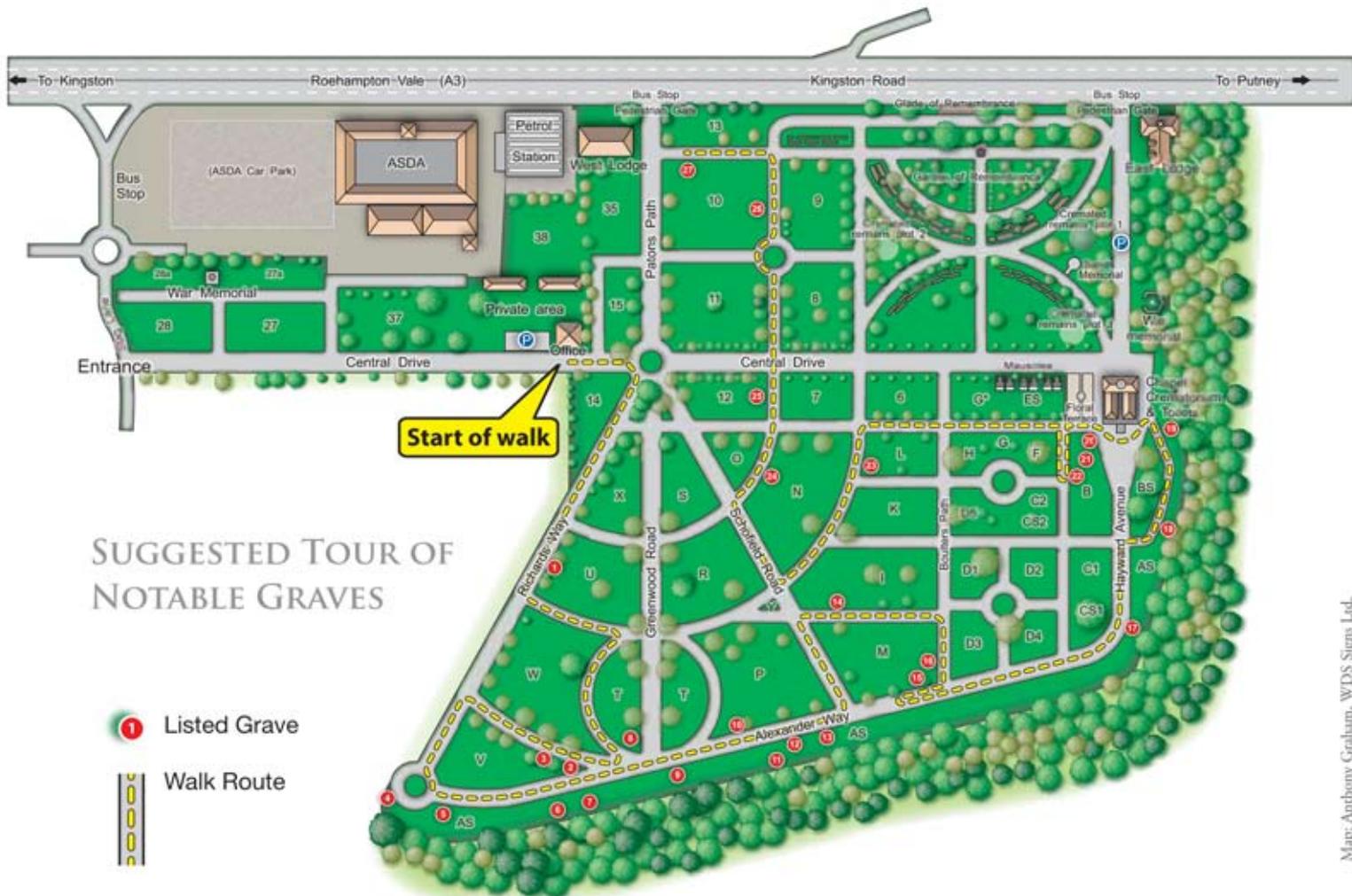


It soon became obvious that we were but on the
threshold of the discovery....It was a sight surpassing
all precedent, and one we never dreamed of seeing.

HOWARD CARTER

NOTABLE GRAVES AT PUTNEY VALE CEMETERY





- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|----|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Alfred Joseph RICHARDS | Victoria Cross Holder
794 Block U | 14 | Eugen SANDOW | Bodybuilder
131 Block I |
| 2 | Hilary MINSTER | Actor
267a Block V | 15 | W Scoresby ROUTLEDGE | Explorer
425 Block M |
| 3 | Sandy DENNY | Singer
38 Block V | 16 | Dick SEAMAN | Racing Driver
99 Block M |
| 4 | Bruce ISMAY | Titanic: Chairman
White Star Line
1717 Block AS | 17 | Margaret BELL | The first Putney Vale burial
1 Block AS |
| 5 | Vladek SHEYBAL | Actor
1574 Block AS | 18 | Jennifer PATTERSON | TV Cook
587 Block AS |
| 6 | Anthony DEVAS | Artist
1782 Block AS | 19 | Sir Owen SEAMAN | Poet, Satirist & Parodist
17 Block AS |
| 7 | Peter CHENEY | Author
1810 Block AS | 20 | Earnest Wright ALEXANDER | Victoria Cross Holder
149 Block B |
| 8 | Matilda de Frece
AKA Vesta TILLEY | Music Hall Singer & Male Impersonator
503 Block T | 21 | Edward HULTON | Newspaper Tycoon
379 Block B |
| 9 | Jacob EPSTEIN | Sculptor
1347 Block AS | 22 | Sir George Houstoun REID | Australian Prime Minister to 1905
561 Block B |
| 10 | Roy PLOMLEY | Radio Presenter
96 Block P | 23 | Harry Norton SCHOFIELD | Victoria Cross Holder
29 Block L |
| 11 | Alexander KERENSKI | PM of Russia to 1916
1289 Block AS | 24 | Harry GREENWOOD | Victoria Cross Holder
71 Block N |
| 12 | George Henry Tatham PATON | Victoria Cross Holder
1141 Block AS | 25 | Howard CARTER | Discoverer of Tutenkhamun
45 Block 12 |
| 13 | Sir Ronald ROSS | Physician, discovered Malaria
1129 Block AS | 26 | Len HARVEY | Boxer
969 Block 10 |
| | | | 27 | Francis Henry DURBRIDGE | Author
141 Block 10 |

THE NOTABLE GRAVES WALK

1 ALFRED JOSEPH RICHARD VC

Grave 794 Block U

Born: 21 June 1879 Died: 21 May 1953

Alfred Joseph Richards VC (21 June 1879- 21 May 1953) was an English recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces. He was 35 years old, and a sergeant in the 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, British Army during the First World War when the following deed took place for which he was awarded the VC.

On 25 April 1915 west of Cape Helles, Gallipoli, Turkey, three companies and the Headquarters of the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, when landing on W Beach, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine-guns which caused a large number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up and cut the wire entanglements, notwithstanding the terrific fire from the enemy and, after overcoming supreme difficulties, the cliffs were gained and the position maintained.

Sergeant Richards was one of six members of the regiment elected for the award.

2 HILARY MINISTER

Grave 267a Block V

Born: 1945 Died: 1999

British Actor. He is best known for his role as the German General Erich von Klinkerhoffen in the British comedy series *Allo' Allo!* from 1984 to 1992. Other film and television credits include *Cry Freedom*, *Secret Army*, *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, *Family Affair*, *The Tomorrow People*, *The Duchess of Duke Street*, *Anna Karenina*, *Poldark II*, *A Bridge Too Far*, *Doctor Who*, *Man About the House*, *Upstairs, Downstairs*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *Z Cars*, and *Crossroads*.

3 SANDY DENNY

Grave 38 Block V

Born: 6 January 1947 Died: 21 April 1978

Sandy Denny, born Alexandra Elene Maclean Denny, was an English singer and songwriter who has been described by Allmusic's Richie Unterberger as "the pre-eminent British folk rock singer". She emerged in the mid 1960s while still a teenager, performing on the folk revival scene where she displayed her mastery of traditional singing and interpretation. Her song, *Who Knows Where the Time Goes?* written during these early years, has been covered by numerous artists and is regarded as a classic of its type.

Denny's renown grew after her death, and her songs have

been covered by many other artists. She is considered a founder of the British folk rock movement and perhaps its most important female singer and personality. It has been suggested that her effortless and smooth vocal delivery still sets the standard for many of today's female folk-based singers. Over a ten year career Sandy Denny left an extensive legacy and remains influential. She is remembered for the crystal-clear purity but also the strength of her voice as well as her pivotal involvement with the British folk rock movement, where, as a member of Fairport Convention, she moved the band away from west coast American cover versions and into performing traditional material and original compositions. She is also noted for her duet with Robert Plant on Led Zeppelin's fourth album in 1971, on the song *The Battle of Evermore*, and to date she remains the only guest vocalist on a Led Zeppelin album

4 J. BRUCE ISMAY Grave 1717 Block AS

Born: 12 December 1862 Died: 17 October 1937

Joseph Bruce Ismay was born in Liverpool, the eldest son of Thomas Henry Ismay, the owner of the White Star steamship company. He was educated at Elstree and Harrow. In 1888, he married Julia Florence Schieffelin of New York, the heiress to a pharmaceutical fortune. Upon the death of his father in

1899, Bruce gained control of the White Star Line but, within three years, was forced to sell to J. Pierpoint Morgan, although he remained as Chairman. He was, therefore, the owner of R.M.S Titanic

5 VLADEK SHEYBAL Grave 1574 Block AS

Born: 12 March 1923 Died: 16 October 1992

born Władysław Sheybal, he was a Polish British character actor, whose career lasted from the 1950s into the 1980s. He is probably best known for his portrayal of the chess grandmaster Kronsteen in the 1963 James Bond film *From Russia with Love*, a role for which he had been personally recommended by his good friend Sean Connery. He was also well known for playing Russian General Bratchenko in *Red Dawn*. Sheybal excelled in playing cold, sinister villains.

He starred in the 1957 film *Kanał*, directed by Andrzej Wajda (credited as Wladyslaw Sheybal), before finding more lasting success in British films and television, usually cast in villainous roles. He also appeared as Holocaust survivor Egon Sobotnik in the landmark TV mini-series *QB VII*.

Other movie credits include: *Casino Royale*, *Billion Dollar Brain*, *Deadfall*, *Mosquito Squadron*, *The Last Valley*, *Women in Love*, *The Boy Friend*, *The Wind and the Lion*, *The Lady Vanishes*, *The Apple* and *The Jigsaw Man*.

TV credits include: *Z-Cars*, *Danger Man*, *The Troubleshooters*, *The Saint*, *The Baron*, *The Champions*, *Callan*, *UFO* (in which he had a recurring role as Dr. Jackson), *The New Avengers*, *The Supernatural*, *Shogun*, *Lord Mountbatten: The Last Viceroy*, and *Smiley's People* (1982).

In 1977 Sheybal won the 'Dracula Society's' prestigious 'Hamilton Deane Award' for his performance in the BBC play *Night Of The Marionettes* in which he played a sinister Austrian innkeeper whose life-size puppets were purported to have inspired Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. Other recipients have included Guillermo del Toro and Christopher Lee.

Sheybal's final stage appearance was in the Pierre Bourgeade play *The Eagle and the Serpent* at London's Offstage Downstairs Theatre in 1988; he played Friedrich Nietzsche.

6 ANTHONY DEVAS

Grave 1782 Block AS

Born: 1911 Died: 1958

Anthony Devas studied at the Slade in London, where he met his future wife the artist and writer Nicolette (Macnamara) Devas. Anthony Devas went on to become an extremely successful artist. Best known for portrait commissions, his ability to capture children was particularly noted. He was also a passionate and prolific painter of flowers, and a keen gardener who won the annual Chelsea 'best window boxes'

competition on a number of occasions. A gregarious and popular person and a committed member of the Chelsea Arts Club, he wrote regularly in the press on the arts scene, particularly as it affected jobbing artists like himself. Although associated with the Euston Road Group, he was never really very interested in artistic isms, and always managed to earn enough through direct sales and commissions to be able to avoid the involvement in art teaching and the arts schools which debilitated so many of his contemporaries.

Anthony Devas held one man shows at the Cooling Gallery, Wildenstein's, Agnew's, and the Leicester Galleries, as well as participating in numerous mixed exhibitions. From the early 1940s he was also a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, to which he was elected in 1953.

7 PETER CHEYNEY

Grave 1810 Block AS

Born: 22 February 1896 Died: 26 June 1951

Actor, Author. Reginald Southouse Cheyney was born in Whitechapel, in the East End of London. In later years, he considered that "Reginald" sounded too plebeian, and he used "Evelyn" and "Everard" as his first name, before deciding that was going too far in the other direction and settling for "Peter." His father, Arthur Cheyney, was an Irishman from County Clare, who ran a stall selling whelks and jellied eels; his

mother, Katharine Mary Southouse, ran a rather more successful corsetry business. Peter Cheyney left school at the age of fourteen, without any qualifications, and began work as a junior clerk in a firm of solicitors. However, his elder brother, Arthur, was an artist on the music halls, and Peter spent most of his time writing sketches for other performers. During the First World War, he served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, but received an injury to his ear lobe and was invalided from the Services, spending most of the four years at the Labour Corps Record Office. In 1919, he married a dancer named Dorma Leigh, although neither she nor his second wife are mentioned on his tombstone, nor in *Who's Who*. His third wife was Laurreta Theresa Groves, of Westchester County in New York State. After the Armistice, he wrote several stories for magazines, as well as becoming a member of Oswald Mosley's New Party, although he was not associated with the later British Union of Fascists. It was not until the late 1930s that he became successful through his detective stories, featuring such characters as Lemmy Caution and Slim Callaghan. The former became the hero of Jean Luc Godard's film of 1965, *Alphaville*.

8 VESTA TILLEY

Grave 503 Block T

Born: 13 May 1864 Died: 16 September 1952

Actress. Tilley appeared in the film, *The Girl Who Loves A Soldier* (1916), playing the role of 'Vesta Beaumont'. She was also a noted Music Hall Star in Britain.

9 JACOB EPSTEIN

Grave 1347 Block AS

Born: 10 November 1880 Died: 21 August 1959

Jacob Epstein was born in New York City of Jewish parents. His ambition was to become a painter, and he began by sketching the characters of the ghetto. Unfortunately, he had to abandon this because of his poor eyesight, and decided to become a sculptor instead. In 1902, he moved to Paris in order to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Three years after that, he re-located to London. His first important commission was to design eighteen figures, influenced by the writings of Walt Whitman, for the offices of the British Medical Association (now the Zimbabwean High Commission) in the Strand. These aroused furious controversy and there was a campaign to have them torn down. They were, in fact, removed in 1937, allegedly because they had become unsafe, although traces remain. In 1909, he sculpted the monument on Oscar Wilde's grave in Pere Lachaise in Paris, which was every bit

as contentious as the Strand Statues. He is also noted for the bas-relief of Rima in Hyde Park, which forms part of the bird-sanctuary memorial to W.H. Hudson, and for the colossal figures of Night and Day at Broadway House in Westminster. More generally appreciated were his series of bronze portrait busts of such eminent figures as Conrad, Einstein, Admiral Fisher, and Shaw. Jacob Epstein became a naturalised British subject and was knighted in 1954. His last work was *St. Michael and the Devil* on Sir Basil Spence's new Coventry Cathedral, which had to be re-built following its destruction in the War.

10 ROY PLOMLEY

Grave 96 Block P

Born: 20 January 1914 Died: 28 May 1985

Francis Roy Plomley, author and broadcaster, was educated at King's College School. He began his career in 1936 as an announcer on Radio Normandy, and managed to escape to Great Britain during the Dunkirk evacuation of June 1940. The following year, he had the idea for the radio programme *Desert Island Discs*, in which, each week, a guest is asked which eight records he or she would take if they were a castaway on a desert island. After the programme had continued for a few years, they were allowed to choose, in addition, one luxury (of no practical use), and a book. As everybody asked for either

The Bible or *The Complete Works of Shakespeare*, the rules were modified so as to assume that both of these tomes were awaiting the castaway on the island. The programme was first broadcast on 29 January 1942, and has continued ever since, making it the longest-running programme in the world. Roy Plomley had hoped that the first guest would be Bernard Shaw, but the playwright refused with a terse postcard stating that he had better things to do, so Vic Oliver (husband of Sarah Churchill, and son-in-law of Sir Winston) was exiled instead of G.B.S. Roy Plomley continued to present the programme until his death, after which Michael Parkinson took over; after a couple of years, he was replaced by Sue Lawley. Roy Plomley is survived by his wife, Diana Wong; they have one daughter.

In 1975, Plomley was awarded the O.B.E. In addition to his broadcasting, he was the author of sixteen plays. Note the words, "He was a joyous man" at the foot of his grave.

11 ALEXANDER KERENSKY

Grave 1289 Block AS

Born: 1881 Died: 11 June 1970

Alexander Kerensky was born in Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk) on the Volga River into the family of a secondary school principal. Fyodor Kerensky, whose father was a teacher. His mother, Nadezhda Adler, was the daughter of a nobleman, Alexander Adler, head of the Topographical Bureau of the Kazan Military

District. Her mother, Nadezhda Kalmykova, was the daughter of a former serf who had bought his freedom before serfdom was abolished in the 19th century, allowing him to become a wealthy Moscow merchant. Kerensky's father was the headmaster of Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin) at a secondary school for boys in Simbirsk, and members of the Kerensky and Ulyanov families were friends. In 1889, when Kerensky was eight, his family moved to Tashkent, where his father had been appointed the main inspector of public schools (superintendent). Kerensky graduated with honors from a Tashkent secondary school in 1899. The same year he entered St. Petersburg University, where he studied history and philology in his first year. The next year he switched to the Law Department and received a law degree in 1904, getting married in the same year to the daughter of a Russian general. He worked as a legal counsel to victims of government violence in early December 1905. At the end of the month he was jailed on suspicion of belonging to a militant group. Afterwards he gained a reputation for his work as a defense lawyer in a number of political trials of revolutionaries. He was elected to the Fourth Duma in 1912 as a member of the Trudoviks, a moderate labour party who were associated with the Socialist Revolutionary Party. He was a brilliant orator and skilled parliamentary leader as a Socialist Revolutionary and a leader

of the socialist opposition to the regime of the ruling Tsar, Nicholas II.

February Revolution of 1917 When the February Revolution broke out in 1917, Kerensky was one of its most prominent leaders: he was member of the Provisional Committee of the State Duma and was elected vice-chairman of the Petrograd Soviet. He simultaneously became the first Minister of Justice in the newly formed Provisional Government. When the Soviet passed a resolution prohibiting its leaders from joining the government, Kerensky delivered a stirring speech at a Soviet meeting. Although the decision was never formalized, he was granted a de facto exemption and continued acting in both capacities.

After the first government crisis over Pavel Milyukov's secret note re-committing Russia to its original war aims on May 2-4, Kerensky became the Minister of War and the dominant figure in the newly formed socialist-liberal coalition government. On 10 May (Julian calendar), Kerensky started for the front, and visited one division after another, urging the men to do their duty. His speeches were impressive and convincing for the moment, but had little lasting effect. Under Allied pressure to continue the war, he launched what became known as the Kerensky Offensive against the Austro-Hungarian/German South Army on 17 June (Julian

calendar). At first successful, the offensive was soon stopped and then thrown back by a strong counter-attack. The Russian Army suffered heavy losses and it was clear – from many incidents of desertion, sabotage, and mutiny – that the Russian Army was no longer willing to attack.

Kerensky was heavily criticised by the military for his liberal policies, which included stripping officers of their mandate (handing overriding control to revolutionary inclined “soldier committees” instead), the abolition of the death penalty, and the presence of various revolutionary agitators at the front. Many officers jokingly referred to commander in chief Kerensky as “persuader in chief”.

On 2 July 1917, the first coalition collapsed over the question of Ukraine’s autonomy. Following July Days unrest in Petrograd and suppression of the Bolsheviks, Kerensky succeeded Prince Lvov as Russia’s Prime Minister. Following the Kornilov Affair at the end of August and the resignation of the other ministers, he appointed himself Supreme Commander-in-Chief as well.

Kerensky’s next move, on 15 September was to proclaim Russia a republic, which was quite contrary to the understanding that the Provisional Government should only hold power until the Constituent Assembly should meet to decide Russia’s form of rule. He formed a five-member

Directory, which consisted of Kerensky himself, minister of foreign affairs Mikhail Tereshchenko, minister of war General Verkhovsky, minister of navy Admiral Dmitry Verderevsky and minister of post and telegraph Nikitin. He retained his post in the final coalition government in October 1917 until it was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

Kerensky’s major challenge was that Russia was exhausted after three years of war, while the provisional government did not offer much motivation for a victory outside of continuing Russia’s obligations towards its allies. Russia’s continued involvement in World War I was not popular among the lower and middle classes and especially the soldiers. They had all believed that Russia would stop fighting when the Provisional Government took power, now they all felt cheated. Furthermore, Lenin and his Bolshevik party were promising “peace, land, and bread” under a communist system. The army was disintegrating due to a lack of discipline, which fostered desertion in large numbers. By the autumn of 1917 an estimated 2 million men had unofficially left the army.

Kerensky and the other political leaders continued their obligation to Russia’s allies by continuing involvement in World War I – fearing that the economy, already under huge stress from the war effort, might become increasingly unstable if vital supplies from France and the United Kingdom were

to be cut off. Some also feared that Germany would demand enormous territorial concessions as the price for peace (which indeed happened in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk). The dilemma of whether to withdraw was a great one, and Kerensky's inconsistent and impractical policies further destabilized the army and the country at large.

Furthermore, Kerensky adopted a policy that isolated the right-wing conservatives, both democratic and monarchist-oriented. His philosophy of "no enemies to the left" greatly empowered the Bolsheviks and gave them a free hand, allowing them to take over the military arm or "voyenka" of the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets. His arrest of Kornilov and other officers left him without strong allies against the Bolsheviks, who ended up being Kerensky's strongest and most determined adversaries, as opposed to the right wing, which evolved into the White movement.

October Revolution of 1917 During the Kornilov Affair, Kerensky had distributed arms to the Petrograd workers, and by October most of these armed workers had gone over to the Bolsheviks. On 25-27 October (Julian Calendar) 1917 the Bolsheviks launched the second Russian revolution of the year. Kerensky's government in Petrograd had almost no support in the city. Only one small force, the First Petrograd Women's Battalion, also known as The Women's Death Battalion, was

willing to fight for the government against the Bolsheviks, but this force too crossed over to the revolution without firing a single shot. It took less than 20 hours before the Bolsheviks had taken over the government.

Kerensky escaped the Bolsheviks and went to Pskov, where he rallied some loyal troops for an attempt to retake the capital. His troops managed to capture Tsarskoe Selo, but were beaten the next day at Pulkovo. Kerensky narrowly escaped, and spent the next few weeks in hiding before fleeing the country, eventually arriving in France. During the Russian Civil War he supported neither side, as he opposed both the Bolshevik regime and the White Movement.

Kerensky lived in Paris until 1940, engaged in the endless splits and quarrels of the exiled Russian democratic leaders. In 1939, Kerensky married the former Australian journalist Lydia 'Nell' Tritton. When the Germans overran France at the start of World War II, they escaped to the United States. Tritton and Kerensky married at Martins Creek, Pennsylvania. In 1945, his wife became terminally ill. He traveled with her to Brisbane, Australia and lived there with her family; she suffered a stroke in February, and they remained there until her death on 10 April 1946. Thereafter Kerensky returned to the United States, where he spent the rest of his life.

When Adolf Hitler's forces invaded the Soviet Union in

1941, Kerensky offered his support to Stalin, but received no reply. Instead, he made broadcasts in Russian in support of the war effort.

Kerensky eventually settled in New York City, but spent much of his time at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University in California, where he both used and contributed to the Institution's huge archive on Russian history, and where he taught graduate courses. He wrote and broadcast extensively on Russian politics and history. His last public speech was delivered at Kalamazoo College, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Kerensky died at his home in New York City in 1970, one of the last surviving major participants in the turbulent events of 1917. The local Russian Orthodox Churches in New York refused to grant Kerensky burial, seeing him as being a freemason and being largely responsible for Russia falling to the Bolsheviks. A Serbian Orthodox Church also refused. Kerensky's body was then flown to London.

12 GEORGE HENRY TATHAM PATON VC

Grave 1141 Block AS

Born: 3 October 1895 Died: 1 December 1917

Scottish WWI recipient of the Victoria Cross, the United Kingdom's highest award for valor. Captain, 4th Btn., Grenadier Guards. Native of Innellan, Argyllshire. Paton was awarded his V.C. for action at Gonnelleu, France, between

Cambrai and St. Quentin, December 1, 1917. From this citation: "For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice. When a unit on his left was driven back, thus leaving his flank in the air and his company practically surrounded, he fearlessly exposed himself to re-adjust the line, walking up and down within fifty yards of the enemy under a withering fire. He personally removed several wounded men, and was the last to leave the village. Later, he again re-adjusted the line, exposing himself regardless of all danger the whole time, and when the enemy four times counter-attacked he sprang each time upon the parapet, deliberately risking his life, and being eventually mortally wounded, in order to stimulate his command. After the enemy had broken through on his left, he again mounted the parapet, and with a few men, who were inspired by his great example, forced them once more to withdraw, thereby undoubtedly saving the left flank." Paton's V.C. medal is on display at the Grenadier Guards RHQ, Wellington Barracks, London.

13 SIR RONALD ROSS

Grave 1129 Block AS

Born: 13 May 1857 Died: 16 September 1932

This distinguished bacteriologist was born in Almora in India. In 1902, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine, in recognition of his discovery that malaria was transmitted by

the Anopheles mosquito. He was knighted in 1911, became the Physician for Tropical Diseases at King's College Hospital in London in 1912 and, later, the Director of the Ross Institute, which became the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. In addition to his pioneering work in medicine, he was a well-known poet.

14 EUGEN SANDOW

Grave 131 Block I

Born: 2 April 1867 Died: 16 October 1925

The most famous physique champion 100 years ago, indeed perhaps the first modern bodybuilder was Eugen Sandow. Born Friederich Wilhelm Mueller on April 2, 1867. He began his career as a sideshow "strongman." Early in life, and with the help of showman Florenz Ziegfeld, Sandow decided it wasn't enough to simply demonstrate his strength, but to actually display his muscular physique as though it were a work of art. He soon made his "Muscle Displays" the main feature of a Vaudeville stage show and at the Chicago Worlds Fair. Sandow eventually built a series of gyms across Europe, America, and other points around the world. He developed a successful mail order business. He wrote several popular books on bodybuilding and health. He was one of the first to advocate free-school lunches for children, pre-natal care for women, and donated generously to charity and to the London

Olympics. Friend of Thomas Edison, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and the King of England, Sandow was a legend in his own time. The *Mr. Olympia* contest uses a statue of Sandow as its trophy.

15 WILLIAM SCORESBY ROUTLEDGE

Grave 425 Block M

Born: 1859 Died: 31 July 1939

Anglo-Australian explorer. William Scoresby Routledge, who was always known by his middle name, was born in Melbourne, although both his parents, William Routledge and Anne Sophia Twycross, were English. They went on to have three daughters, but no more sons; and, in about 1865, they sailed back to England, to live firstly at Reading, then in Eastbourne. Scoresby was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and at University College Hospital in London, although he left the latter before taking his medical degree. In 1900, he left England and, according to his entry in *Who's Who*, "lived with the Micmacs in Central Newfoundland to learn hunting and woodcraft, and later with the Akikuyu of British East Africa (now Kenya) while in their primitive condition." On his return to England, he married Katherine Maria Pease (q.v.). Four months after they were married, they sailed to Mombasa and spent two years in East Africa, collecting tribal artefacts. In 1912, the couple built and equipped a ninety-foot schooner which they named Mana (the word is Polynesian, and has been

translated as “spiritual power”) on which, the following year, they sailed from Southampton to Easter Island, via the Straits of Magellan, in order to make the first archaeological survey of that island. For this voyage of 100,000 miles, made under sail only, Routledge was awarded the Challenge Cup of the Royal Cruising Club, the first time such an award had been made since 1876. The couple returned to England in 1916, but were back in the Pacific in 1920, to survey the Austral and Gambler Islands. After Katherine’s illness and death, Routledge moved to Tjiklos in Cyprus, but he died in the offices of a manufacturing company in Paddington whilst discussing business

16 DICK SEAMAN

Grave 99 Block M

Born: 4 February 1913 Died: 25 June 1939

Richard John Beattie “Dick” Seaman was born in Chichester, Sussex, England and died at Spa-Francorchamps, Belgium, he was one of the greatest pre-war Grand Prix drivers from Britain.

He famously drove for the Mercedes-Benz team from 1937-1939 in the Mercedes-Benz W125 car, winning the 1938 German Grand Prix.

Seaman was born into a wealthy family and developed an enthusiasm for motoring in his childhood. After studying at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1934 he resolved to become a racing driver and took his MG car to the

European mainland to gain experience. He won the Voiturette race of the Swiss Grand Prix event at Bremgarten at his first attempt. He won other small races for ERA and eventually Mercedes team chief Alfred Neubauer invited him for a trial at the Nürburgring. Both Silver Arrows teams used to have at least one foreign driver, if available.

In 1937 he signed for Mercedes-Benz against the wishes of his mother, who did not want him to drive for a “Nazi” team. Having a solid start to his career with Mercedes in 1937, he excelled in the 1938 season - he won the 1938 German Grand Prix and came second in the 1938 Swiss Grand Prix. In December 1938 he married Erica Popp, the daughter of the director of BMW, again against his mother’s wishes. Leading the 1939 Belgian Grand Prix at Circuit de Spa-Francorchamps during a wet race, he crashed his car into a tree during lap 22. It is thought he was using a line through a corner that was only normally used in the dry. On his death bed he remarked to the Mercedes chief engineer, “I was going too fast for the conditions - it was entirely my own fault. I am sorry”. He died some hours after, at just 26 years of age, as Mercedes’ only fatality during that time.

After Seaman’s death, Mercedes-Benz dealerships worldwide were ordered to display his photograph in their windows.

17 MARGARET BELL

Born: 3 March 1809 Died: 15th June 1891

Grave 1 Block AS

& HENRY THOMAS MACKENZIE BELL

Born: 2 March 1856 Died: 13 December 1930

Margaret Bell Born was the first interment in Putney Vale Cemetery.

Henry Thomas Mackenzie Bell, commonly known by his pen name Mackenzie Bell, was an English writer, poet and literary critic. He was a writer for many Victorian era publications, most especially the *London Academy*, and published several volumes of poetry between 1879 and 1893.

A noted world traveller, he was acquainted with many literary figures in Victorian Britain and abroad. He was a personal friend of Christina Rossetti and authored her biography, as well as those of fellow English poets Algernon Swinburne and Charles Whitehead, and published critical studies of their literary work. He also contributed biographies to the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

A staunch Liberal Imperialist, Bell was a charter member of W.E. Forster's Imperial Federation Committee, lectured for the Social and Political Education League and on four occasions contested St George Hanover Square on behalf of the Liberal Party. He was also a member of the Athenaeum for many years.

18 JENNIFER PATERSON

Grave 587 Block AS

Born: 3 April 1928 Died: 10 August 1999

Jennifer Mary Paterson was a British chef, actress and television personality who appeared on the television programme *Two Fat Ladies* with Clarissa Dickson Wright.

The pair were famous for their sometimes unhealthy, but presumably delicious, meals made from scratch. Their preferred means of transportation was a motorbike with sidecar, which Paterson drove.

Paterson's life was as unconventional as her on-screen persona suggested. She came from an army family and was expelled from convent school at 15 for being disruptive.

Paterson later became a matron at a girls' boarding school near Reading before ending up as a cook for the Ugandan legation in London and becoming a well-known figure on the London party circuit. She worked on the ITV show *Candid Camera* and later went on to become a food writer for *The Spectator* and provided weekly lunches for personalities, including the Prince of Wales, for 15 years.

Paterson was a devout Roman Catholic who never married. She died in 1999 of lung cancer in London. She asked for caviar for her last meal but died before she could eat it.

19 SIR OWEN SEAMAN

Grave 17 Block AS

Born: 18 September 1861 Died: 2 February 1936

Sir Owen Seaman was a British writer, journalist and poet. He is best known as editor of *Punch*, from 1906 to 1932. Born in Shrewsbury, he was the only son of William Mantle Seaman and Sarah Ann Balls. He distinguished himself academically both at Shrewsbury School and later Clare College, Cambridge. Following this, he worked as a schoolmaster at Rossall School (1884), professor of literature at Durham College of Science, Newcastle upon Tyne (1890-1903), and became a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1897.

Seaman's first successful submission to the satirical and humorous magazine *Punch* was "Rhyme of the Kipperling", an 1894 parody of Rudyard Kipling. The same year he published a full volume of parodies entitled *Horace at Cambridge*. After several years of submitting work which showed "a remarkable gift for the composition of light verse," he was invited to join the staff in 1897, becoming assistant editor in 1902 and finally editor in 1906. It was during his tenure there that A.A.Milne, author of the Winnie-the-Pooh stories, worked as his assistant; it is thought that Seaman's dour disposition may have been the inspiration behind the gloomy character of Eeyore.

In 1914 he was knighted, more likely for his creativity than for his patriotism, which saw fuller bloom in the course of

World War I. During the war, he wrote "number of verses of a somewhat mindless, patriotic kind, reflecting the optimism and devotion to his native land rather than the stirrings of poetic genius," as anthologist John M. Munro put it. In 1915, he published *War Time*, a book of poetry that Munro described as "a mixture of satiric verse and patriotic doggerel." Nevertheless, in 1933, he was created a baronet. Sir Owen never married.

20 ERNEST WRIGHT ALEXANDER

Grave 149 Block B

Born: 2 October 1870 Died: 25 August 1934

World War I Victoria Cross Recipient. Born in Liverpool, England, during the First World War he served as a Major with the 119th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery. On 24 August, 1914, at Elouges in Belgium, the flank guard was attacked by a German corps, but all of the guns were taken out of the range of enemy fire, although Major Alexander had to withdraw them by hand himself under heavy fire, along with some volunteers, led by Captain Francis Grenfell of the 9th Lancers. (Captain Grenfell received the VC for his part in the action). Consequently, the 5th Division was able to retreat without serious loss. Major Alexander went on to rescue a wounded man under heavy fire. For these actions he was awarded the VC. Eventually promoted to Major General during his military

service, his other decorations included the Companion of the Order of the Bath, the Companion of St. Michael and St. George, and the Belgian Croix de Guerre. He died at Kingsbridge in Devonshire, and was cremated at Putney Vale, his ashes being placed in the family grave. In February 1999 his Victoria Cross was sold to a private buyer for £92,000.

21 EDWARD GEORGE WARRIS HULTON

Grave 379 Block B

Born: 29 November 1906 Died: 8 October 1988

Sir Edward George Warris Hulton was born Harrogate and was an English magazine publisher and writer.

Edward George Warris Hulton (later Sir Edward George Warris Hulton) was the illegitimate son of Sir Edward Hulton, Baronet, a newspaper publisher and racehorse owner originally from Manchester, and his second wife, the actress Millicent Warris

Educated at Harrow School, Hulton went up to Brasenose College, Oxford in 1925 but left in December 1926 without a degree. He founded the Hulton Press in 1937, buying *Farmers' Weekly*. The Hulton Press went on to publish *Leader Magazine*, *Eagle* and *Girl for children*, *Lilliput* and the *Picture Post*.

During the war, Hulton was one of the members of the 1941 Committee, a group of British politicians, writers and other people of influence who were not generally involved with

a political party but who came together in 1941 to press for more efficient production in order to enhance the War effort. Hulton helped fund the Home Guard training school at Osterley Park, organizing a private supply of weapons from the United States. Though he had stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate before the war, his 1943 book *The New Age* supported a mixed welfare-state economy and he welcomed Attlee's 1945 government.

Hulton discontinued the *Picture Post* in 1957, and sold the Hulton Press to Odhams two years later. He was knighted in 1957.

22 GEORGE REID

Grave 561 Block B

Born: 29 November 1906 Died: 8 October 1988

Sir George Houstoun Reid, GCB, GCMG, KC was an Australian politician, Premier of New South Wales and the fourth Prime Minister of Australia.

Reid was the last leader of the Liberal tendency in New South Wales, led by Charles Cowper and Henry Parkes and which Reid organised as the Free Trade and Liberal Association in 1889. He was more effective as Premier of New South Wales from 1894 to 1899 than he was as Prime Minister in 1904 and 1905. This partly reflected the disappearance of the rationale of the Free Trade Party with the imposition of tariffs by the federal government and the disappearance of the political

centre ground with the rise of the Australian Labour Party. Although a supporter of Federation, he took an equivocal position on it during the campaign for the first referendum in June 1898, earning himself the nickname of “Yes-No Reid.”

23 HARRY NORTON SCHOFIELD

Grave 29 Block L

Born: 29 January 1865 Died: 10 October 1931

Harry Norton Schofield VC was an English recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces.

Schofield was 34 years old, and a captain in the Royal Artillery (Royal Field Artillery), British Army during the Second Boer War when the following deed took place for which he was awarded the VC. On 15 December 1899, at the Battle of Colenso, South Africa, Captain Schofield with several others tried to save the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, when the detachments serving the guns had all become casualties or been driven from their guns by infantry fire at close range. Captain Schofield went out with two other officers (Walter Norris Congreve and Frederick Hugh Sherston (The Hon.) Roberts) and a corporal (George Edward Nurse) when the first attempt was made to extricate the guns and helped in withdrawing the two that were saved.

Schofield was initially awarded the Distinguished Service Order, but this was subsequently upgraded to the VC, his citation reads:

At Colenso, on the 15th December, 1899, when the detachments serving the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, had all been killed, wounded, or driven from them by Infantry fire at close range, Captain Schofield went out when the first attempt was made to extricate the guns, and assisted in withdrawing the two that were saved.

24 HARRY GREENWOOD VC

Grave 71 Block N

Born: 25 November 1881 Died: 5 May 1948

Harry Greenwood was born in Windsor the eldest of nine children to Charles Greenwood and Margaret Abernethy. He was 36 years old, and an acting Lieutenant Colonel in the 9th Battalion, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, British Army, during the First World War, when he performed a deed for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

On 23 October 1918 at Owillers, France, when the advance of the battalion was checked by enemy machine gun fire, Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood single-handedly rushed the position and killed the crew. Subsequently, accompanied by two runners, he took another machine-gun post, but then found that his command was almost surrounded by the enemy,

who started to attack. Repulsing this attack, the colonel led his troops forward, capturing the last objective with 150 prisoners, eight machine guns, and one field gun. On 24 October he again inspired his men to such a degree that the last objective was captured and the line held in spite of heavy casualties. Died in Wimbledon, aged 66. His medal is held at the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Museum, Doncaster.

25 HOWARD CARTER

Grave 45 Block 45

Born: 9 May 1874 Died: 2 March 1939

Scientist, Archeologist. Born in 1874 to Samuel and Martha Joyce (Sands) Carter in Kensington. He was a sickly child of humble origin having had, as a result, no old school ties to his name. He was, however, educated as an artist by his father, who was an accomplished and well-known draughtsman himself. As an infant and child, he spent many of his days at the family cottage in Swaffham, a small farming community within Norfolk. It was at the nearby mansion of the wealthy Amherst family, Didlington Hall, that the youthful Howard Carter was initially introduced to Egypt through the large collection of antiquities housed there. In about 1891, through his ties to the Amherst family, Howard Carter met Percy Edward Newberry, an active member of the London-based Egypt Exploration Fund. Newberry sought an artist to copy

the art within tombs for the EEF, and it was on behalf of the recommendation of Lord Amherst that Newberry found his artist in Howard Carter. After a brief preparatory period at the British Museum, he left with Newberry to Egypt in October of 1891. At the age of seventeen, this was the first of many times he would leave his homeland for foreign territory. After his arrival at Alexandria, he began his first task at Beni Hassan. However eager he was, he was somewhat appalled to learn that mode of operation involved tracing the art of the Middle Kingdom onto large sheets of transparent parchment. These sheets were then stowed, that they might be studied at a later date. Though he frowned upon such methodology, Howard Carter made certain that he excelled at these tedious tasks. Newberry was pleased with his diligence as well as his work, and he soon found favor with him. In January of 1892, he was sent by Newberry to the camp of Flinders Petrie to learn field archaeology and excavation. Petrie, however, did not take to him right away. It was Carter's persistence, diligence, and discoveries at El Amarna and other important places which had proven Petrie's thoughts on Carter never becoming anything more than an artist and historian wrong. Under Flinders Petrie, Howard Carter underwent the one of the largest metamorphoses in his life: That of artist to excavator. Soon after, he was appointed as the main draughtsman and overseer

at the site of Hatshepsut's Deir-el-Bahri. Life continued to improve until, at the age of 25, he was offered the position of Inspector General of Monuments for Upper Egypt by the Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service, Gaston Maspero. This was a most prominent position for him, as his duties included the oversight and regulation of all excavations in the Nile valley. In 1905, his position as Inspector General came to an abrupt and unfortunate end when a dispute between he and drunken French tourists erupted. When the tourists became intolerable towards others in their encampment, Carter gave his guards permission to defend themselves. The French tourists went to officials higher than Carter, including the Egyptian Consul General Lord Cromer. With the officials backing them, the French called for Carter to make a formal apology. Following his choice stubbornly, as was his nature, he refused, defending his belief that he made the right decision. The incident gave him a blemished reputation, and caused him to be posted to the Nile Delta town of Tanta, a place with very little archaeological involvement. He then resigned his services. After the 1905 occurrence his life took a downturn. He sustained for himself a meager existence through his art until about 1908, when he was introduced by Maspero to the Fifth Earl of Carnarvon. Carter and Carnarvon took to one another immediately, as their personalities were complimentary to one

another. He undertook the supervision of Carnarvon's excavations and by 1914, had secured many marvelous antiquities in his personal possession. To Howard Carter, however, his dream to unearth Tutankhamen, the 18th dynasty boy king, whose site of burial Carter believed still existed in a nearly complete state, had not yet been attained. Seasons of searching for Tutankhamen came and went. Finally Carnarvon, having lost hope and much money, suggested that they discontinue the search for Tutankhamen. Carter would not give up, and persuaded Carnarvon to hold out for one more season, beginning on November 1, 1922. Three days after the season began, Howard Carter had discovered the first step to King Tutankhamen's tomb. Because of a late arrival by Carnarvon and the mandatory delicateness of the excavator's work, it took the party until November 26 to finally reach the seals which had guarded King Tutankhamen in secrecy for two thousand years. Beyond those seals lay "Many wonderful things...and gold, everywhere, the glint of gold." There were hundreds of objects within the rooms of Tutankhamen's tomb; so numerous were the antiquities that it took a decade for Howard Carter to unearth and catalogue them all. Before the conclusion of Tutankhamen's excavation, Carter endured many deaths, (Including the loss of Lord Carnarvon,) the media's hype of the curse, and problems caused by government officials

and the antiquity department. Once the last object was sent to the Cairo museum and the excavation of Tutankhamen was closed, Howard Carter retired to an isolated life of failing health and antiquities collecting. When he could be found in Egypt at the Winter Palace Hotel in Luxor, he avoided people and was “Sunk in gloom, talking to no one.” He returned to England and, in the presence of his niece and care taker Phyllis J. Walker, died of Cardiac Failure caused by Lymphadenoma in 1939

26 LEN HARVEY

Grave 969 Block 10

Born: 11 July 1907 Died: 28 November 1976

Len Harvey was a boxer born in Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. A great tactician and defensive boxer who boxed at every weight division's of his day. He began boxing at the very young age of 12 and boxed to he was 36. He was British champion at three weights, middleweight, light-heavy and heavyweight. He also held British Empire championship at light-heavy and heavyweight as well as being recognized as world light-heavyweight champion in Britain from 1939–1942.

27 FRANCIS DURBRIDGE

Grave 141 Block 10

Born: 25 November 1912 Died: 11 April 1998

Educated at Bradford Grammar School in Yorkshire, he was encouraged to write by his English teacher, and continued to do so whilst studying English at Birmingham University. After graduating in 1933, he worked for a short time as a stockbroker's clerk, before selling a radio play to the BBC at the age of 21.

In 1938, he created the character Paul Temple, a crime novelist and detective. With Steve Trent, a Fleet Street journalist and later his wife, Temple solved numerous crimes in the glamorous world of the leisured middle-classes, first on radio and, from 1969 until 1971, in a 64-part big-budget television series.

Durbridge went on to forge a successful career as a writer for the stage, with seven plays, the last of which, *Sweet Revenge*, was written in 1991.

He married Norah Lawley, with whom he had two sons, in 1940. He died at his home in Barnes, London in 1998.

FAMOUS PEOPLE CREMATED AT PUTNEY VALE

STANLEY BAKER	Actor	ANTHONY BLUNT	Spy
HATTIE JACQUES	Actress	PAUL RYAN	Singer
REGINALD BOSANQUET	Newsreader	RONALD ALLEN	Actor
SIR LEN HUTTON	Cricketer	KENNETH MORE	Actor
CLEMENT ATLEE	Politician	DENNIS WHEATLEY	Author
JIM LAKER	Cricketer	MARGARET LOCKWOOD	Actress
BOBBY MOORE	Footballer	LADY CHURCHILL	Wife of Sir Winston
DAVID CLEMENT	Footballer	LILLIAN BOARD	Athlete
TONY WRIGHT	Actor	JOHN BINDON	Actor
ROBERT BEATTY	Actor	JAMES HUNT	Racing Driver
ANTHONY NOLAN	Anthony Nolan Trust & Foundation	DAVID LEAN	Film Producer
		DONALD PLEASENCE	Actor
		JON PERTWEE	Actor & Comedian
		JO RICHARDSON	MP

DANIEL MASSEY	Actor	CLIFF ADAMS	Radio Musical Arranger
ARTHUR ASKEY	Comic		
JOE DAVIS	Snooker Player	STANLEY REED	Ex Chairman Wimbledon F.C.
ROBERT DORNING	Actor	ALAN MACNAUGHTAN	Actor
LANA MORRIS	Actress	BOBBIE DESMOND	Actor
KEITH SIMPSON	Forensic Pathologist	PHYLLIS CALVERT	Actress
GAVIN THURSTON	Coroner	LORD HUGH JENKINS	MP
ANDREW KEIR	Actor	ROBERT SANGSTER	Businessman Racehorse Owner
PETER ARNE	Actor		
ROBIN BAILEY	Actor	ROBERT LANG	ACTOR
DAVID LANGTON	Actor	DANNY WILLIAMS	SINGER
BOB PECK	Actor	PATRICK ALLEN	Actor
NYREE DAWN PORTER	Actress	DEREK BOND	Actor
JOAN SIMS	ACTRESS	DEREK WARING	Actor
ALF GOVER	CRICKETER	RONALD MCGILL	Actor

The world thinks the Russian Revolution
is at an end. Do not be mistaken. The
Russian Revolution is just beginning.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY

Deeply regret advise you TITANIC
sank this morning after collision with
iceberg, resulting in serious loss of life.
Full particulars later.

J. BRUCE ISMAY

TELEGRAM FROM DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE STAR LINE

(I was) never without a glass of
champagne and a party invitation

JENNIFER PATERSON