by a fall on the left side of the head is generally on the surface of the brain on the right side?

Dr. McKay: No. I should not say so.

Mr. Hiscock: It is impossible to say what produced the hemorrhage?

Dr. McKay: Yes.

In reply to the Coroner, Mr. Hiscock said he had no evidence to offer, he simply made the statement that those whom he represented did not entirely agree with what Dr McKay had said.

The Coroner said it was impossible for the jury to decide the actual cause of the hemorrhage, but there was no doubt that death was due to it. Fortunately, they were not there to decide as to any question of compensation: they must dismiss it from their minds altogether.

After conferring in private for a few minutes, the jury returned the verdict, "That death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, but that there was insufficient evidence to show whether it preceded the fall from the cart or otherwise."

*Transcription by Rosemary Stewart, additional research by Tony Barton for the Friends of Newport & Carisbrooke Cemeteries © 2022/23*  
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