

## Graves of Note 1950 onwards

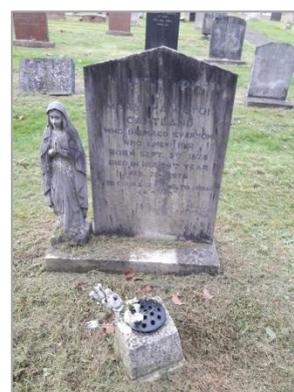
### Flight-Lieutenant Michael Withey, 9E25

F-L Withey was killed when his Gloster Meteor jet crashed at Kirkcaldy, Fife, on October 18, 1957. Eyewitnesses said the pilot stayed with his plane to prevent it crashing into a built-up area, which included a school. He was brought back to Malvern to be buried in Great Malvern Cemetery. A plaque was unveiled by Kirkcaldy Civic Society on Monday 8 September 2008, at the town's Dunnikier Park, not far from the crash site.



### Mary Hamilton Cartland, L12 H2

Also known as Polly, Mary Scobell was born in Newent in 1877 or as the headstone states, in 1878, and married James Bertram Falkner Cartland in Newent in 1900. After the death of her husband, Mary opened a London dress shop to make ends meet and to raise her daughter, Dame Barbara Cartland, the renowned novelist, and two sons, both of whom were killed in battle in 1940. Mary died in Malvern in 1976.



## Graves of Note Pre-1950

The Victorian section of the cemetery contains approximately one thousand graves and is a record of some of the people who were involved in the development of the town into an influential hydrotherapy centre.

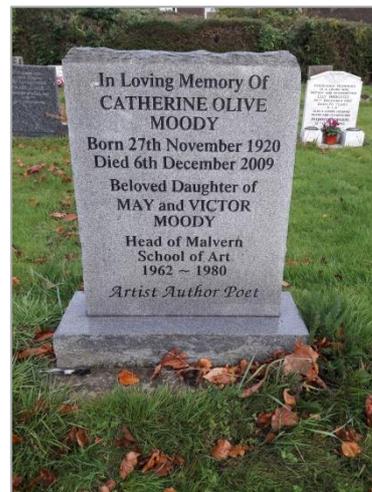
### Matthew Thomas Stevens, Plot 7

Born in London 1866, Matthew spent his childhood days at Powick in the family of Mr and Mrs Sayers as a 'nurse child' and then living in the household of widow Lydia Wodehouse at Ham Hall House, as one of four servants. He then started work as a reporter with local newspaper The Malvern News. In 1898, he bought a printing business in Church Street opposite the Lyttelton Well, and founded the Malvern Gazette. He was an important figure in Malvern, being at one time the managing director of the Assembly Rooms (later the Winter Gardens, now Malvern Theatres). He became a Freemason in 1905 and was the Master of the Royds Lodge in 1914 and 1915. Matthew died in 1944, aged 77 years.



### **Catherine Moody, Plot 17**

Catherine was a well-known Malvern artist who passed away 9 December 2009. She was educated at the Royal College of Art, before qualifying as an art teacher and took over as head of Malvern School of Art from her father in 1962 until 1980. She painted many local landmarks and wrote a book about the architecture of Malvern, "The Silhouette of Malvern", published in 1953. Close friend Charles Morgan of Morgan Motors said: "Throughout her life she was an inspiration to many people who lived in the Malvern Hills area, combining her encyclopaedic knowledge of art and local history with a remarkable vision of a better future."



### **Victor Hume Moody, Plot LT**

Victor was an artist of note and father of Catherine Moody. It is thought that Victor was the "last classical romantic painter with strong links with the pre-Raphaelites." Victor worked in oil, pencil and charcoal and was headmaster of the Malvern School of Art 1935 – 1962.

### **Charles Robert Sutton, Plot 3**



Born Robert Charles Sutton in March 1897, son of E Sutton of the Wyche, his birth was registered in the Upton Registration District. When the First World War broke out, he was ordered to the Isle of Wight and was a driver with the 2nd South Midland Brigade, RFA. Whilst pursuing his military duties, he was taken ill and died at the Military Hospital, Carisbrooke on 21 October 1914, aged just 17 years. The news of his death was reported in the Berrow's Worcester Journal and Malvern News on 24 October 1914. Charles' funeral took place at Malvern Cemetery with military honours, attended by a detachment of the Brigade from Worcester and many townspeople, particularly residents from the Wyche district.

### **Archibald Weir, Plot 1, grave 1621**

Dr Archibald Weir MD (1828 – 1894) was born in Glasgow and was an army surgeon throughout the Crimean war serving with the Highland Garrison in Malta where some of the casualties were being treated. His first wife, Louisa Abigail Hawkes, whom he had married in Kidderminster in 1855, sadly died whilst they were in Malta, in 1856 aged 23 years. She was buried on the island. Soon after, Archibald came to Malvern Link before moving to St Mungho's, Avenue Road (now Elmslie House) in 1867 with his second wife, Fanny Elizabeth nee Munday. They had three children; John Campbell Weir (1863), Archibald Munday Weir (1865) and Francis Randolph Stuart Weir (1868). Archibald Munday was a doctor in Malvern Link 1890-1909 and with his father attended Edward Elgar when he was ill in 1892. Fanny also died young, of diphtheria, in 1870 aged 28 years.



Archibald then married Anna Maria Bright (1841-1904) in 1874 and they also had three sons – Hugh Heywood Weir in 1875, George Alexander Weir in 1877 and Henry Bright Weir in 1880. (George became General Sir George Weir, KCB, CMG, DSO and Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire).

In 1893 Archibald was badly injured in an accident in Malvern Link, when his coachman lost control of his horse and carriage traversing a steep incline. Archibald suffered a fractured skull and other injuries and was unable to work. He subsequently died at St Mungho's about 12 months later from a heart condition. His wife, Anna, survived him for another decade, and was still living at St Mungho's for the 1901 Census, with her youngest son and three servants. Anna was buried with Archibald, and there is a separate memorial to his second wife Fanny.

### **Edward Chance, Plot 3**

Edward Chance was a member of the Chance family that founded a glass-making business, Chance Brothers and Company, originally based in Spon Lane, Smethwick. It was a leading glass manufacturer and a pioneer of British glassmaking technology that expanded significantly in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as many new ways of making glass evolved. Edward lived at Lawnside on the corner of Albert Road South. He died in 1881 aged 56 years. There is also a plaque on a pillar in Great Malvern Priory placed in his memory.



### **Speer Family Monument, Plot 3**

The monument to the Speer family is thought to date from around 1876 and to have been designed by Henry Haddon, and possibly carved by William Forsyth. It is constructed of stone and situated approximately 30 metres east of the Anglican chapel.

The head of this branch of the Speer family was Alfred Miles Speer, a merchant born in Dublin, Ireland in 1825 who had homes in London and Malvern. Alfred was married to Margaret Ann Speer, née Milford, and together they had four sons: Joseph Templeman Speer, William Henry Speer, Alfred Ernest Speer and Frederick Arthur Speer.

It seems likely that this monument was commissioned by A M Speer in 1876, when his eldest son Joseph was killed in an accident in France on the 3 January that year, aged 19. At that time, A M Speer was in the process of building a new house for himself in Malvern, which was known as The Priory and was constructed between 1874 and 1880. The architect of this new house was Henry Haddon, who had a local practice, and this association suggests Haddon as a likely designer of this monument. The intricate carved details may have been produced by William Forsyth, who was carrying out similar work for The Priory at the time.



In total, this monument commemorates seven members of the Speer family. In order of their deaths, they are Joseph, eldest son of Alfred Miles and Margaret Speer, d.1876; Elizabeth, mother

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of A M Speer, d. 1877; Alfred Miles Speer, d.1894; Margaret Ann, d.1909; William Henry, second son of Alfred and Margaret, d.1937; Marion, wife of William Henry, d.1945 and Lionel Arthur Templeman Speer, grandson of Alfred and Margaret through their fourth son Frederick, d. 1981.

The monument takes the form of a large table tomb supported on four squat columns of pink granite on a large stone plinth, and a central column of limestone or sandstone. The top slab is one large piece of stone, with a cross carved in relief with carved leaf decoration at its ends, on the shaft and around a central circular section. At each corner there is carved an angel, with hands folded towards the breast and large wings fanning out along the sides of the monument. Along each edge is Decorated Gothic style ballflower-type carved decoration.

### **Jenny Lind, Plot 3**

Next to the tomb of the Speer family is a memorial to Jenny Maria Lind and her husband Otto. Jenny was born on 6 October 1820 in Stockholm, and died at Wynds Point, Malvern on 2 November 1887. Her singing abilities were recognised at a young age, and in 1830 she became the youngest pupil ever accepted at the Royal Opera School in Stockholm. By age 20, however, her voice had suffered due to overwork and poor singing technique. She was prescribed two months of complete silence before being able to rebuild her voice with tuition in Paris from Manuel Garcia.

During the 1840s, Lind toured outside of Sweden. Following her performances in Copenhagen in 1843, Hans Christian Andersen fell in love with her and she is said to have inspired some of his stories, including *The Ugly Duckling* and *The Emperor's Nightingale*. Lind's Berlin debut was in 1844, when she performed the principal role in *Ein Feldlager*, which was written especially for her by the composer Giacomo Meyerbeer.



Lind carried out her first London season in 1847, performing the role of Alice in Meyerbeer's *Roberto il Diavolo* for her debut, which was attended by Queen Victoria. The Queen is said to have been so impressed that she threw her bouquet from the royal box to Lind's feet on the stage.

A British tour followed, during which Jenny Lind memorabilia was produced for sale, including soap and scents, items featuring her portrait, and a Royal Worcester candle snuffer in the shape of her body with the head of a nightingale. Alongside her growing success, Lind, a devout Christian, also became known for charitable work, raising significant sums of money for charities in Britain and other countries, and often performing free of charge for the benefit of hospitals and charitable funds.

In 1850, Lind undertook an American tour in contract with the showman and impresario Phineas Barnum for which she secured a large fee and which meant she was able to raise considerable sums for various charities. In 1852, Lind married the conductor Otto Goldschmidt in Boston, taking the name Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt.

The couple moved permanently to England in 1858, living first in Roehampton and Wimbledon before buying a property at 1 Moreton Gardens in South Kensington. In 1883, Lind was made the first Professor of Singing at the Royal College of Music, and in that same year she gave her last public performance, in aid of the Railway Servants' Benevolent Fund at the Spa Hall in Upper Colwall, near Malvern.

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Jenny Lind died at Wynds Point on 2 November 1887. Following a service at Malvern Priory, she was buried in Great Malvern Cemetery. Her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, was also buried here following his death in 1907. Lind is also commemorated with numerous statues and other memorials throughout the world, including a plaque in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey which reads 'I know that my redeemer liveth'.

The monument is by Charles Bell Birch and was installed following her death in 1887 and altered following the death of her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, in 1907. It is carved out of Swedish granite and stands in a pebbled enclosure bounded by iron railings. A small carved panel protected by a shallow glass dome shows a lyre, with the word 'EXCELSIOR' below it, symbolising excellence in musical arts.

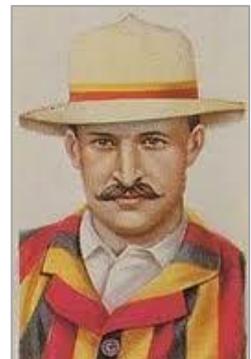


### The Foley Family

The Foley Arms Hotel was built in 1810, at the time when people were beginning to travel to Malvern to "take the waters". The crest on the outside is that of the Teck Family Coat, which belonged to Princess Mary of Teck, the present Queen's Grandmother. She presented the crest to the hotel after staying there for six weeks. The Foley family were Lords of the manor for Great Malvern, and parts of Herefordshire. Their family home was at Stoke Edith in Herefordshire, and a signed portrait of Lady Emily Foley, hangs in the lobby of the hotel.

### Reginald Erskine Foster, Plot 4a

Nicknamed 'Tip' Foster, and commonly designated R E Foster in sporting literature, Reginald Erskine Foster was born 16 April 1878 in Malvern, Worcestershire (also known as Fostershire), and died 13 May 1914 in London. He was an English cricketer and football player and the only man to have captained England at both sports. One of seven Foster brothers who were all educated at Malvern College and who all played cricket for Malvern and for Worcestershire, Tip scored 287 on his Test debut in 1903, setting a world record for the highest Test score.



### Henry Ward VC, Plot 5

Henry was an English soldier and recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy. Henry Ward was born in Harleston, Norfolk in 1823 and died in Malvern in 1867.

Ward was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallant and devoted conduct in September 1857, remaining with the severely injured Captain H M Havelock, 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Field Force, and Private Thomas Pilkington, 78<sup>th</sup> Highlanders, before escorting them through very heavy crossfire of ordnance and musketry.

Ward later became the personal servant of Sir Henry Havelock whose life was saved by Ward in his V C action, and later achieved the rank of quartermaster – sergeant. His



Victoria Cross is displayed at the Regimental Museum of Queens Own Highlanders in Fort George, Inverness-Shire, Scotland.

Henry Ward was buried in a paupers plot, a stone was erected on his grave by Sir Henry Havelock whose life he had saved. The stone has subsequently been refurbished by the Victoria Cross Trust and Malvern Town Council in 2015.



#### **Cridlan and Walker, Plot 4CP**

The names of Messrs Cridlan and Walker are synonymous with the longest established business in Malvern – a butchery business established in the 1830s and which continues to this day, although the ownership has over the years passed out of family hands. Members of the family are all buried here.

#### **Admiral J F G Grant, Plot 4CP**

Admiral John Frederick George Grant, Royal Navy, Retired (30 November, 1835 – 4 February, 1916) was an officer of the Royal Navy. Grant was promoted to the rank of Commander on 6 March, 1867 and to the rank of Captain on 6 September, 1875.

On 1 March, 1884, Grant was appointed Naval Officer in Charge at Bermuda. Grant commanded the masted turret ship *Neptune* in the Annual Manoeuvres of 1890, his ship acting as part of Fleet Number 2 which represented a hypothetical Hostile Fleet attacking British trade routes. The exercises complete, Grant was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on 6 August, 1890, vice Wells.



In accordance with the provisions of the Orders in Council of 22 February, 1870, and 26 June, 1886, Grant was placed on the Retired List, at his own request, dated 29 September, 1894. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the Retired List on 23 February, 1897. He was advanced to the rank of Admiral on the Retired List on 25 January, 1902.



#### **Admiral John William Dorville,**

On 7 May 1828 he joined the Navy, he then rose through the ranks to Admiral and by 15 July 1887 he had retired. He served in China, Pacific, West Indies and in the Baltic during the Russian War in 1854. He wrote a book called "Cruising in Many Waters". He died in 1894.

## Marquis of Ely, Plot 4CP

John Henry Loftus, 5<sup>th</sup> Marquess of Ely (1851 – 1925), married Margaret Emma Clark on 21 November 1895.

Marquis of Ely, of the County of Wexford, is a title in the Peerage of Ireland. It was created in 1800 for Charles Loftus, 1st Earl of Ely. As of 2014 the titles are held by the ninth Marquess, who succeeded in 2006.



## Doctor James Wilson, Plot 4

James Wilson MD, was one of the most prominent water doctors in England. He was born in the parish of Holywell, Flintshire, in 1807 of an Irish father and Welsh mother. His family were well off and may possibly have been involved with the coal mining or smelting industries. His parents died when he was 15, and he trained as a doctor in Liverpool, Dublin and London. He then gained experience in France and Austria.



In 1842 Dr James Wilson and colleague James Manby Gully, travelled to Great Malvern to explore the possibility of setting up a hydrotherapy practice. They liked what they saw and were able to take a 21-year lease on the Crown Hotel on Belle Vue Terrace, which was owned or managed by John Archer, who owned the Foley Arms Hotel and later the Abbey Hotel. A plaque on Lloyds Bank, which now occupies the site, commemorates this event.

As their business grew, attracting the rich and famous, the doctors decided to dissolve their partnership and set up separate practices in larger premises. Dr James Wilson died unexpectedly on 8th January 1867 while visiting a hydropathic establishment in Yorkshire.

A short report of his death appeared in the Malvern Advertiser on 12th January 1867:

*We regret this week to record the unexpected and sudden death of Dr Wilson, which took place on Tuesday last at Ilkley Wells Hydropathic Establishment, Yorkshire. The telegraphic communication of the event arrived in Malvern the afternoon of the same day. Mrs Wilson for whom there will be universal feeling of sympathy was in Essex, where she had been detained by the illness of her brother, who died on the last day of the old year. The Doctor was on a visit to Ilkley Wells with a view to rest and change.*

*Dr Wilson who had made himself familiar with the water-cure at Graefenberg, where he had derived great personal benefits, opened an establishment at Graefenberg House, Malvern, about 25 years ago, when shortly afterwards he united in partnership with Dr Gully.*

*After a brief connection, this partnership was dissolved, and a few years subsequently he erected the palatial establishment in which he resided up to the present period.*

*Dr Wilson largely gained the confidence of his patients and commanded an extensive practice, realizing by his professional exertions a considerable property. His works on the Water Cure have been extensively circulated at home and abroad. The funeral, which will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday next, will be strictly a private one.*

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### **The Rev'd George Fisk, adj. Chapel**

Rev'd Fisk was for many years the vicar of Malvern Priory. A well-loved and respected gentleman, he had established a mission chapel at the Wyche Cutting in 1865, and in 1872 he appointed a curate there to administer to the needs of the people living in that area. In 1875 a new church, Christ Church, was built in Avenue Road, and this was dedicated as a memorial to the late George Fisk.



### **Charles William Dyson Perrins, Plot 4CP**



Charles William Dyson Perrins (25 May 1864 – 29 January 1958) was an English businessman, bibliophile and philanthropist. He was born in Claines, near Worcester, the son of James Dyson Perrins, the owner of the Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce factory and the grandson of William Perrins, co-originator of the Lea & Perrins secret recipe.

He was educated at Charterhouse School and The Queen's College, Oxford, and then served in the Highland Light Infantry. After the death of his father, he took over management of Lea & Perrins. His father had also been a director of Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory, and Charles followed him, becoming a director in 1891. He became chairman in 1901, and supported the factory financially. He bought the company outright in 1934 and ensured its continuity from his own fortune, until it could be taken public in 1954.

In 1927, he purchased the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory's historic ceramics collection for a price above market value, to assist the firm's cashflow. In 1946, he established the Perrins Trust to unite the factory museum collection and his own private holdings of Royal Worcester and ensure their survival. After his death, his widow established the "Dyson Perrins Museum" at the factory site to house the collection. It is now called "The Museum of Royal Worcester" (previous "Worcester Porcelain Museum").

Perrins lived in Malvern for most of his life and amongst his many charitable deeds in Worcestershire was the endowment of Dyson Perrins Church of England Academy in Malvern. He served as High Sheriff and Mayor of Worcester.

### **Margaret Brinton**

Margaret was a member of the Brinton family whose carpet business was founded in 1783 by William Brinton, in Kidderminster and is still manufacturing carpets today. It was one of the first companies to be awarded the Royal Warrant at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth II's reign in 1958. It continues to supply carpets and designs for Buckingham Palace and other Royal households.



### Dr Henry William Jacob, Plot 4CP

Dr Jacob was born on 3rd September 1865, in Dublin, and gained his Medical Degree at Trinity College, in Dublin. In 1895 he and his wife moved to the home they occupied for the rest of their lives - 'St Helen's' (probably 'Chartwell House' – now Millers, the Opticians), in Church Street, Great Malvern.

In 1912 he was elected as representative for Priory Ward, to the Urban District Council, a role he continued in until his death in 1928.

Dr Jacob was a member of the Board of Hills Conservators for some years, holding office as Vice-Chairman until ill health forced him to relinquish the position. He had, however, overseen a marked advance in the protection of the Hills, resulting from co-operation between the District Council and Hills Conservators, when the 1924 Malvern Hills Act strengthened the Conservators powers, enabling them to regulate quarrying and in places to end it by compulsory purchase. Dr Henry Jacob died at home, on August 25th 1928.



### Dr Harry and Lady Ellen Dixey, Plot 8CP

Ellen Mary Perrins (1861-1927) was born in Worcester, the daughter of James Dyson Perrins and grand-daughter of William Henry Perrins, the co-founder of Lea & Perrins, Worcestershire sauce. She married Dr Harry Edward Dixey in 1885. Dixey became High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1921 and was knighted in 1925.



### PC Howard Overton, Plot 4a



In 1928 PC Howard Overton was on duty walking along Worcester Road when he saw a young girl in the middle of the road in the way of oncoming traffic. *"He rushed out into the road and pushed her to safety. She survived but unfortunately he was hit by two vehicles and ultimately died of wounds he sustained."* In 2018, Sgt Denny of Malvern Police discovered this story and, finding the grave in disrepair, set about getting the grave restored to befit a hero. On 14 April 2018, a service was held at the graveside to re-dedicate the grave, attended by PC Overton's 103-year-old niece and her family.

Mr Overton died on May 28, 1928 and is listed on the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust.

# Map of Great Malvern Cemetery

