



10. Mark Clough

Mark Clough was born a twin in Braithwaite, Kirk Bramwith in 1804. He worked on his father's 12 acre farm. Mark never married and died on 24th Aug 1864 aged 60. His twin brother who died in 1867 and all the family members are buried in Kirk Bramwith so why only Mark is here is a mystery.

The monument was made by Messrs Athron in the gothic style and was possibly influenced by recently completed St George's church.



11. Joseph Stenton

Joseph purchased this plot in 1856 after his daughter Anne died. This plot was originally brick lined. Two years later he paid extra to have a 10 foot monument erected on her grave.

This headstone is embellished with ornate carved ivy. It was the first 'broken column' design in the cemetery, draped with a wreath, chosen in acknowledgment of the life cut short. There are angels on either side of the pillar. Joseph was buried in the grave later, along with other family members. Unfortunately the grave has fallen into a state of disrepair.

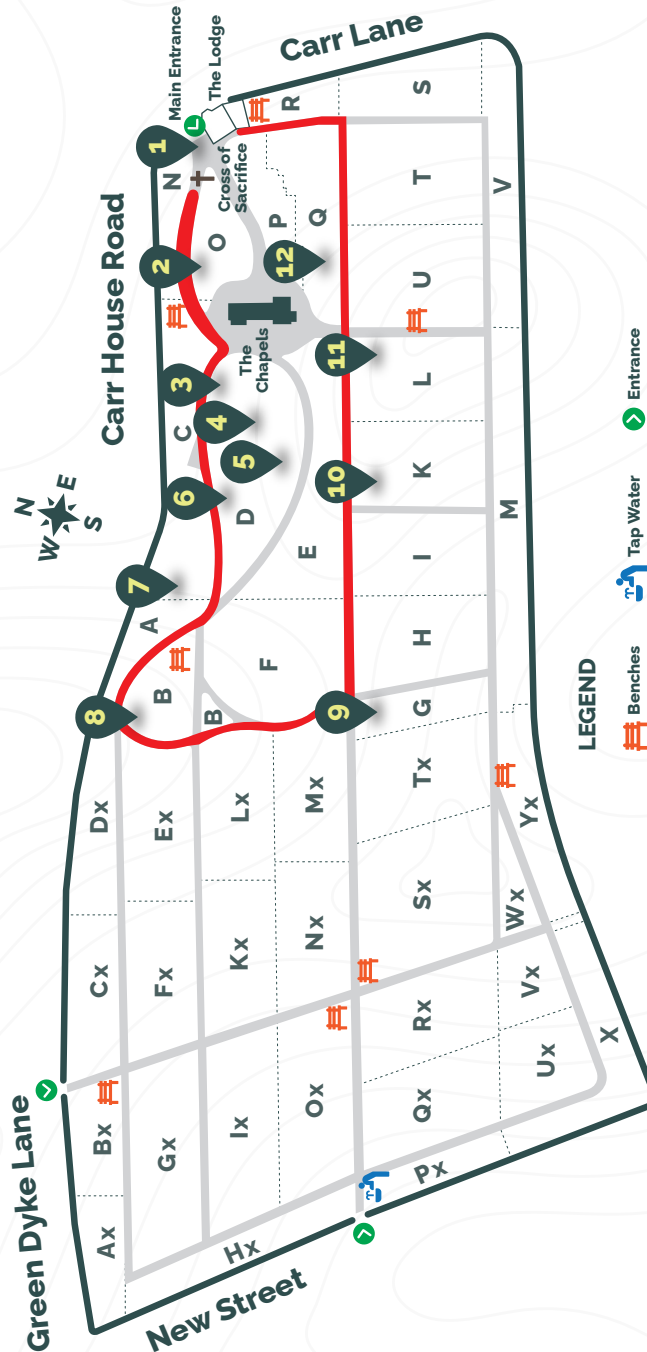


12. Wood family

This plot was purchased in 1880 and is the final resting place of three sisters. The first was Mary Ingham who died aged 25. Three months later her younger sister Sarah Eleanor passed away aged 21. Two years later the oldest sister Judith Annie died aged 30. The granite column is topped with an urn, symbolising immortality. This symbolism is based on the Egyptian belief of preparing for the next world. Joseph Wood, the father of the three sisters, was a district surveyor of highways for over 30 years. He is buried with his wife Sarah in the adjoining plot.

An urn features on another large headstone nearby, the Sleightholm family plot. Another similar headstone with an urn is back in section F, near the Arnold family grave. Can you spot them?

Hyde Park Cemetery, Doncaster, DN4 5AA



Go on, join the walk!



Larger than life

A GUIDED WALK



Hyde Park Cemetery, originally known as Doncaster Cemetery, was opened in 1856. It was one of the first municipal cemeteries outside of London. The majority of burials within the cemetery were carried out during the reigns of Queen Victoria & King Edward VII.

It is the final resting place of many people who helped transform Doncaster from a busy market town to an industrial powerhouse.

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1. Cross of Sacrifice

The Cross of Sacrifice was designed by Sir Reginald Bloomfield for the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission. These crosses are usually found at sites with over 40 commemorations. Hyde Park Cemetery is the resting place for more than 100 servicemen from the First World War and Second World War. These crosses are usually mounted on an octagonal base with a bronze longsword, blade down, affixed to the front. The Cross of Sacrifice is considered to be one of the great pieces of war-related art.



2. Thomas Hanley

Thomas was the manager of Conisbrough Mill, like his father before him. In 1874 he went into partnership with Robert Robinson and took over Doncaster Fishergate Mill. The Mill was struck by bad luck. A hurricane blew part of its roof off and in 1881 it burned to the ground. A new state of the art steel roller mill was built in its place, costing £18,000.

Thomas was known around Doncaster as a generous, popular and modest man. He was a Wesleyan Methodist and Sunday School superintendent. Thomas died at home on 13th January 1903, aged 58. His funeral consisted of 13 carriages and hundreds of people on foot.



3. George Dunn

George Dunn was founder and senior physician of St James's Homeopathic Hospital (Doncaster Homeopathic Dispensary). Other doctors called him a "Medical Heretic" as he treated patients using the Samuel Hahnemann System. Born in Barnsley in 1803, Dunn settled in Doncaster in 1833.

He later became a town councillor, official physician to the railway Plant Works and in 1856 became Mayor of Doncaster.

On the Princess Royal's Marriage, George gave 14 young chimney sweeps a feast of roast beef, plum pudding and beer. George died of 'apoplexy' (a stroke) in New Zealand in 1886.



4. Brooke/Bunning family

This obelisk marks the grave of the Bunning and Brooke families. The Christogram 'IHS' is carved on the side of the obelisk. This is often translated as the first three letters of Jesus Christ's name in Greek.

Another meaning attached to this symbol is that it is an abbreviation of the Latin phrase Iesus Hominum Salvator, meaning Jesus savior of mankind.



5. Henry Woodmansey

Henry Woodmansey came to Doncaster as foreman assistant to the jeweler Mr Bright. Henry moved into politics standing first in the East ward of Doncaster and later as Mayor of Doncaster from November 1866 to November 1867. On the day of his death, Henry complained of a headache. While leaving a dance at the council chamber, he slipped and fell, hitting his head on the bottom step of the staircase.

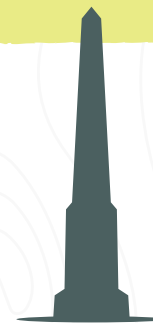
Henry died just before 5am the following morning. An inquest was held and ruled the death was accidental. It was customary at this time for only men to attend at the graveside at a funeral. They broke with tradition when the Mayoress and female members of the family took their places there.



6. Waller family

John Waller left an unusual six-sided monument and mystery surrounding where it came from. It resembles church architecture and is made of local limestone with slate panels. Erected 11 years after fire destroyed St George's (now Doncaster Minster), it is possible this might be part of the original church. Many pieces of stonework survived as mementos throughout Doncaster.

John was a provisions dealer, and purchased three adjoining plots in 1864. The monument was erected only seven weeks after his wife's death, unlike the normal six months or more. This suggests that this monument was already constructed.



7. Liddle family

George Stephen Liddle was a gentleman described in the local press as being 'of Lindholme', but also 'of South Parade House'. He travelled widely as a wine merchant and had a home in London and later Southampton. George lost 2 sons to drowning; Frederick in 1856 and Richard Wood in 1863. Richard drowned whilst bathing in the sea with a school-fellow at Boulogne, France.

George bought the plot in 1864 and had the large monument erected in 1866. The obelisk depicts a connection between heaven & earth and is 19th century revival of ancient Egyptian symbolism.



8. Richard Morris

Richard was born in Fishergate, Doncaster in 1834. He took over his father's firm Morris Brothers and Greaves which sold coal, seeds, and cake. He went on to make his fortune in various businesses including international chemical manufacturing with Morris, Little and Sons.

The company made a non-poisonous sheep dip sold throughout the world. Richard suffered from Bright's Disease which affected his kidneys. Richard died in London, but his body was brought back to Doncaster and buried in the family vault on 24th May 1900.



9. Harold Arnold

Harold moved to Doncaster from Lincolnshire to work on Doncaster railway station. Later, he set up as a builder and started Harold Arnold & Sons. The company grew from two to thousands of employees and became one of the north's largest building contractors.

His son William took over on his death in 1882 and amongst others built Doncaster Grand Theatre, Manchester Hospital and Leeds Reservoir. William also donated a house to be used as a First World War hospital known as the Arnold Hospital. When he died in 1915 nurses and wounded soldiers stood to attention as his coffin passed by.