

Chapter 1 : Great Malvern Priory - Wikipedia

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The centre is a branch of the Stonnington Library and Information Service and is housed at Northbrook, located behind the Malvern Library. The online catalogue is a descriptive index to the collection which also includes scans of most photographs and some full text documents. Malvern Historical Society refers enquiries to the centre as it does not maintain a separate local history collection. There is no separate Stonnington Historical Society. Requests for information are welcome. Please note that fees apply for some services. Donations of relevant material are invited from community organisations, businesses and individuals. For further information, please contact us.

Service and sacrifice at home and at war, This Armistice Day centenary exhibition includes costumes from the Dressing Australia Museum of Costume, and is brought to you by the Stonnington History Centre. Meet the locals who contributed to the war effort at home and overseas, through their letters, photographs and ephemera. Place a poppy sticker on the gallery wall to remember those who lost their lives. Thursday – Saturday 12pm – 5pm

Acknowledgement and disclaimer: The Commonwealth has not participated in the research, production or exercised editorial control over the exhibition or its contents. The views expressed and conclusions reached herein do not necessarily represent those of the Commonwealth, which expressly disclaims any responsibility for the content or accuracy of the exhibition.

Escape and survival through art was awarded a Commendation in the History Publication category of the Victorian Community History Awards and long-listed in the Dobbie Literary Award for a first-time published author. With wit and warmth, Caroline will share her extraordinary childhood and lifelong relationship with a literary icon with photographs and artefacts from the private collection of the Austen Knight family. Caroline Jane Knight is a company director, philanthropist, speaker and author. She is founder and chair of the Jane Austen Literacy Foundation, runs her own consultancy business, The Greyfriar Group, and is the director of Austen Heritage which manages the interests of her family today. My Austen heritage is her first book.

Marantelli weaves a meticulously researched history of the troubled foundations of the American Republic and Australian Commonwealth into a riveting narrative. Marantelli is a Melbourne barrister, author and historian. Whether you are a beginner or an experienced family history researcher, come and join our friendly monthly group where you can meet with fellow enthusiasts and explore the many genealogy resources available at the Stonnington History Centre. Due to popular demand, the Club now runs from 2pm-4pm on the first Wednesday of the month. First Wednesday of the Month, 2pm-4pm: Reflections on terms in the Mayoral Office - full interviews now available

A series of interviews were conducted in by journalist Andrew Dodd with nine former mayors of the municipality of Stonnington, and the former municipalities of Prahran and Malvern. The interviews provide an insight into the nature of the tier of government that is most accountable to voters. The experiences of those who sit in the mayoral office is revealed through the stories they tell of the issues that brought them into council, of the torrid times during municipal amalgamation and the many battles lost and won. Have you ever wondered who walked the hallway floorboards before you? Latest acquisitions

The History Centre recently received material relating to:

Chapter 2 : Came For The History - Review of General Warren, Malvern, PA - TripAdvisor

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Dangerously exposed to enemy attacks, over 100,000 men, guns, thousands of wagons, large numbers of wounded, and even a massive herd of beef were attempting to move safely to a new base on the James River. Confederate General Robert E. Lee was intent on driving them from the Confederate capital, and he had the largest army he would ever command. He could also take advantage of a series of roads emanating from Richmond, much like the spokes of a wheel, all pointed at the fleeing Federals. Lee had missed what was probably his greatest opportunity on June 30. He would throw his entire army at the rear part of the Union army and destroy it. While it was an ingenious and even audacious plan, poor staff work and even worse execution led to a bloody draw. When someone visits Malvern Hill today, they will likely not see what they expect. The area of the battlefield is actually a gentle slope; so tranquil it is difficult to imagine the carnage that once occurred there. There is indeed a hill, but it is in the woods, on the flank, and to the rear. The clearing is about 100 yards wide on the crest. Fitz John Porter had recognized the importance of the position and occupied it on June 30. He arrayed his guns along the ridge, and the gentle incline created a perfect field of fire for his guns. His 10 and 20 pounder rifled Parrotts, 32 pounder howitzers, and 12 pounder Napoleon smoothbores swept all of the cleared area on the hill; their fire could even reach the woods in the distance—no Confederate attacker would be immune. Federal artillery completely dominated the landscape. Confederates firing at Malvern Hill living history demonstration Behind this formidable array of artillery was most of the Army of the Potomac. While it was doubtful that any attack could survive the fire of the Federal guns, the massive army behind it precluded any Confederate chance for success. The Union would never again occupy such a powerful position. Of course, Lee did not know all of this. He could plainly see the Federal artillery. His army had fought hard and bled deeply since June 26, when the campaign began in Mechanicsville. Lee could not allow his adversary the opportunity to re-form and strike again. A frontal attack against those guns did not appear promising. Confederate General James Longstreet thought he saw an opportunity. On the Confederate right there was a small rise, with room for some artillery. On the left there was another good position. Jackson could post cannons there. If they could get enough guns in position, the Confederates could catch Porter in a crossfire and drive off his artillery, clearing the way for an infantry attack. Lee and Longstreet then rode off to scout the Federal right, searching for another opening. Federal Napoleons For Lee, things did not go as planned, as they had not all week. There were several key challenges for his artillery. First, his guns generally had less range and threw less weight than those of his counterpart. Many of his pieces were obsolete 6-pounders and howitzers. Following Antietam he would correct this deficiency by melting down the smaller guns and casting new ones to equal those of the Federals. Unfortunately, he would not have those on this day. Organization was another problem. Most of the guns were dispersed among the infantry units. On the march, they would often trail the infantry. Jackson never could get a large number together on the left. Every time the Confederates brought guns up, they were destroyed piecemeal by the Federals. It remained an unequal contest. Porter Alexander stated that General Pendleton never brought his four battalions of reserve artillery into action. Generals Magruder and D. Hill interpreted that as the signal to attack and following orders, opened the action. Determined to fight the thing out, he would not move his guns, instead bringing up more and more ammunition. His battery fired an estimated 1,000 rounds that day. Captain John Frank, commanding Battery G of the First New York Light, said his battery had fired 100 rounds of shell, 100 of spherical case and 66 rounds of canister. View from Federal guns. Malvern Hill was a decisive Union victory, resulting in the slaughter of some 5,000 Confederate troops. The men in gray never seriously threatened the Federal position. Lee had driven the Yankees from the outskirts of Richmond, but they would live to fight another day. Many were obsolete 6-pounders, which fired a relatively small projectile about 1,000 yards. They also possessed a number of howitzers, which threw shells roughly 1,000 yards. Both of these weapons were inferior the pounder Napoleons. The latter could fire solid shot, shells, case shot or canister about 1,000 yards. The Federals had large numbers of

Napoleons. They also had an advantage in the rifled artillery. The pounder Parrott the pounder was also used could fire an accurate shot about 2, yards. While they had a greater range than the Napoleons, the latter was more durable, and was devastating at close range.

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Early history[edit] An ancient carved head and shoulders similar to the Lustymore Island figure on Boa Island , County Fermanagh was excavated from the grounds of the Priory. A Celt a prehistoric axe-like tool was also excavated during the 18th Century. Little is known about Malvern over the next thousand years until it is described as " Legend tells that the settlement began following the murder of St. Werstan , a monk of Deerhurst , who fled from the Danes and took refuge in the woods of Malvern, where the above-mentioned hermitage had been established. Bello Sguardo was built on the site of Hermitage Cottage. The cottage was demolished in and ecclesiastical carvings were found within it. A Mediaeval undercroft , human bones and parts of a coffin were also uncovered. Werstan was the original martyr. The older round columns and rounded arches date from the early period. Much of what else remains including the upper section of the nave dates from the expansion in the years between and During the reign of Edward the Confessor , Saint Wulfstan , the Bishop of Worcester , encouraged a hermit named Aldwyn to become the first Prior of Malvern Priory. According to the Worcester Monastic Annals this work began in The inscription on the lid reads: Flet plebs, dolet undique clerus. Huic lux prima mori Dedit Octobris seniori; Vivat ut in coelis Exoret quisque fidelis. A good philosopher, a worthy Astrologer of Lorraine, A pious and humble man, the prior monk of this fold, Here lies in a casket, a geometer skilled in the abacus, Doctor Walcher. The people weeps, the cleric grieves everywhere. To him, our elder, the first day of October brought death; That he should live in heaven may every faithful soul pray. A History of Worcester, edited by W. Benedict ; dedicating the monastery to the Virgin Mary - but occasionally under patronage of both St. It was partly restored in and again in , and A careful restoration was carried out in under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott , the famous architect , who also designed the roof of the nave in imitation of the medieval original. Services are a mixture of traditional elements with some modern elements. The choir is well established. There are several active groups for children and young people. The church sponsors several "Mission Partners". A past incumbent was the Christian writer Anthony C. Architecture[edit] Medieval stained glass windows at Great Malvern Priory The present building dates from , with mainly 15th-century structure, floor, and wall tiles. Extensions to the original Norman architecture church began around in the Perpendicular style and work continued until It was redesigned in Perpendicular style by Sir Reginald Bray and has a very plain interior. The chancel is also Perpendicular in style, and contains the monument of John Knotsford died , a participant in the dissolution of the former monastic foundation. It is largely thanks to his patronage that the church, and particularly its medieval glass, survived so well. Windows[edit] The fine collection of stained glass ranges from medieval to modern, and includes 15th century and 19th century windows. The north transept window, depicting the Coronation of St. Monuments[edit] The monuments include a recumbent figure of a knight dating from and an alabaster altar tomb with effigies to John Knottesford, , his wife Jane and their daughter, Anne. Within the sacristy are several heraldic floor stones dedicated to the Lygon family. It was further overhauled by Nicholson in and is a Certified Historic Organ.

Chapter 4 : "Mills County Iowa, History"

A general history of Malvern, embellished with plates, intended to comprise all the advantages of a guide, with the more important details of chemical, mineralogical and statistical information.

Visit Website Did you know? Lee graduated second in his class from West Point in 1817. He did not receive a single demerit during his four years at the academy. In 1819 he was appointed superintendent of West Point. Three years later, with the approval of Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, he transferred as a lieutenant colonel to the newly raised Second Cavalry and served in West Texas. Arsenal and Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia now West Virginia, in October 1861 occurred while Lee was at his home on extended leave in Arlington, Virginia, he was placed in command of a detachment of marines and, with Second Lieutenant J. Stuart, captured Brown and his band. On April 20, 1862, at the outbreak of the American Civil War, he resigned his commission and three days later was appointed by Governor John Letcher of Virginia to be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. Soon after he was promoted to full general. He was recalled to Richmond, and from March 1862 he was military adviser to President Davis. When General Joseph E. Here, even after the bloodiest day of the entire war, Lee held on and was willing to fight on the same field another day. On December 13, 1862, he defeated General Ambrose Burnside at Fredericksburg, and it was here that he made the remark to General James Longstreet that many of his admirers have tried to explain away: It is one of the most elemental rules of generalship, indeed one might feel it elemental common sense, that the general of a numerically inferior force refrain from dividing that force in the face of his enemy. Yet Lee had done that just before Antietam, detaching Jackson to capture Harpers Ferry; at Chancellorsville he did it not merely once, leaving part of his army at Fredericksburg, but twice, for he detached Jackson with the larger portion of his remaining force to come in on the Union right flank while he stood with only two divisions in front of the massive federal army. Such actions seemed so unthinkable to Hooker that he could not take it in. He paused to think about it, and his pause was fatal. The courteous, calm Lee was daring to the point of rashness. The rifle, which had largely replaced the musket in the Union armies, had made such attacks hopeless. Lee failed to recognize the effect of improved weapons. From the Battle of the Wilderness in May-June 1862 until the siege of Petersburg from July 1864 until April 1865, Lee fought what was essentially a rearguard action. In the winter of 1864, President Davis appointed Lee general in chief of the armies of the Confederate states. But by that time the Confederates had lost the war. Lee has been charged with being too bloody-minded, of fighting on even when he must have known that his cause was lost. Viewed realistically, this was certainly true; but what the mind knows, the heart cannot always accept. Lee was not alone in failing to admit defeat in a cause to which he was emotionally attached. He fought to the bitter end, and that end came on April 9, 1865, when he surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. He applied to have his citizenship restored, but the application was mislaid. It was found in and granted. He died in Lexington of heart disease on October 12, 1870. His last words were said to have been: Edited by Robert Cowley and Geoffrey Parker.

Chapter 5 : Malvern | Encyclopedia of Alabama

A General History of Malvern: Embellished with Plates, Intended to Comprise All the Advantages (Classic Reprint)
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Bronze Age to monastic times[edit] Iron Age earthworks, British Camp Flint axes, arrowheads, and flakes found in the area are attributed to early Bronze Age settlers, [14]: The story remains disputed, however, as Roman historian Tacitus implies a site closer to the river Severn. This may suggest that the British Camp was abandoned or destroyed around the same time. The Longdon and other marshes at the foot of Malvern Chase were grazed by cattle. Legend tells that the settlement began following the murder of St. Werstan , a monk of Deerhurst , who fled from the Danes and took refuge in the woods of Malvern, where the hermitage had been established. The cottage was demolished in and ecclesiastical carvings were found in it, along with a mediaeval undercroft , human bones, and parts of a coffin. Werstan was the original martyr. Disputed hunting rights on these led to several armed conflicts with Humphrey de Bohun, 3rd Earl of Hereford that Edward resolved. Godfrey, who had granted land to the Priory, [6]: It refers to "the vast and strategically important estates of which Malvern was a part" in the 15th and 16th centuries, to a widespread awareness of Malvern Priory , to the likelihood of a pilgrimage route through the town. By Tudor times, royal lands had become used as commons and forest law had fallen into disuse. Malvern Priory was thus acquired by a William Pinnocke and with it, much of the 15th century stained glass windows. An Elizabethan land grant of mentions Holy Well. The attempts to enclose the lands, used as commons, resulted in riots, part of a pattern of disturbances that ran across the disafforested royal lands. John Wall published a page pamphlet on the benefits of Malvern water, that reached a page 3rd edition in James Wilson and Dr. Many smaller hotels and guest houses were built between about and Roosevelt visited in , during a trip to Europe with his parents. Local lords of the manor indicated that they would like to give their rights to the wastes to the public. After preventing the enclosure of a common in , negotiations were initiated with the owners of the northern hills and the first Malvern Hills Act was secured in parliament in Later Acts empowered the Malvern Hills Conservators to acquire land to prevent further encroachment on common land and by they had bought much of the manorial wastelands. The area was well suited for schools due to its established attractive environment and access by rail. Children could travel unaccompanied with their trunks by rail to their boarding schools near the stations in Great Malvern, Malvern Wells, and Malvern Link. Malvern St James formerly Malvern Girls College , in a former hotel, opposite Great Malvern railway station , has a tunnel now derelict to the basement of the building, which is visible from both platforms of the station. Modernisation continued, and the World War II years transformed the population and its activities, establishing the town as a centre of scientific research. Through the many changes in local government infrastructure since the beginning of the 20th century, the importance and distinction by local boundaries of the historical areas of Great Malvern, Malvern Link, North Malvern, Cowleigh, and other neighbourhoods, have been lost. The original parish of Great Malvern included the hamlet of Guarlford and the chapelry of Newland, and stretched from the River Severn on the east to the Malvern Hills on the west. Guarlford became a separate civil parish in when, under the Local Government Act of , urban district councils were created for Malvern and Malvern Link. By however, the urban districts of Malvern and Malvern Link amalgamated, absorbing parts of neighbouring parishes to create a town of six wards under the Malvern Urban District Council. Chase " named after Malvern Chase " covering much of Barnards Green, the extensive Ministry of Defence property occupied by QinetiQ , the campus of The Chase School, the village of Poolbrook, and the largely rural south-eastern area of the adjoining Poolbrook and Malvern commons. Priory, covering much of Great Malvern, including all the town centre, and otherwise areas west of the railway between North Malvern and Malvern Wells civil parish.

Chapter 6 : Malvern, Worcestershire - Wikipedia

The history of Malvern began in , when the Malvern Post Office was opened in David Brown's general store, which stood at the south-east corner of Finch Avenue and Markham Road. This post office was named after a resort town in England.

Parrish is principal of our school. Roe was quite successful in raising funds for the establishing of an Academical School in Malvern. Bridges opened the school in , in normal and scientific school work and was succeeded by Prof. Graves were helpers to make it win. In , a class of our young people graduated from the school: Weddings A wedding at the home of Mr. The following named young people have been tied with a true lovers knot: Train Disaster October 15, , the first through train on the St. Louis and Council Bluffs Railroad goes through town. November 8th, at about 8: Charles MO, taking three lives of our own people, bringing great sorrow to our town and the community. Hyde and John Summers, also the life of John Barnet, the brakeman that brought sorrow to some other homes. Fred Davis were also in the caboose car with the others. Strahan obeyed quickly the impulse and jumped off from the car into the darkness, miraculously striking astride of the pier timbers to which he clung, while the car in which his companions were, went down in a second of time later into the opened chasm, to the rocks and water 75 feet below. Davis went down with those who perished, but was wondrously spared his life, with only slight bodily injuries. A span of the bridge gave way under the heavily loaded stock train of eighteen cars of cattle which were being shipped to Buffalo NY. John Summers was not killed outright but after hours of suffering, death came to his relief. Olaf Hedlund takes up his duties as a citizen. Bartlett has interests that call him away and they move to Red Oak. Fire June A destructive fire visited the town, resulting in the loss of one life; Mrs. Willard living up stairs in the Sweetzer building returning to get something was caught in the flames and burned so badly that after hours of terrible suffering death came to her relief. Four buildings were burned, owned by Wm. Sweetzer and the grocery stock of D. Kline with only limited insurance. Walter Larison buys the Henshaw Barber shop and forms a partnership with his brother Charles already in the business. Baird is our new lumber dealer and Mr. Miss Pangburn, a business woman of the village for several years sells the Millinery business to Mrs. Bates is a new Restaurant man. Miscellaneous News December 8, , I. Ringland died, a large man in heart and conscience as well as stature, high ideals of right and justice, which he practiced in his life. Spencer was a soldier in the Civil war, and for a while was a guest of the Southern Confederacy, having a suite of rooms at Andersonville prison. Moore is principal of the school with Mrs. The pastors of the churches. Strahan, their daughter, Lucy to Mr. Jones, June 16, Earlie Norris and Mary Leak start out on the journey of married life. Cupid is very busy at his work. Some young people wed: Hugh Smith and Viola Thompson; H. Richmond and Ida Barnett. It is not long since friends were merry at the wedding of Miss Lottie Buell to Mr. Gray and said good bye to them as they went to their new home in Lake City IA. Word comes today that George is dead from that dreadful scourge Small Pox. This and That H. Richmond strolls down here from Carson and he likes it so well that he stays. Black finding business more burdensome than in his younger days, sells his stock of hardware to R. Brown in assuming the new business takes John Barton into partnership. Wilson as pastor of Presbyterian Church. The first record we have of the now indispensable phone business, Mr. Baird, the lumberman connects office and home. Gidley rents the Judkins House property to Mr. Donner receives his commission as postmaster. Chenoweth and family sell home and business and move to Leadville CO Robert Aiton, our early history maker has secured a government position in the patent office at Washington. Wetmore buys out the business of Geo. Bates is now selling sunshine and climate in Los Angeles CA. Roberts start today for Colorado, hoping a change may be beneficial to the doctor. Fred Zanders returns to town from the farm and is building a fine home on Boundary Street. Whitfield, a valued friend of Malvern moves from the farm and purchases a fine home in town. Smith, a resident and business man of Malvern since , died today, January 17, and his body is taken to Lansing, Iowa, his old home for burial. The wife having been taken away by death, J. Harry Leland not long ago a well liked young man in Malvern is killed in a railroad accident at Sabula IA, leaving his wife a widow after only two weeks of married life. Cleaver a short time ago went to his

old home in Canada, seeking health, dies there and the body is brought to Tabor for burial that being the home before coming to Malvern. The State of Iowa voted on prohibition of the liquor traffic, our town record was for and 54 against. Baird, Sr and family come to Malvern for home and business. He buys out the late business and property interests of F. Dearing is associated with Dr. Brothers in his profession. A marriage ceremony at the home of Mrs. Ringland who gives her daughter Eva into the care of Mr. Late real estate changes are M. Higgins buys the Bates home; Major Barnes the D. Thompson property and Geo. Wetmore is building a home. Newt Jacobs opens up an ice cream parlor and candy store on Third Street. Parrish is the pump and wind mill man. Baird the lumberman buys the Cleaver home on Douglas Street. The families of J. Keffer are added to the population of the town. Michael Cunningham completes his fine new home on Marion Avenue. Howe, a good citizen of Winterset, Iowa, moves to Malvern and joins the ranks of business men. There was quite a little city of the dead gathered in the Aurora Cemetery before the town site of Milton was platted and now more room is needed. For legal transaction of business and management articles of incorporation were drawn August 26th , in the name of Malvern Cemetery Association and the following officers elected: Paddock Trustees, and H. Seven and a half acres of land was bought of W. Sunday morning February 18, , Postmaster Donner finds the office robbed of five hundred dollars value in stamps and a small amount of money, with no foot or finger print clue of the robbers. McCurdy and Son are new men in the harness business. Skadan moves his business from First Avenue around on Center Street. Neiman and McClune are inside wall builders. Miss Justice and Mrs. Baird buys out F. Officers were elected, C. Black, Post Commander; T. Com; John Ryerson, Jun. Curfman, Surgeon; James H. Follett, Seargent Major; J. S; and the name Milton Summers Post was adopted in honor of Lieut. Robert Knight, the bridge builder is kept busy replacing washed out bridges. Father Parmeter is stricken with apoplexy and life soon goes from the old tenement of clay. Mellor and Miss Maggie Ringland take upon themselves the obligations of married life.

Chapter 7 : Toronto Map - Toronto Neighbourhood Guide

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Chapter 8 : Stonnington History Centre

While planning a trip of Malvern to learn about the local history and people I ran across Historic Sugartown on the internet. It turned out to be a great tour of older buildings, homes, a general store, a book binders workshop, and a barn.

Chapter 9 : Browse subject: Malvern (Iowa) -- History | The Online Books Page

Malvern is named after the Battle of Malvern Hill, a Civil War conflict fought in Henrico County, Virginia, between the forces of Union general George McClellan and Confederate general Robert E. Lee. In this instance, McClellan's troops prevailed.