

**MALVERN CIVIC SOCIETY**

# **Walking Tour of Great Malvern**

## **(A manual for tour guides)**



ASSEMBLED FROM THE NOTES OF  
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September 2005

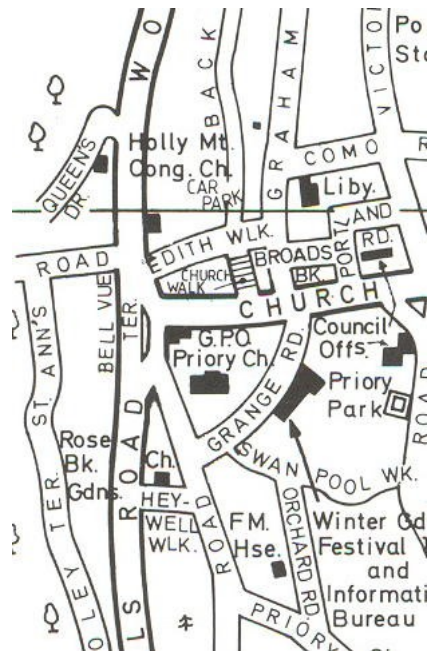
Last revised May 2021 (Denise Preston)

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## Summary

Introduction at Churchyard & Priory Theatre	15 mins
Priory Park	10 mins
Hydropathy (Dr Wilson)	10 mins
Belle Vue Island & Elgar Statue	10 mins
Unicorn	10 mins
Belle Vue Terrace & Rose Bank Gardens	10 mins
Holyrood House & Tudor Spa (Dr Gully)	10 mins
Return to Post Office/TIC	
Total	90 mins



## Overview beside The Priory

### The Civic Society

Formed in 1958 to preserve and enhance the historical environment of Great Malvern; the bandstand and the Mount Pleasant Orangery are two of its successes. It works closely with the District Council on monitoring planning applications. Note blue plaques for famous people who have lived or stayed here. Green plaques for water cure buildings.



The Priory was founded in 1085 as a daughter church of Westminster Abbey. The priory is largely a fifteenth century building.

Of the original Norman structure the great pillars of the nave remain but most of the church is of the Perpendicular period, and many of the windows contain fine late-medieval glass. As you go into the church, notice the old bell clappers, one dates from 1380. On the second pillar notice the 'Executors Tile', an example of ancient tiles of which there are many more up by the altar. Notice in the first stained glass window in the North aisle, the Victorian

Jubilee window, three lights showing stages in Victoria's reign; the third one includes Kaiser Wilhelm in red uniform. The medieval window in the north transept, donated by Henry VII, depicts scenes in the story of Mary and at the bottom can be seen Henry VII and his eldest son Prince Arthur kneeling on green cushions. In the chancel pay particular attention to the misericords most of which are original. Notice several particular carvings. In the front row on the north side January is depicted by a man holding two cups, one for the old year and one for the new; the third one along, known as Turning the Tables, shows three rats hanging a cat. The third in the back row on the south side shows a patient being visited by his Doctor who is comparing urine samples. On your way out look at the base of the tower, notice the angle of the lower stones: did the tower fall or was it pulled down?

The Priory was saved from collapsing by the restoration carried out by George Gilbert Scott in 1861.

### The Churchyard

Closed for burials in 1856. Grave of Darwin's daughter Ann Elizabeth in churchyard; died of TB in 1851, aged 10.

Chimney is the flue for the old coke-fired heating system.

Building now housing Lyttelton Rooms was originally a school - closed after WW2, now used by the parish. There is a great variety of trees from many countries. Holm Oak, Cedar, Judas Tree, Sequoia.

## The Theatre Complex



The original Assembly Rooms built in 1884 as the major public space in the town as an alternative to the Royal Library. Looked like a miniature Crystal Palace - housed an assembly room with stage, promenade and conservatory. Concerts and plays were put on and performers like Albert Chevalier, Jenny Lind and Pavlova all appeared. Art exhibitions were held as were educational lectures.

The complex was purchased by Malvern Urban District Council, led by Henry Jacob, and relaunched in 1928 as the Winter Gardens and Festival Theatre and became the home of the

famous Malvern Festival, helped by Elgar, Shaw and Barry Jackson, a Birmingham impresario and founder of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre. Barry Jackson had a house near British Camp.

See Blue Plaque to Shaw and Jackson, Roy Limbert and Henry Ayliff.

The Theatre received a £6m Lottery Grant in 1998 which enabled the complex to be expanded to include a large atrium plus a concert hall, theatre and cinema.

Note the Jacob Fountain - now located in the corner of the restaurant but originally in the centre of the atrium complete with drinking cups, commemorating Dr H.W. Jacob. He was chairman of the Urban District Council in the inter-war years and did much to stimulate Malvern's recovery from its post-Water Cure depression.

Gardens were the grounds of the Priory - the Swan Pool was the carp pond of the Priory - many of the roads are named after Priory functions - Orchard Road, Mill Road etc - surviving b/w house in Court Road is part of the original Priory servants' houses.

Chalybeate Spa is at the south-east corner of the park alongside Swan Pool; the large castellated building was the pump room and the cottage was built over the spring, which contains iron.

## The Priory Mansion

Over the bridge and to the left at the end of the park stands the imposing Priory Mansion, now called the Council House. It stands on the site of the former home of Dr Gully where he saw his private patients, including Florence Ricardo. In 1873 it was bought by Alfred Speer, a rich businessman who demolished it and built an even more lavish mansion, designed by local architect Henry Haddon. It later became a Prep School and now houses the principal offices of Malvern Hills District Council. It is noted for its stained glass windows representing Aesop's Fables and elaborate decoration. (cf MCS plaque)



## The Grange

Originally built in c.1840 for local land owner James Mason. After his death in 1846 the house and 180 acres to the south were sold for development. Careful rules were set out for the development of the estate. For example all houses had to be detached or semi-detached, walls and hedges had to be a certain height, etc.



Leaving the park via the Grange Road entrance the front of the whole of the entertainment centre, the Malvern Theatres, can be seen. The original front porch to the Victorian Assembly Rooms has been retained.

### **In the Park**

Busts to Elgar and Jenny Lind used to be seen although both have been moved inside the Theatre due to vandalism. The Jenny Lind memorial is a block of Swedish sandstone. A mulberry tree planted by Bernard Shaw in 1936 - later blown down by the wind. He had many connections with Malvern, in particular with the Literary Festival and some of his plays were premiered here. A new mulberry tree, stemming from the original stock, now stands here.

Across the park is the attractive band stand, the re-siting and refurbishment of which was entirely thanks to the Malvern Civic Society. Chalybeate Spa is at the south-east corner of the park alongside Swan Pool; the large castellated building was the pump room and the cottage was built over the spring.

### **Priors Croft**

Opposite the Theatre, a building originally known as Reginald's Tower, built c1851; emphasises the importance the Victorians paid to roof line and interesting embellishments.

Across the road in front of the Theatre is the "via sacra", a narrow path which leads up to the Priory. In the churchyard are gas lamps, restored to their original livery. Malvern is the only town in Britain which still has gas lamps (total 240) on public roads (the Wells Road and Holy Well Road).



### **Orchard Road**

Named after the mediaeval Priory orchard.

Cf Victorian letter box (c 1850) restored in 2004. Only four of this type of post box remain in England, three of which are in Malvern.

On the corner of Orchard Road is an apartment building called "The Review". It is a thoroughly modern structure yet fits in well with the surrounding Victorian villas. It provides a good example for other Malvern developers.





### **Park View**

The handsome middle part of this building was Dr Wilson's purpose built water cure clinic (built at a cost of £12,000 in 1845) which was known as the Establishment, i.e. hydropathic establishment. It was the first purpose hydropathic establishment built in Britain. It later became the County Hotel. The building was used in WW2 as residence for the "boffins" i.e. radar scientists and later as a hostel for students from the College of Electronics. See blue plaque to Evelyn Waugh. Note the association with Evelyn Waugh and *Brideshead Revisited*; see *Black Mischief* for biographical references. Evelyn Waugh connection with Lygons.

### **Madresfield connection**

Lygon/Beauchamp families - Victorian church replacement of mediaeval one - Madresfield Court is Elizabethan but substantial Victorian makeover.

### ***Abbey Road to Belle Vue Island***

#### **Malvern House**

Abbey Road. Erected by Dr. Wilson in 1852 to provide more accommodation for his patients. GB Shaw stayed here several times in the 30's during Malvern Festival, when it was used as a vegetarian hotel. TE Lawrence (of Arabia) was also a visitor there, where he struck up a friendship with GB Shaw.



At the corner of Abbey Road and Priory Road, there was a fountain and memorial stone in honour of Dr James Wilson erected after his death. It was subsequently demolished and in its place a new memorial stone was erected in 2016.

A quarter of a mile further south along Abbey Road stood Hardwicke House, opened by Dr. Marsden in 1880. It was then mostly demolished and replaced by modern flats.

A similar distance further along is Ellerslie, where Dr. Edward Johnson was in practice.

He had another centre further along Abbey Road, where Florence Nightingale was one of his patients. His establishment was later demolished, and replaced by Malvernbury, an Arts and Crafts mansion.

Dr. Grindrod's establishment was sited at the end of College Road, and is now Malvern College music school.

## Abbey Hotel

Abbey (sic Priory) Hotel was built in 1848 by William Archer on the site of the Jacobean Abbey House that in turn had replaced the medieval Prior's House. The timbered Guesten Hall, one of the few remaining Priory buildings, was also demolished in 1841.



## Priory Gatehouse

This is the only other remaining building from the medieval Priory monastery. The north elevation was rebuilt in the late 1890s together with an extension on the west elevation. The medieval oak gateposts still remain under the archway together with the porter's squint through which visitors could be identified before giving them entry. The building once contained the office of Elgar's architect friend Arthur Troyte

Griffith. Elgar is said to have called for Troyte here before going for tea together at the nearby Blue Bird Tearooms. The Gatehouse is now the home of the excellent, award-winning Malvern Museum of Local History.

## Belle Vue Island – Elgar Statue

### View

Severn & Avon Valley - Edgehill - 40 miles - Malvern Hills highest before Urals  
Bredon Hill & the Cotswolds  
Malvern Chase and the Royal Forest

### History

Prehistoric trading route - Droitwich via Wyche Gap - Iron Age forts on Herefordshire Beacon and Midsummer Hill. Extensive Roman activity around the River Severn cf Hanley Castle - vital transport artery. Remains of Roman clay pot industry in Malvern area.

Conquest Foundation of Benedictine Priory daughter foundation of Westminster Abbey; dissolution in 1539.

17C Civil War and associations at nearby Upton upon Severn and Powick.

18C 1750 Dr Wall and the purity of Malvern Water.

19C 1800 - Malvern Wells - Holywell.

1842 Water Cure in Great Malvern.

1860 Railway to Great Malvern.



## View down Church Street

Note the protruding shopfronts in front of the Georgian buildings. Many of Malvern's shopfronts date from Victorian and Edwardian times.



## Post Office

Modern building (1935) in front of 19C building original Cecilia Hall - used by Elgar for his music classes. The site was earlier occupied by the Vicarage and before that by the original village church. Abandoned when the Priory became the parish church by 1552.



## Spa or Water Cure

The explosive growth of Malvern in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century was due entirely to the success of the Water Cure and the easy access provided by the railway. Many of the facilities of the town were built to support the large number of visitors, patients and their families and servants - Library, Winter Gardens, department stores, shops, schools, churches and public lavatories - not to mention the extensive gas lamp system unusual for a small town.

The water of the Malvern Hills had been known for many centuries. In 1743 Dr. Wall, a physician in Worcester, analysed the water - very high purity - promoted the efficacy in treatment of many conditions - had to be taken over a long period. Those who came for cure found little accommodation - some development at Malvern Wells. Around 1810 the development of Great Malvern began with the building of the Foley Arms Hotel. It continued to develop as a conventional spa until 1842 and then advent of Drs. Wilson and Gully introduced the Water Cure.

## Wells and Spouts

There are about one hundred springs, wells and spouts identified around the Hills - most of them emerging at the 400' level around the peripheral road. The well dressing takes place around the first of May. Many people still travel to Malvern to collect the water for their domestic use.

## Gas Lamp Trail

It was the Malvern Improvement Act of 1851 which underwrote the building of a gas works and the installation of an extensive gas lamp lighting system in the town which is substantially still in use today. Cf CS Lewis Narnia stories.



## Town Planning

Malvern is an early example of town planning. All the land on which the Victorian Town was built was owned by a small number of families - Foleys, Hornyolds, Masons.

Because they wanted to control the development in the town and avoid an influx of artisans, they made a number of strict conditions relating to size of building plot and house, width of roads and planting of trees; the result is a very spacious town with a unique collection of mature trees.

Artisans were encouraged to live in Malvern Link.



## Famous Residents and Visitors

Sir Edward Elgar	GB Shaw	Sir Barry Jackson
Princess Alice of Gloucester – St James's School		Evelyn Waugh
Charles Dickens	Charles Darwin	Jenny Lind
FD Roosevelt	Peter Mark Roget	Sir Charles Hastings
WH Auden	Princess Victoria	Arthur Troyte Griffith
TC Santler	CW Dyson Perrins	GK Chesterton
William Wordsworth	Florence Nightingale	CS Lewis
Henry W Longfellow	Lord Tennyson	Dame Laura Knight
HFS Morgan	Queen Adelaide	Hailie Sellassie
Marguerite Radcliffe Hall	Marie Hall	AP Rowe
Sir John Cockcroft	Robert Welch	Nigel Kennedy
James Manby Gully	James Wilson	TE Lawrence

## Outside the Unicorn

### The Unicorn

1450 - one of the oldest surviving buildings in the area - probably mid 15C. Provided rest and refreshment for the travellers on the road from Worcester to Ledbury and a place for the stage coaches to change horses. Coaches used to be double headed from Malvern Link to get them up the hill.

It is said that the upper floor at one time served as the village school.

Cf Blue Plaque to CS Lewis who used to visit the pub with JRR Tolkien - fellow Oxford students.



## Worcester Road North

The start of the 19C of Malvern. From 1810 large houses were built as residences and lodging house for the increasing numbers of visitors who came to live in the healthy air of Malvern and to take the waters. Many of these survive almost unchanged from that time and are still a mix of residences and small hotels.

### Foley Arms Hotel

Built in **1810** by Samuel Deykes. Lady Foley who was the Lady of the Manor maintained a suite of rooms for her visits to Malvern.

Hotel had early royal connections when the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria stayed at Holly Mount; for a short time the hotel was called the Kent,



Coburg and Foley Arms in their honour. Side of building - original notice advertising the stabling for horses available; 'bait' does not mean worms for fishing but food for horses, the nosebag was referred to as the horses' bait. Queen Adelaide, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess May (later Queen Mary) all stayed here.

### ***Whatley Recordon to Barclays Bank***

Barclays Bank was built in 1818 as a library and social centre which included a reading room, music room, bazaar and billiard room. It became known as the Royal Library after a visit by Princess Victoria in 1830. The driving force was Samuel Deykes, and he followed it up with the construction of the Coburg Baths (now the premises of Whatley Recordon), the unity of the building now broken by division into shops and offices, but still recognisable with its classical columns. The work was finished in 1823. The architect for many of these buildings was almost certainly Samuel Deykes's son John, who had trained in London. All this development stimulated the growth of Great Malvern as a charming, unsophisticated rural spa town.



### ***Belle Vue Terrace to Rose Bank Gardens***

#### **Entrance to Courtyard**

This is the old trading entrance to what used to be the bottling plant of the brothers Walter and John Burrow (until recently a kitchen and furniture shop) established in 1850. They won prizes world-wide for the purity of their water and had a Royal Warrant to supply water to Queen Victoria. The water was piped from St. Ann's Well to tanks above Belle Vue Terrace and fed by gravity to the bottling plant.

#### **WH Smith Building**

Was the Post Office until 1935; then rebuilt by W H Smith with art deco tiles either side of the doorway.

#### **Malvern Town Council Offices**

Was once Manders' chemist shop - Victorian shop front with gracefully fluted bronze pillars, and inside many of the fittings are original including the drawers. This handsome building, designed by EW Elmslie (who designed the former Imperial Hotel and Great Malvern Railway Station) was built in 1851 as a new branch of the Worcester pharmacy, Lea and Perrins. The Malvern Burrow brothers, Walter and John, joined the partnership and eventually owned the shop where they undoubtedly sold the newly created Lea and Perrins Worcestershire Sauce. The 'secret recipe' had been developed in 1837 at the main premises of Lea and Perrins in Broad Street, Worcester.



Belle Vue Terrace developed early in the 19C to provide more hotel accommodation.

The original coach entrance to the old Belle Vue Hotel is now lined with shops and a café.

Lloyds Bank occupies the site of the original Crown Hotel which Dr Wilson leased as his Water Cure centre in 1842. This event is recorded by the plaque erected on the wall, one of nine installed by the Civic Society in 1992, the 150th anniversary of this momentous event in the development of Malvern.

In 1893 the Worcester City and County Bank demolished it and built the present imposing premises, which Lloyds Bank enlarged in 1930.

At the end of the terrace is the Mount Pleasant Hotel dating from the late 18th century with its attractive Orangery behind, this latter was saved from ruin by the Civic Society. Note the Dame Laura Knight plaque.

### **Rose Bank Gardens**

All that remains of a large house left to the town in 1919 by Dyson Perrins - allowed to fall into disrepair - demolished in 1959. Gardens remain a small public park.

At its side - ninety- nine steps which give access to the hills and St. Ann's Well, the best remaining example of one of the sources of Malvern water.

**Buzzards** - Malvern's contribution to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of HM The Queen (2012) - sculpture by Walenty Pytel.

**Larks** - Subsequently a further sculpture of larks was erected.

The gardens in recent years have been developed and used more by the town for various festivals and fairs. The formal twinning ceremony between Malvern and Bagneres de Bigorre in France also took place there.



### **Abbey Hotel Gardens**

Private gardens of the hotel - should be called the Priory Hotel. Used to be public park, called Promenade Gardens, with large conservatory where German band used to perform each Summer until the WW1.

### **Warwick House**

Largest shop developed in Malvern as a department store; grew by additions

- 1881 had over twenty assistants living in; typical of such shops elsewhere.

Started 1833 by Geo. Warwick, his next door neighbour Thomas Cox bought the premises and with subsequent owners expanded from the original linen and drapers shop. Closed in 1990s. Building has been converted into apartments.





## Holyrood House and Tudor House



Developed in the mid-19C century to support the Water Cure. In 1842 Dr. James Gully leased Holyrood House and soon commissioned the building of Tudor House next door (which was designed by the London architect S.S. Teulon). These were single sex establishments, the women in Holyrood House and the men in Tudor House. They were connected by the so-called "Bridge of Sighs", supposedly for the convenience of Gully's medical staff.

Whilst Wilson was the first practitioner of the Water Cure, Gully was most successful. The cure attracted both in-patients and out-patients.

The in-patients suffered the most rigorous regime. Woken at 5 a.m, they were stripped and wrapped in a wet sheet covered with a blanket for an hour and a half and then sat in a bath to have cold water poured over them. A walk to one of the wells to take the waters was followed by a light breakfast of bread and butter, treacle and milk and more water.

The patient then had an individual programme for the day specifying the number of cold baths and the amount of exercise. After about ten days the patients were subjected to the douche, a drenching with a hogshead of cold water poured over them from about 20 ft. The midday meal was invariably boiled mutton or fish. In the afternoon the patients were free to walk the hills and this exercise was followed by more cold baths, another simple meal and an early bed.

The doctors were successful in curing many patients using various water treatments, exercise and diet. Later doctors introduced more rigorous treatments and the flood of patients continued, increased by the advent of the railway in 1860. Famous patients included Wordsworth, GF Watts, Florence Nightingale and

Charles Darwin. In fact Florence Nightingale was treated by more than one doctor. By 1865 one quarter of the houses were lodging houses and more hotels had been built. Dr Gully's career was ended following an affair with a patient, Florence Bravo and the death of Charles Bravo by poisoning in 1876. This caused one of the greatest scandals of Victorian England and ruined the reputations of Dr Gully and Florence Bravo.



Both buildings are now re-purposed as high quality apartments, with Holyrood House currently being renovated and converted after standing vacant for some time.



## **At back of Warwick House**

Down the steps/path is the site of the now demolished Hay Well, one of the sources of Malvern Water - covered over by the building of the Baptist Church. The original well is below the chapel car park and still feeds the spring that can be seen in Priory Park flowing into the pool.

## ***Return to Post Office***

### **Priory Steps**

Take a glance at these steps, passing the attractive former old shop *Cridlan & Walker*, now a restaurant.



## ***Historical Chronology***

### **Prehistoric**

Bronze Age ditch along ridge of Malvern Hills, later re-dug in the medieval period by the Duke of Gloucester - The Red Earl. Iron Age forts on Herefordshire Beacon and Midsummer Hill. Pottery made in Malvern area in Roman times.

### **Pre Conquest**

First hermitage established near St Ann's Well by Aldwin (or, as another legend records, St Werstan) a few years before the foundation of the Priory.

### **Conquest**

1085. Building of the Priory on land belonging to Westminster Abbey. The Abbot of Westminster appointed his deputy, the Prior, as Head of House. There was never an abbey here for an abbey is an independent establishment run by an abbot. The Abbey Road, Abbey Gateway and Abbey Hotel are wrongly so called. The architecture of the first stone church was Norman Romanesque.

### **Fifteenth Century**

The Priory church was largely re-built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century in the Perpendicular style. The Unicorn, first known as Le Taverne.

### **Sixteenth Century**

1539 As a consequence of Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries, the monastic buildings were demolished and the church fell into neglect but was still owned by the Crown. In 1545 the land was sold to John Knotsford who lived in the Prior's house and demolished the buildings apart from the Gate House and the Guesten Hall. Led by a man called John Pope, the local people petitioned the King and bought the church for £20, in two instalments. It was to replace the existing parish church, St. Thomas the Martyr, which was in a dilapidated condition.

### **Seventeenth Century**

1642-51 The area close to Malvern featured strongly in the Civil War. In 1642 the opening battle, sometimes referred to as a skirmish, occurred at nearby Powick Bridge. The final and decisive battle, at Worcester in 1651, resulted in total defeat of Prince Charles' mainly Scottish army, by Cromwell's forces. Charles escaped to France and lived in exile until the Restoration in 1660.

### **Eighteenth Century**

Dr Wall started water cure in Malvern Wells at the Well House. "The Malvern water, says Dr John Wall, is famous for containing just nothing at all." Great Malvern remained a small village.

## **Nineteenth Century**

The arrival of the Water Cure doctors Wilson and Gully in 1842. The Priory restored in 1860-1861 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. In 1841 the Guesten Hall was pulled down having been used as a barn since the dissolution; about 1600 the prior's house was replaced by Abbey House which became a lodging house. In 1848 it was pulled down by William Archer and the present Abbey Hotel was built. The Gate House was part of the Hotel property until 1980 when it was given to be used as a museum. Coming of the railway in 1861 to Malvern Link, Great Malvern, Malvern Wells and through the tunnel under the Malvern Hills.

## **Twentieth Century**

First Morgan car produced in Malvern Link in 1909. The Malvern Festival 1929 - 39. Radar scientists from 1942. Civic Society founded as Friends of Malvern in 1958.

## **Malvern Today**

Science Park

QinetiQ

Centre of Cyber Security

Schools – Malvern College, Malvern St James

Morgan factory

Holywell Water

Commuter town

## ***Timeline of Malvern's Development***

- 1757 Dr John Wall published a paper on analysis of Malvern spring water. Local couplet:  
"Malvern Water, says Dr. John Wall, is famed for containing just nothing at all".
- 1790 The Mount Pleasant Hotel built.
- 1810 The Foley Arms Hotel built. The village of Great Malvern began to attract visitors.
- 1814 Apphia, Lady Lyttelton, founded the Lyttelton School as a Sunday School for "children of the poorer classes".
- 1819 – 1823 Coburg Baths and Royal Library built.
- 1833 George Warwick opened a small draper and linen shop.
- 1833 Robert Thomson built Priory House, first house on the site of what is now the Council House.
- 1842 Dr Wilson arrived at the Crown Hotel and Dr Gully leased Holyrood House. Beginning of Water Cure.
- 1843 Beauchamp Hotel built (now Great Malvern Hotel).
- 1845 Wilson's Establishment, Park View, was built.
- 1851 Darwin's daughter Ann died in Malvern and was buried in the Priory churchyard. Great Malvern became a town with its own commissioners.
- 1852 Dr Gully built Tudor House. Dr Wilson built Malvern House.
- 1865 Malvern College opened.
- 1873 Priory House bought by Alfred Speer. Demolished and replaced by Priory Mansion.
- 1884 Assembly Rooms built. 1927 Assembly Rooms converted to The Winter Gardens. 1929 first Malvern Festival.
- 1893 Malvern Girls' College founded. Moved to former Imperial Hotel in 1919.
- 1894 C Santler and Co, based in Malvern Link, produced first petrol-driven four-wheeled vehicle in Britain.
- 1914-18 The First World War was a relatively quiet time for Malvern, although 360 Malvern men were killed.
- 1925 Priory Mansion sold to the Malvern Urban District Council since when it has served as council offices.
- 1939-45 Second World War. Many foreign troops stationed here. Five large American hospitals built in the area for D-Day casualties.
- 1942 The Telecommunications Research Establishment established in Malvern. Now QinetiQ.

## ***Victorian and Edwardian Churches and Chapels in Malvern***

All Saints	The Wyche	1903	Troyte Griffith/Nevinson & Newton
Baptist	Abbey Road	1894	G Ingall
Cemetery Chapels	Wilton Road	1861	WH Knight
Christ Church	Avenue Road	1875	TD Barry & Sons
Church of the Ascension	Newtown Road	1903	W Tapper
Holly Mount United Reformed	Worcester Road	1876	J Tait
Holy Trinity	Worcester Road	1851	S Daukes
Methodist	Lansdowne Crescent	1866	J Tarring
St Andrew	Poolbrook Road	1885	G Lewis Shepperd
St James	West Malvern	1871	GE Street
St Joseph	Newtown Road	1876	TR Donnelly
St Leonard	Newlands	1864	P Hardwick
St Matthias	Malvern Link	1881	FW Hunt
St Peter	Cowleigh	1866	GE Street
St Wulstan	Little Malvern	1862	B Bucknall
United Reformed	Malvern Link	1903	H Lavender
Wyche Free Church	Upper Colwall	1911	H Scott

### **No Longer used for Worship**

Church of the Good Shepherd	Upper Colwall	1907	A Hill Parker
Convent of the Holy Name	Ranelagh Road	1893	W Bucknell/N Comper
Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel	Malvern Link	1861	
Emmanuel Church	Wells Road	1874	H Haddon
North Malvern Chapel	Cowleigh Road	1853	
Our Lady & St Edmund	College Road	1905	PP Pugin
Primitive Methodist Chapel	Newtown Road	1875	
St Peter	Malvern Wells	1836	RW Jearrad

## ***Associated Civic Society Publications:***

Victorian Spa Town (downloadable) see:

<https://www.malverncivicsociety.org.uk/malvern-civic-society-publications/>

50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Walks - A compendium of the 2008 walks by Roy Woodcock (available by emailing [chairman@malverncivicsociety.org.uk](mailto:chairman@malverncivicsociety.org.uk) - cost £4.50)

Clerkenwell Markers – Michael Shiner (Available from Aspect Design)

Gas Lamps (to be updated). A gas lamp schedule showing the list of gas lamps and locations can be downloaded.

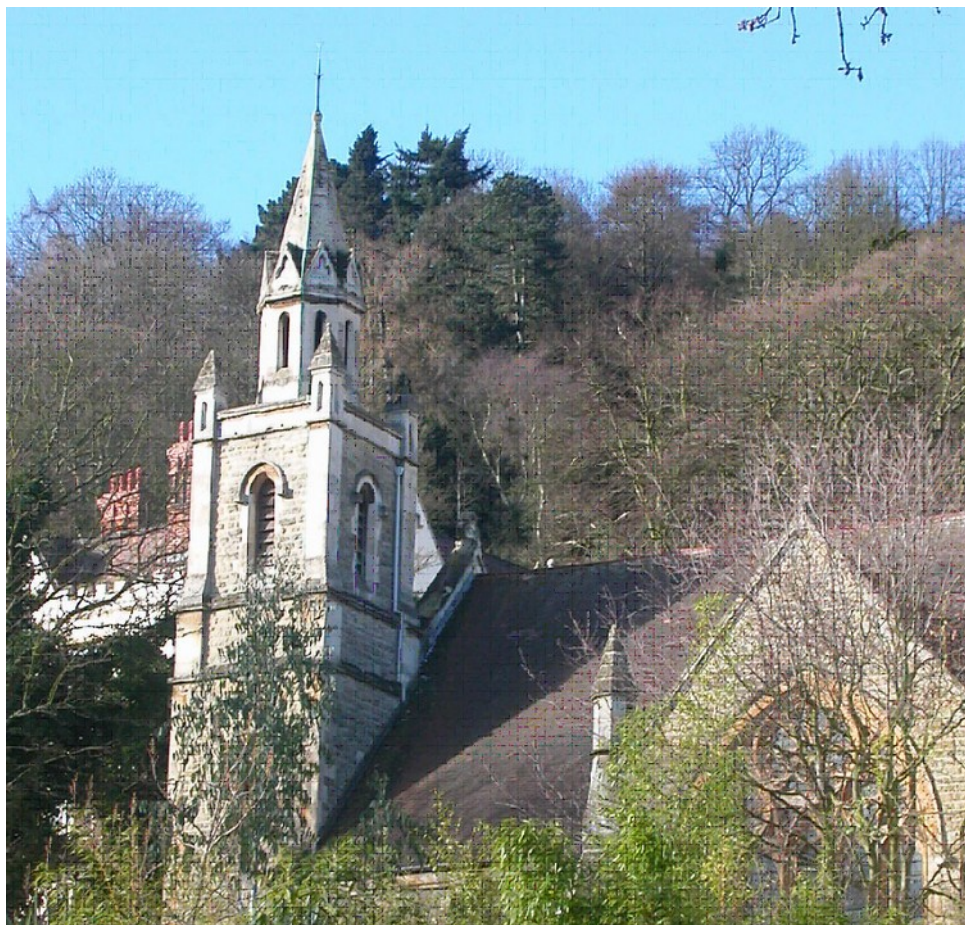
Malvern Churches and Chapels – John Dixon's book is available by emailing [chairman@malverncivicsociety.org.uk](mailto:chairman@malverncivicsociety.org.uk) - cost £6.

Malvern Letter Boxes – Guide to the Malvern Letter Boxes. Last updated in July 2008 (downloadable from web site) Malvern Plaques – September 2019 edition (booklet)

*For more information, please see:*

<https://www.malverncivicsociety.org.uk/malvern-civic-society-publications/>





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