**The Burial Grounds of Putney**  
**London SW15**

**Introduction**

The chronology of Putney’s burial grounds is broadly as follows:

- St Mary’s Church, Putney Bridge: 12\(^{th}\)/13\(^{th}\) century to 1763.
- Putney Old Burial Ground (POBG), Upper Richmond Road: 1763 to 1854.
- Putney Lower Common Cemetery (PLCC), Mill Hill Road: 1855 to 1891.
- Putney Vale Cemetery (PVC), Kingston Road: 1891 to present.

Closure dates are nominal and burials took place later, e.g. in family graves or in special circumstances. They continued at St Mary’s, in the churchyard (in large numbers) until 1854 and inside the church until 1863; in POBG until 1900; and in PLCC until the 1950s – even as late as 1975.

**St Mary’s Church**

The parish church was Putney’s only burial ground for some 500 years. St Mary’s is not mentioned by name until c. 1290, though there may have been a church or chapel of ease (a satellite of St Mary’s Wimbledon) on the site as early as the 12\(^{th}\) century. Nothing remains of those early churches and the oldest part of the present building is the tower, which dates from c. 1450. St Mary’s was severely damaged by a storm in 1703, was rebuilt, apart from the tower, in 1836, and extensively damaged by an arson-started fire during the night of 6\(^{th}\)/7\(^{th}\) June 1973, with only the walls, columns and, again, the 15\(^{th}\) century tower surviving.

Rebuilding, to a design by Ronald Sims, with the altar, unusually, on the north side and stained glass by Alan Younger (who also designed the stained glass above the entrance to Putney Exchange) was completed in 1982. The church was re-hallowed on 6\(^{th}\) February 1982 by the Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev. Michael Marshall.

There are no burial records prior to 1620, so it is not known how many burials took place in St Mary’s before then, though the population of Putney in 1600 was only about 500, so there would not have been many. Jim Slade, in *Putney Parish Church, A History To 1836* (2010) calculated that, from 1620 to the opening of POBG in 1763, there were app. 8,700 burials in the church and its relatively small churchyard, averaging app. 60 per year and corresponding closely to figures by the antiquary Rev. Daniel Lysons in *The Environs of London* (1792-96).
This was a high density and one can only speculate on how they were accommodated, though factors included: a) mass paupers’ graves (‘poor holes’) which were not filled in until either they were full or the stench too great; b) coffins piled on coffins; and c) wealthy families bribing sextons and/or gravediggers to remove earlier remains to make way for their own kin.

Local historian Arthur Crotch published a history of the church in 1936, to mark the centenary of the rebuilding, showing 56 monuments inside the church and 76 table tombs, slabs and headstones in the churchyard. Jim Slade lists 65 monuments known to have been erected inside the church (plus 20 lost) before the 1973 fire. When Putney Bridge was widened (1931-33), a further section of the churchyard was lost, and 21 bodies re-interred in section R of Putney Vale Cemetery and marked with numbered wooden pegs, now lost.

Very few monuments remain in the re-modelled church and churchyard, apart from the tomb of Caroline, Dowager Countess of Kingston (c. 1754-1823), and a scattering of tomb slabs in the north part of the churchyard, some of which form steps leading down to the riverside. Others, imported from POBG when it was converted to a public open space in 1963, form part of the paving outside the café.

**Putney Old Burial Ground**

Some of the already limited space at St Mary’s was lost when the first Putney Bridge was opened to the east of the present bridge in 1729, the approach road from the High Street removing part of the churchyard. In 1763, the churchwardens finally decided that a new burial ground was needed and, with no suitable space near the church, advantage was taken of an offer from the Rev. Roger Mortlock Pettiward (1712-74) – the Pettiwards were one of Putney’s wealthiest families and owned Fairfax House on Putney High Street – of a plot of land on what was then Richmond Lane, now Upper Richmond Road.
Pettiward is generally said to have donated the land to the parish, but the minutes of the Putney Burial Board show that he charged £260 for it, raised (as the plaque on the old mortuary building shows) by public subscription. 90 people contributed various sums (Earl Spencer £20, Pettiward 10 guineas, others sums from 5 guineas to 5 shillings) and a total of £240-17s-0d was raised; the balance was presumably waived. Putney Old Burial Ground, as it would become known, was consecrated on 2nd November 1763 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Secker, and according to the parish records, the first burial took place on 16th December that year, that of “Ann Colman, infant, ye first corps buried in ye new burying ground.”

POBG is owned, and was initially maintained, by the Church of England’s Southwark Diocese, but some time in the early 20th century, maintenance was taken over by Wandsworth Borough Council. Photographs taken c. 1930 show it well maintained, whilst others taken in 1961 by Michael Bull (only photocopies of the prints remain) show it neglected and overgrown. Between these dates, maintenance clearly became a problem and in 1960, the Council, with advice from the Metropolitan Police Gardens Association, initiated a project to convert it to a public open space. Administrative problems delayed the work, which was finally completed in 1963.

The conversion, at a cost of app. £3,000, involved the removal of some of the trees, the planting of shrubs and flowers and the installation of seats. Crucially, it also involved destroying most of the tombs and moving most of the slabs and headstones to other locations. About 40 tomb slabs and 10 headstones were laid flat in the SW corner and at least 8 slabs moved to St Mary’s Church, where 7 (inscriptions still legible) are part of the paving outside the café, and an eighth, the top of the steps down to the riverside. Of the 114 headstones, 9 were left in situ, app. 10 moved to the SW corner, some broken up and dispersed, and others lost. 7 tombs were left in situ (4 of them – Canning, Lucas, Thomson, Wood – Grade II-listed) and in 2008, the Borough Council completed a £43,000 project to restore them – later marked by a ceremony at which the guest of honour was Sir Martin Wood, a descendant of Robert Wood, buried in 1771 in one of the listed tombs.
Given the almost total destruction of the graves, little would be known of those buried in POBG, were it not for a survey carried out by Arthur Crotch and published in instalments in 11 successive issues of *Wandsworth Borough News*, from 7th April to 16th June 1933. They were later pasted into a single volume and annotated by Crotch himself, referencing Amy Hare’s transcriptions of the parish registers. He lists 213 burial sites, 120 memorials showing multiple (up to 12) names. Not all those listed were necessarily physically buried in POBG, though most appear to have been. It is not a complete list, since some of the names were illegible by the time Crotch carried out his survey, but it amounts to about 430 burials, including 26 between the official closure date of 1854 and 1900.

430 burials in 137 years (1763-1900) averages just over 3 per year – very low, compared to the app. 8,700 (app. 60 per year) at St Mary’s over a similar period between 1620 and 1763 and it raises a conundrum. A note in the parish registers states that all burials from 1763 to the opening of PLCC in 1855 should be assumed to have been in POBG unless otherwise noted – which, though the registers are incomplete, implies app. 3,000 burials in POBG. This clearly conflicts with Crotch’s survey and indeed, such a number could barely have been accommodated in its 0.86 acres (0.34 hectares). Leading inevitably to the conclusions: a) that burials must have continued in quantity in St Mary’s churchyard until 1854; b) that the persistent rumour that POBG was reserved for ‘the better class of burial’ is possibly true, though unprovable.

This leads to further speculation. On 26th August 1854, a group of 11 Putney ratepayers wrote to the Putney Burial Board, urging the provision of a new burial ground, since POBG was becoming “overcrowded” – which in truth it wasn’t. The signatories included Evan Hare (father of the above-mentioned Amy, who transcribed the parish registers) and father-and-son builders William & Robert Aviss. The possible future PLCC was in fact already being considered by the PBB and, whether or not prompted by the letter, action quickly followed. On 12th September, Earl Spencer’s solicitors confirmed to the PBB his agreement to sell them 3 acres of Putney Lower Common for £360, tenders for the cemetery and chapels were invited, 14 were received, and the board met on 1st February 1855 to consider them. The preferred tender (£2,314, including a ‘bell-tower’) was that from builders William & Robert Aviss! Contracts were signed a month later.

One wonders: a) why POBG was deemed overcrowded, when it wasn’t; b) whether it was, as seems to have been the case, somehow ‘exclusive’ (its burial density was low, 30% of the 213 burial sites were table tombs and eminent people were buried there); and c) whether it was coincidence that two of the signatories to a letter urging the provision of a new cemetery (the future PLCC) were the contractors chosen to build it.

Details follow of some of those buried in POBG, beginning with the four Grade II-listed tombs, in alphabetical order:
Canning, Stratford (1744-1787) & Mehetabel née Patrick (1749-1831)

Stratford was disinherited by his father, who disapproved of his marriage to Dublin-born Mehetabel. He became a merchant and the couple lived in Clements Lane in the City of London, where they mixed with Whig politicians, including Charles Fox, Edmund Burke and playwright R B Sheridan. They had a daughter and four sons, three of whom found success in the consular service; Charles Fox Canning became ADC to the Duke of Wellington and died at Waterloo on 18th June 1815. Stratford was the uncle of MP George Canning, who notoriously fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh on Putney Heath on 20th September 1809 (which both survived) and had the shortest-ever term as Prime Minister – four months, to his death in August 1827.

Lucas, Joseph (c. 1758-1833)

Also buried here are two nieces of Joseph, Mary Kent (1769-1849) & Anna Maria (1772-1858) & nephew William, Mary Kent’s husband (1773-1850). Crotch recorded two monuments to these three – plaques on the south gallery of St Mary’s church – which were destroyed in the 1973 fire. Nothing more is known of the family.

Thomson, Harriet (c. 1719-1787)

An impressive tomb, just inside the entrance. Harriet was an author of apparently ‘historical’ novels, of whom little is known. Recorded titles are Excessive Sensibility; or, The History of Lady St Laurence. A novel; Fatal Follies; or, The History of the Countess of Stanmore; Emily Dundorne; or, The Effects of Early Impressions. A novel; The Pride of Ancestry; or, Who’s She? A novel; and The Labyrinths of Life. She and her ‘Russia merchant’ husband Andrew lived at The Cedars, Roehampton Lane, 1765-94. The tomb was made from ‘Coade’ artificial stone, or ‘Lithodipyra’ (‘stone fired twice’), developed by Mrs Eleanor Coade and claimed to be more resistant to weathering than natural stone. Ironically, the only wording to survive is ‘Coade London’, and Crotch could discern little more than the names of Harriet & John Poulett Thomson (c. 1756-1838), probably a son, but not that of her husband Andrew.

Wood, Robert (c. 1717-71) & Ann née Skottowe (d. 1803)

Another impressive tomb. Wood was born in Riverstown Castle, Co. Meath, Ireland, studied at Glasgow University and trained for the bar at Middle Temple from 1736. However, he became a historian, explorer and archaeologist, and from May 1750 to June 1751, undertook an ambitious expedition to the eastern Mediterranean, towards the end of which, he explored, and subsequently published important books on, the ruins of the ancient cities of Palmyra and Baalbek, both then in Syria.
His companions, and main financiers, were two wealthy young Oxford graduates, James Dawkins (1722-57) and John Bouverie (1723-50), though the latter died of a fever in Turkey in September 1750, four months into the expedition. Wood and Dawkins, with a Piedmontese draughtsman, Giovanni Battista Borra, reached Palmyra and Baalbek in March and April 1751, having amassed a “caravan” of “about two hundred perfons, and about the same number of beadfs for carriage, conftiting of an odd mixture of horfes, camels, mules and affes.” A quote from The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tedmor, in the Desart [sic], published in 1753, followed by The Ruins of Baalbek, otherwise Heliopolis, in Caelosyria (1757). Richly illustrated, the books were highly regarded and influenced neoclassical architecture in Europe and America.

The plates for the illustrations were produced in England, on the basis of the beautifully detailed drawings made on site by Borra. Four engravers were used for the 57 Palmyra plates, two thirds of them by a second-generation Huguenot refugee Paul Fourdrinier (1698-1758). He, his wife Susanna née Grolleau (daughter also of Huguenot refugees) and other members of their families were buried in the Mount Nod Huguenot cemetery on East Hill, Wandsworth. [43 years after his death, Fourdrinier would ironically become the great-grandfather of Cardinal, now the Blesséd, John Henry Newman!]

Bouverie and Dawkins, whose brother Henry was a direct ancestor of biologist Prof. Richard Dawkins, were known Jacobites – very probably Wood too for a time – and came under suspicion and surveillance by the authorities. From 1761 to his death in 1771, having presumably by then rejected any Jacobite sympathies he may have had, Wood was MP for the Duke of Bridgewater’s ‘pocket borough’ of Brackley, Northants.; he had been the Duke’s ‘cicerone’ (travelling companion) 1753-56. He died 9th September 1771 at Lime Grove, Putney, the large estate he had bought from the executors of Edward Gibbon Senior, father of the historian, who was born and spent his childhood there. Also buried in the POBG tomb were wife Ann (d. 1803), son Thomas (d. 1772 aged 8) and grandson Robert Henry (d. 1864 aged 72).

The other three remaining tombs are:

**Leader, William (1767-1828)**

Others buried in the tomb are wife Mary (c. 1760-1833), elder son William (c. 1800-26) & son-in-law Edward Lowther Crofton (1785-1821). William was born in Putney Hill Villa, became a wealthy manufacturer, merchant and investor and later Whig MP for Camelford (1812-18) and Winchelsea (1823-26). He and Mary had 4 daughters and 4 sons, 2 of the sons dying in infancy. William Junior died in an unspecified accident in Oxford aged 25, leaving sole surviving son John Temple heir to his father’s substantial fortune.
John Temple Leader (1810-1903) was, in turn, a Whig MP, for Bridgwater (1835-37) and Westminster (1837-47), but then left England for Tuscany, where he spent the last 50 years of his life, becoming an art connoisseur and patron. He owned several properties, including the mediaeval castle of Vincigliata near Fiesole, where he mostly lived and which Queen Victoria visited in 1888.

On a rare visit to London in 1867, he married (in a Registry Office) the Contessa Maria Louisa di Leone, a widow with two children. In 1896, he had a serious accident from which he never fully recovered and died on 1st March 1903 aged 92, leaving an estate of c. £250,000. He also left a plot of land on Putney Embankment to the parish, which was turned into a public space, opened on 4th July 1903 and named Leader’s Gardens in his honour. He and Maria, who died 3 years later, were buried in the cemetery of San Miniato al Monte in Florence.

Pettiward, Rev. Daniel MA (1765-1833)

Son of Roger Mortlock Pettiward (who sold the land for POBG to the parish), he was vicar of Great Finborough and rector of Onehouse, both in Suffolk, lived in the rectory at Onehouse and died in the historic Angel Inn, Bury St Edmunds, on 14th November 1833, aged 68, whilst on his way to London. Crotch comments: “The slab covering the vault is of double size. It is surprising that no other name is recorded on the stone, for the Pettiwards were an old and numerous family.” The parish register, however, states: “27th April 1774, The Rev. Roger Pettiward, D.D., in vault, in b.g.” [burial ground] and Daniel’s obituary in the December 1833 issue of The Gentleman’s Magazine says: “His remains were interred in the family vault at Putney”, all of which suggests that Roger Mortlock and possibly other family members were also buried in the vault.

St Aubyn, Rev. Richard John (1807-49)

13th of 15 children (all illegitimate, by 3 different women) of Sir John, 5th & last Baronet St Aubyn (1758-1839). Five (1783-90) by Martha Nicholls, daughter of the family’s estate manager, and the last eight (1792-1815) by Juliana Vinicombe (1769-1856), whom Sir John eventually married in 1822. Of the other (first) two children, one was by ‘an Italian woman’; the other, Hebe Elizabeth, married Edmund Prideaux in 1797. Name/birth year of former unknown; latter presumably born c. 1777, died 1844, mother unknown. The St Aubyns were a prominent Cornish dynasty with two family estates – ‘Clowance’, near Crowan, and St Michael’s Mount. From 1838, they rented (probably) Lime Grove, Putney (former home of Robert Wood), where Sir John died in 1839, son Richard John (unmarried) in 1849 and his widow Lady Juliana on 14th June 1856 aged 87.
Other burials of interest:

**Carmalt, Rev. William (1777-1850)**

Rev. Dr Carmalt ran a school in Putney House, Upper Richmond Road, in the first half of the 19th century, for ‘young men principally designed for the public schools and the learned professions’. It was on the site of the present Carmalt Gardens, which are named after him, and Henry Searth (below) may have been a pupil there.

**Hochpied, Lieut.-Gen. George Porter, 6th Baron de Hochpied (1760-1828)**

Son of Sir James Porter, British Ambassador to Turkey, & Clarissa Catherine de Hochpied, daughter of the Dutch Ambassador, from whom he took his title. His sister Anna (1758-1832) married John Larpent, Chief Inspector of Plays, and chronicled their life in Putney from 1804 to 1811. Porter had a successful military career and from 1793 to 1820 was Whig MP for Stockbridge, Hants. In 1795, to sister Anna’s disapproval, he set up home with a divorcée, Lady Grosvenor, though they waited until Lord Grosvenor’s death in 1802 to marry. His 1789 portrait by Sir John Hoppner is set against a contrived background of the Hagia Sofia mosque in Istanbul, where he spent his childhood.

**Scarth, James (1769-1828)**

Headstone still standing, marking grave of James, wife Alice née North (1761-1828) & daughter Ann (1804-27). Father of Putney-born solicitor Henry Searth (1802-70), who turned to property development in the 1840s, amassed a huge portfolio of land and property and built e.g. Parkfields and Coalecroft & Charlwood Roads in Putney, and Scarth & Station Roads in Barnes.

Henry also built the Arab Boy & Quill pubs in Putney, the former named after his Beirut-born servant Yussef Sirrie (c. 1830-80). Henry was buried in PLCC and Yussef (by then known as Joseph Sirry) in Old Barnes Cemetery, closed and abandoned in 1954. There were several challenges to the disposition of Henry’s estate after his death, one of which, bizarrely, involved the attempted exhumation of his father James’s coffin in POBG. This took place from 11th to 14th March 1872 and though the coffins of his wife and daughter were found, James’s coffin was never located!

**Putney Lower Common Cemetery**

There is a mystery over the creation of PLCC, touched on on page 4. Firstly, in the latter half of 1854, a view arose, or was generated, that POBG was overcrowded and that a new cemetery was needed, which was not the case – its average burial rate over the previous 90 years had been only a 20th of that at St Mary’s and plenty of space remained (see Crotch’s map on p. 13). Some believe that POBG had a sort of exclusivity, which certain people wished to preserve.
Secondly, two of the signatories to an August 1854 letter to the burial board, calling for a new cemetery, were the builders later awarded the contract to build it. There is no clear evidence of malpractice but even so, the circumstances are intriguing.

The sequence of events was as follows:

- Possible need for a new cemetery is under consideration by the Putney Burial Board during the first part of 1854.
- 26th August 1854: a group of 11 Putney ratepayers writes to the PBB requesting that a new cemetery be provided. Signatories include Evan Hare and father-and-son builders William & Robert Aviss.
- 12th September 1854: Earl Spencer’s solicitors confirm to the PBB his agreement to sell them 3 acres of Putney Lower Common for £360. The PBB want more land but Spencer refuses. They invite tenders for the cemetery and two chapels.
- 1st February 1855: the PBB meet to consider the 14 tenders received. The lowest is from William & Robert Aviss – £2,154, or £2,314 including a ‘bell-tower’. The latter design is chosen.
- 1st March 1855: contracts signed.
- August 1855: cemetery consecrated by ‘a bishop’, identity unknown.

The ragstone chapels & lodge were to a design by Barnett & Birch Ltd, also responsible for East Finchley Cemetery, and were built by William & Robert Aviss, marked by a plaque on the wall of one of the chapels. The Aviss family tomb (containing William & Robert) is said to be in PLCC but has not been located. William’s parents (Robert’s grandparents), John, landlord of the Eight Bells PH in Putney in the 1820s-30s, and Elizabeth née Dixon, were buried in St Mary’s churchyard. The cemetery was officially closed in 1891, when PVC opened, though burials continued there until much later. The lodge is now a private house, as soon will be the chapels, which were being converted at the time of writing (July 2017). PLCC is designated a ‘site of ecological importance’ for the borough.

**Burials:**

There are five CWGC graves of First World War casualties:

**Blackburn, Capt. Lewis Frederick:** Royal Navy, d. 5th Jan 1916  
**Cochrane, Private Griffith Robert:** Middx. Regt., d. 9th Oct 1917 aged 37  
**Hale, 2nd Lt. Philip Roderick:** RAF, d. 16th Oct 1918 aged 19  
**Kirk, Private Robert J:** Army Service Corps, d. 17th Nov 1916 aged 24  
**Wood, Major Herbert Frederick:** RAF, d. 11th Dec 1918 aged 36
Other burials of interest:

**Alexander, Louis Charles Alexander LLD FRCS FRHistS (1839-1913)**
Author of *The Autobiography of Shakespeare – A Fragment* (1911).

**Dryden, Sir Alfred (1821-1912)**

**Flemmich, John Frederick (1819-1892)**
Flemmich was born in the Netherlands, became a successful merchant in UK & formed a partnership with German-born merchant banker & art collector Frederick Huth, his son Louis & others, dissolved in 1885.

**Hawkins, Benjamin Waterhouse (1807-94)**
Designed the concrete dinosaurs for Crystal Palace Park!

**Prescott, William George (1800-65)**
Head of “one of most considerable banking firms in the City of London”.

**Scarth, Henry (1802-70)**
See POBG, James Scarth. Two other names on the impressive marble tomb are of his sister Louisa (1794-1857), who died in Paris, and his cousin Robert Heath (1801-87), who, after several legal challenges following Henry’s death, was eventually declared his next of kin and heir-at-law.

As mentioned on page 1, burials often took place after the official closure dates of burial grounds, especially in family tombs. The nominal closure date of PLCC was 1891 (the year PVC was consecrated) but burials have been found in PLCC long after that date, in e.g. 1928, 1931, 1934, 1950, 1954 & 1975.

**Putney Vale Cemetery**

It is not known how many people were buried in PLCC. The chairman of the Putney Burial Board visited PLCC, with the clerk, on 31st March 1891 and concluded that space remained for 73 burials, which would last 6 months. An oddly precise figure, implying a rate of about 150 per year and a total, over its ‘official’ 36 years (1855-91), of around 5,000 burials, though the actual number is probably lower. At a meeting on 22nd April 1891, the board was urged to complete the new cemetery as quickly as possible, as so few spaces remained in PLCC.

Work was in fact well in hand (the chapels were built by 1890) and the cemetery was consecrated on 16th June 1891 by the Bishop of Gibraltar Charles Sandford, standing in for the diocesan Bishop. The first burial, of Mrs Margaret Bell, who had died aged 82, took place on Saturday 20th June 1891. The cemetery was designed by J C Radford, with planting by J Melady & Sons, Barnes. The Gothic-style chapels, of Kentish ragstone, were designed by David Brown.
The likely need for a new cemetery had been anticipated and land alongside the A3 Kingston Road purchased in 1887, part of the ancient Newlands Farm and once owned by the Earls of Bessborough – the second Earl built Parkstead House, Roehampton c. 1760. More land was acquired in 1909 and 1912, giving a total area of 47 acres.

The Garden of Remembrance was opened in 1937 and during 1937-38, the chapels were enlarged, and one of them converted to a crematorium. The latter was officially opened on Wednesday 25th May 1938 by the Rt. Hon. Lord Horder, in the presence of the Mayor of Wandsworth, Alderman G F Morris, and Councillors. The crematorium and its chapel were severely damaged, ironically by fire, in December 1946, but post-war exigencies delayed rebuilding until 1956, at which time, the second chapel was also converted for cremation. One chapel is now traditional C of E, the other multi-denominational; in March 1998, the Council completed a £1M refurbishment of the crematorium.

The cemetery has 87 CWGC graves from WWI and 97 from WWII and in February 1998, the Council honoured 7 recipients of the Victoria Cross by naming roads and pathways after them. 6 were buried or cremated in PVC and one buried in France. They are (details on a wall of the office, burial/cremation date in brackets):
- Capt. George Henry Tatham Paton (1917, France)
- Capt. Harry Norton Schofield (1931)
- Maj.-Gen. Ernest Wright Alexander (1934)
- Lt.-Col. Harry Greenwood (1948)
- Sgt. Alfred Joseph Richards (1953)
- Sgt. William Boulter (1955)
- Capt. Reginald Hayward (1970)

It has several Grade II-listed structures – the gates, piers and railings on Kingston Road and the Gordon, Tate & Sainsbury mausoleums – and in June 2017, the Borough Council approved an £80,000 Wandsworth Local Fund/Neighbourhood CIL project to renovate the East Lodge gates and re-site a 360-year-old milestone and mounting block outside them, close to the (presumed) place it was originally installed in 1654!

**Famous people buried or cremated at Putney Vale Cemetery**

There are too many to list here but a small selection follows. A useful (sadly out of print) guide, if you are lucky enough to have or find one, is ‘Notable Graves at Putney Vale Cemetery’, produced by Wandsworth Borough Council.

**Buried**

**Howard Carter** (1874-1939): discoverer of Tutankhamun’s tomb. [1]


**Francis Durbridge** (1912-98): thriller writer, creator of amateur sleuth Paul Temple. [3]

**Jacob Epstein** (1880-1959): eminent sculptor, e.g. Oscar Wilde’s tomb, P. Lachaise. [4]


**Jennifer Patterson** (1928-99): TV cook, one half of ‘Two Fat Ladies’.

Cremated

Patrick Allen  Derek Bond  Hattie Jacques  Bobby Moore
Arthur Askey  Reginald Bosanquet  Lord Hugh Jenkins  Kenneth More
Clement Attlee  Phyllis Calvert  Jim Laker  Jon Pertwee
Stanley Baker  Lady Churchill  Robert Lang  Donald Pleasance
Robert Beatty  Joe Davis  David Lean  Joan Sims
Anthony Blunt  James Hunt  Margaret Lockwood  Derek Waring
Lillian Board  Len Hutton  Daniel Massey  Dennis Wheatley

Philip J Evison
Putney, August 2017

(See plan of Putney Old Burial Ground on following page.)
Putney Old Burial Ground: Arthur Crotch (1933)