A Brief History and Background

to the

Site and Burials

at

Paddington Old Cemetery

by

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Background

The public cemetery as distinct from the churchyard, as a proper place for burial, originated in the Victorian period. Under common law, every parishioner and inhabitant of a parish had a right to be buried in his or her parish churchyard or burial ground. There were few exceptions to this right of Christian burial. An Act of 1823 put an end to the practice of burying suicides in some public highway with a stake driven through them and directed that they be buried in the churchyard, but between 9 p.m. and midnight, and without rites of the Church. Compulsory dissection of murderers' bodies was not abolished until 1832, and hanging in chains lingered on until 1834

By 1850 most London churchyards were so overcrowded that they posed a severe health risk to those people working or living nearby. Thousands of bodies were buried in shallow pits beneath the floorboards of chapels and schools. Congregations and pupils had to beathe the foul-smelling air which resulted.

The comparatively small number of gravestones in a churchyard can belie the number of bodies buried. The churchyard of St Martin-in-the-Fields was only 200 feet (60 metres) square yet, in the early 1840's, was estimated to contain the remains of between sixty and seventy thousand persons. In the past burial used to be in shared plots during medieval times. Victorians in the 19th century decided to give importance to how we treated the dead. They not only wanted individual graves but also to celebrate their achievements so most people got elaborate tomb stones which had not happened before.

A pressure group, the National Society for the Abolition of Burial in Towns, was established in 1845 and 2 years later the Cemeteries Clauses Act enacted general powers to establish commercial cemeteries. The Act failed in its purpose and was followed by the Burial Act of 1852, which remained the principal piece of legislation on the subject until largely repealed in 1972. The 1852 Act required the General Board of Health to establish cemeteries to deal with the problem and an immense number of parochial burial-grounds, some open to all, others set apart for the use of special denominations, were opened in various suburban districts all round London.

Burial Grounds (as distinct from parish churchyards) were started by non-conformists in the 17th century; many more were established in the 18th century. The first public cemetery in London was established in 1827 in Kensal Green, a 79-acre site, which had separate chapels for Anglicans and Dissenters. Other landscaped public cemeteries were soon opened at Norwood (1837), Highgate (1839), Nunhead (1840), Abney Park, Stoke Newington (1840), and Tower Hamlets (1841). Before the middle of the 19th century such cemeteries were generally run as commercial ventures, but after the passing of legislation in the 1850s enforcing the closure of urban churchyards, municipal cemeteries became the rule.

Body snatching was another problem to be dealt with. The demand for corpses was the consequence of leniency by judges. By the early 19th Century, the death penalty was on the wane, so the usual supply of corpses from the gallows dried up from a peak of several hundred in mid-18th Century to 50 a year by 1820s. Bodysnatching increased and soon became so widespread that some graveyards, especially those near medical schools, were forced to install watch- towers, while others invested in a cage arrangement, called the mortsafe, to be padlocked across a new grave for a six-week period, by which time the decomposed body would be no longer worth snatching.

The Victorians were concerned about public health outbreaks of cholera and poor disposal of dead bodies. They wanted to dispose of the dead hygienically. There were regulations you had to build a brick chamber under the ground to put coffins down. Victorians were obsessed by cleanliness. Keeping the dead bodies in safe clean places. Cremation became an option only very recently. The

Cremation Society, formed in 1874 to back the cause, was supported by George Bernard Shaw, Anthony Trollope and John Everett Millais. Nowadays, the cremated outnumber those buried intact by four to one.

The idea of landscaped public cemeteries came from Italy, France and Sweden. The winding, tomb-lined avenues and well-contrived vistas of the landscaped cemetery at Pere-Lachaise in Paris was

widely admired.

Approximately 1,500 Brent residents die each year and the majority are cremations. However a significant number of funerals are burials in Brent cemeteries. Demand is relatively high with 25 per cent of residents who died in 2011 buried in a Brent cemetery. Within Greater London burials represent 14 per cent of all funerals.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Paddington Cemetery is an early and expansively designed cemetery dating from 1855 when Paddington Burial Board purchased 24 acres of rural land in Willesden, 5.8km north-west of the centre of London.and was one of the first to be opened by the Burial Board set up following the 1852 Metropolitan Interment Act to address the problems of urban churchyards. Thomas Little, who had designed the chapel for Nunhead Cemetery in Southwark, laid out a series of paths in the shape of a horse-shoe is still intact although the circular and semicircular rond points planted with beds and trees no longer exist.

Trees were planted along the paths, chiefly lime and plane, and there are many specimen trees remaining from the original planting including oak, lime, horse-chestnut, yew, field maple, London plane and Scots pine. In addition at least one oak tree dating from before the cemetery was laid out remains. Five hundred mature trees populate the cemetery and there are formal bedding schemes and lawns, as well as wildlife areas with an enormous variety of wild flowers.

Two Grade II listed Gothic-style chapels erected in the centre of the cemetery grounds. These twin chapels built in the early 1850s are constructed from Kentish Ragstone and linked by arches.When the cemetery was laid out in 1855 it stood in a rural landscape; it is now a green open space in the midst of urban development.

Within the original path layout Little designed two lodges, now in private use, and a fine pair of chapels with porte-cochère and central belfry, in 'correct 13th century Gothic' style (Meller). That to the west was the Church of England chapel, the other for Nonconformists. None now in use and the original cemetery is nearly full and a new section was recently opened. Mounding of public graves and reclamation of used space in private graves enables its continuance of use. Little designed two lodges, now in private use,

In 1986 the City of Westminster sold the cemetery to the London Borough of Brent in whose management it continues. Paddington Cemetery received a Special Commendation in the 'Cemetery of the Year Awards' in 1999, the cemetery office being praised for their work in reinstating the cemetery from closed status to local use.

DESCRIPTION

The boundary is principally marked by the original high brick wall combined with lines of trees or shrubbery. Along the north boundary the original wall has been partially replaced by the brick walls of new houses.
In the eastern corner is an area known as God's Acre and a stone cross commemorates those buried here. This is now overgrown and part of the Nature Area comprising woodland with mature trees.

The main entrance is situated at the north corner of the site, giving access from the south-west side of Willesden Lane. It consists of a wrought-iron gate with flanking pedestrian gates in a semicircular forecourt. The brick gate piers, which have draped stone urns on top, are continued to either side by c 1m high curving brick walls set with small iron railings. I

On the western gate pier are two plaques: one records the site's commendation in the 'Cemetery of the Year Awards' in 1999, while on the other the site's name is imprinted. Two Gothic-style lodges (built 1855) now in private use, stand adjacent to each side of the main entrance. The main drive leads c 170m south-west from the entrance to the chapels, crossing the paths of the perimeter, middle, and inner semicircles of the horseshoe design.

Three minor entrances are marked by iron doors providing access to Salusbury School while the other two currently open onto sites on Salusbury Road. An iron gate in the north corner provides access from Tennyson Road via a housing development.

The two chapels (listed grade II) stand towards the centre of the site and provide the centrepiece of the cemetery layout. These twin chapels, linked by two porte-cochères, were designed by Thomas Little in C13 Gothic style and constructed from Kentish squared ragstone. The chapels were originally designed for Anglicans (to the west) and Nonconformists (to the east).

Paddington Cemetery is designed in a near-symmetrical grid-pattern about a north-west/south-east axis. The path layout forms a horseshoe shape, open to the south-east, with three semicircular drives to the north-west of the chapels, and to the south-east straight paths leading to the south-east boundary. Between these main walks are minor paths in a grid-pattern. In the north-west part three radial main paths extend from the chapels in the centre, the north-east one being the approach from the main entrance. The main internal views of the cemetery focus on the chapels, while minor views following the straight paths south-east of the chapels terminate either at a stone cross or in the cemetery's landscape.

The concentration of graves is higher in the north-western half than in the south-eastern half of the cemetery, the former part containing the grander of the old tombs and most of the modern graves, while the latter part consists of areas with old graves and urns. The urnfields to the south-east of the chapels are situated on hilly ground enclosed by evergreens. The cemetery is planted with c 500 mature trees including oak, ash, horse chestnut, and cedars.

The outer perimeter semicircle is now combined with a row of mature limes. The perimeter path survives except in the east and south-east, but the rondpoints do not. The south-eastern perimeter path now runs north of the area known as God's Acre; it is not clear when the eastern corner ceased to be used for burials and finally became overgrown.

The north-west/south-east axis, which starts at two old tombs on the north boundary, terminates at a stone cross on the south-east boundary after passing under the central belfry between the chapels.

The stone cross is a memorial to those who lay in God's Acre but whose names are unrecorded. God's Acre forms a strip c 30 wide along the east and south-east boundaries which includes the Paddington Cemetery Nature Area. The Nature Area contains many mature trees which are complemented by underplanting to create a natural woodland setting. Only a few graves arranged in two parallel rows remain in this part of the ground.

A war memorial lies c 20m west of the western entrance lodge. This occupies a small rectangular area adjacent to the formal rose beds south-west of the lodge. To the west of the war memorial is the service yard. Unusual in that it’s not the conventional Cross of Sacrifice that one tends to see in most city cemeteries where there is a CWGC section.

Visitors to the Screen Wall in Paddington Cemetery are advised that the war casualties are listed alphabetically by surname. Identified Casualties: 213

There are 207 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war here. 130 of the burials are in a Service Plot (denoted in the entries as S.P.) and a Screen Wall memorial commemorates 50 whose graves, throughout the cemetery, are not marked by headstones. There are 4 Commonwealth burials of the 1939-1945 war and 43 non-war Service burials.

Amongst the names recorded here are most if not all of the 338 civilian casualties of WWII, but

these are simply extracted via CWGC from the Coroner's Reports for Paddington, Metropolitan Borough and it is by no means certain that they are interred here.

Paddington Cemetery is designated at Grade II as it is a fine early High Victorian (1855) public cemetery and historically being one of the first public cemeteries to be opened after the Metropolitan Interment Act of 1850. The Paddington cemetery was run by trustees. The Victorian thinkers wanted to use the cemetery as public parks. But nowadays the Brent council has to maintain it.

The old paths have been filled to add new graves. Nowadays much glitzier marble tombs and a lot of plastic flowers. Another change was that nowadays there were photographs faces on the stones. The Victorians would never do that.

Another marked feature of the Paddington old cemetery it showed us the changing attitudes to death. In the cultural sense it tells us the attitudes of the past about death We are all going to die and as point of reference between the Victorian ideals and nowadays. It's still a working cemetery.

The Victorian time graves had the architecture depicted was Greek and Roman mausoleum. Three Classic Celtic cross, the Celts round the traditional cross they put a circle around and it was meant it's the circle of life. The snake decoration all about being circled it's all going around in circle with a slightly fearsome darkness. It's all about lives cut short and Laurel wreaths.

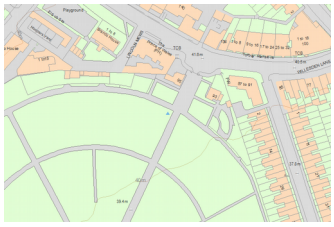
There are two bee yards with originally 'Tombstones honey' being produced. Beekeepers believe in telling their bees when there is a family death fearing that otherwise they may desert the hive?

Many new graves have been located through detailed searches in the Burial Registers and further grave space has been located on a mounded area of common burial.

The four members of staff care for Willesden New Cemetery and Willesden Old Burial Ground.

In 1986 the City of Westminster sold the cemetery to LB Brent. In 1999 improvements led to its Special Commendation in the Cemetery of the Year Awards. New trees were planted in celebration of the Millennium in 2000. . Salusbury School in partnership with the cemetery service have created an environmental study area at the back of the cemetery.

0. Goetze Grave Remarkable Grade II listed grave setting



Goetze memorial. C.1911. By Kelly, monumental masons, incorporating figural elements ascribed to Alfred Gilbert. Pink granite Celtic cross on two-stage base, with a pair of coped ledgers in front, set within a kerb of granite with cast bronze railings. High relief on centre of cross depicts a pair of angels with entwined wings, carrying aloft a naked figure representing the soul. The railings are decorated with curving arabesque decoration with circles to the centre of each face. At the corners are square colonnettes bearing allegorical cowled figures depicting the Christian Virtues.

This memorial commemorates James Goetze (d.1877) and his wife Rosina (d.1911), and was erected by their son, the painter and patron Sigismund Goetze (1866-1939). Goetze was an associate of Alfred Gilbert, the pre-eminent sculptor of his day, and the allegorical figures are related to his similar figures executed in 1892-1900 for the memorial candlestick to Lord Arthur Russell at Chenies, Buckinghamshire. An outstanding example of outdoor funerary sculpture of its day, compellingly ascribed to Gilbert. This in Grade II listed seperate to cemetery listing

1 Jabez Burns Temperance reformer and preacher Jabez Burns

Jabez Burns (December 18, 1805 – January 31, 1876) was an English nonconformist and Christian philosophical writer. He was one of the first clergymen of any denomination to preach teetotalism from the pulpit..

Born in Oldham, Lancashire, where his father was a chemist. He was educated at Chester, and the grammar school of Oldham, which he left to engage in commercial pursuits at York and Bradford. For three years he managed a bookselling business at Keighley. His mother, who died in his early childhood, was a Wesleyan, and named him after Dr. Jabez Bunting.

Burns joined the Methodists, and at 16 and delivered his first public address in a Methodist house near York. In 1824 Burns married Jane Keighley. He departed in 1826 for London. Here in the midst of hardship he commenced his career as a religious writer by the compilation of the *Christian's Sketch Book* (1828). After a few months spent in mission work in Scotland 1829, he was from 1830 to 1835 pastor of a chapel in Perth. He travelled over country during that period, preaching on temperance. In May 1835 he took the role of pastor of the baptists in Ænon Chapel, New Church Street, Marylebone, and moved with his family to London. His congregation at first was small, but owing to his enthusiasm it increased so much that twice in the first twenty-five years of his ministry at Paddington it was found necessary to enlarge the building in which it worshipped.

He visited USA in 1847 as a delegate from the General Baptist Association and also in 1872. His "Retrospect of a Forty Years' Ministry," published in 1875, gives an interesting description of the modern progress of religion, temperance and philanthropic enterprises.

Jabez Burns was a pastor who understood the role and value of mothers. He knew from personal experience the power of a godly mother and he was passionate about his concern that his generation would value and cherish the high calling of motherhood. ……"Our day is reaping what it has sown for many years. It has been nearly two generations that have sown the seeds of radical feminism, and we have been reaping the bitter and ugly fruits in our day. It is our desire that the Lord will use a book like this to restore to women a proper view of their highest calling, the calling of motherhood..."

Burns had much influence as a preacher and public speaker, especially on temperance. He is said to have been the first clergyman of any denomination to preach teetotalism from the pulpit. He delivered thirty-five annual temperance sermons, beginning 16 December 1839. He was very efficient as a preacher and public speaker he was highly esteemed.

Burns died at his residence in Porteus Road, Paddington, on Monday, 31 January 1876.aged 70

2 Danny Maher, Epsom Derby-winning jockey

Daniel Aloysius Maher (1881 in Hartford, Connecticut – November 9, 1916, London, England) was an American Hall of Fame jockey who also became a Champion jockey in Great Britain. Danny Maher commenced his career at 14, weighing 65 pounds. Three years later, in 1898, he topped America's jockey's list. Maher was best known in the United States for winning the Metropolitan Handicap on Ethelbert (1900), the Brooklyn Handicap and Toboggan Handicap on Banaster (1899), the Champagne Stakes on Lothario (1898), and the Ladies Handicap on Oneck Queen (1900). Danny Maher was America's leading jockey in 1898. Anti-gambling sentiment and restrictions on racing led Maher and other jockeys to leave America for Europe where they quickly made a mark on European racing.

Maher caricatured by Ao for Vanity Fair, 1903

In England, Maher won 1,421 races with 25 percent of his mounts. He won his first English Classic on Aida in the 1901 1,000 Guineas. In 1903, Maher won two-thirds of England's Triple Crown with Rock Sand. He also won the Epsom Derby three times (1903, 1905, 1906), five Eclipse Stakes (1902, 1904, 1906, 1909, 1910), and was a two-time winner of the Ascot Gold Cup (1906, 1909).

He was Britain's leading jockey in 1908 and 1913, the year he obtained British citizenship.U.S. Riding Career: 1895-1900British Riding Career: 1900-1915

Maher died at the age of 35 of consumption. In 1999, the Racing Post ranked Maher as third in the list of the Top 50 jockeys of the 20th century.

3 Edward Beesley, President of the London Positivist Society from 1878-1900,

The **London Positivist Society** was a philosophical circle that met in London, between 1867 and 1974. The Society's members occupied themselves in applying the ideas of the philosophical school of Comtean positivism to current affairs of the day, including home rule in Ireland (which they supported, following Gladstone), the Second Boer War (which they opposed), and Indian independence (which they supported). The Society was founded by Richard Congreve in 1867. The Society's presidents included Edward Spencer Beesly (till 1901)

He was born on 23 January 1831 in Feckenham, Worcestershire, eldest son of the Rev. James Beesly and his wife, Mary Fitzgerald.

In 1849 Beesly entered Wadham College, Oxford, an evangelical stronghold. Influenced by his tutor Richard Congreve, a covert disciple of Auguste Comte's positivism.

Beesly received his BA in 1854 and MA in 1857. Failing to secure a first class, he became an assistant master at Marlborough College. Beesly left for London in 1859 to serve as principal of a student residence serving University College. The next year he was appointed professor of history there and professor of Latin at Bedford College for women, with a salary of £300. He also had a private income. His tall, willowy figure became a familiar sight in the Reform Club and London drawing-rooms, including that of George Eliot and George Henry Lewes, whose Fortnightly Review welcomed Beesly's articles.

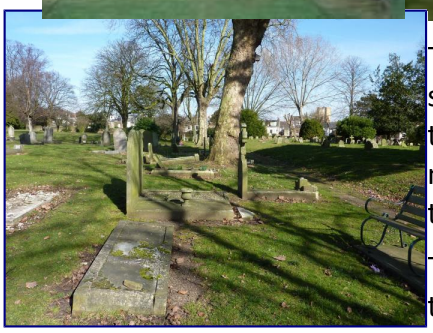
Beesly joined Congreve and Harrison, in supporting the struggle of the workers in the building trades for shorter hours. His radical agenda included promoting international solidarity among working-class leaders. He helped organise the pro-Union demonstration during the American Civil War, and he chaired the historic meeting (28 Sept 1864) advocating co-operation between English and French workers in support of Polish nationalism, which led to the formation of the International Working Men's Association (the First International), soon dominated by his friend Karl Marx.

A critic of imperialism, he was a member of the committee founded in 1866 to prosecute Edward Eyre, governor of Jamaica. Beesly and other positivists incurred hostility for advocating intervention on the side of France in the Franco-Prussian War. When Congreve repudiated their Paris co-religionists in 1878, Beesly, Harrison, Bridges, and others formed their own positivist society, with Beesly as president, and opened a rival centre, in a courtyard off Fleet Street. Beesly was not only friendly with Marx, but was well acquainted with his circle. He knew Lafargue, he got to know Engels, and there were mutual acquaintances, such as Eugene Oswald.

In 1869 Beesly married Emily, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Crompton, justice of the queen's bench. He unsuccessfully stood for parliament as a Liberal at Westminster in 1885 and Marylebone in 1886. Emily Beesly became president of the women's liberal association of Paddington after moving to Warrington Crescent in 1886. Both advocated Irish home rule, he in hard-hitting articles, she in new lyrics for 'The Wearing of the Green'. She died in 1889, aged 49.

In 1901 he retired to St Leonards, Sussex, where he died at home on 7 July 1915 and was buried in Paddington cemetery. He left a name still honoured by labour historians.

4. Remembrance of the Daleks The Hand of Omega Filmed: 8 Apr 1988



The grave that the girl walks past, and earlier Mike hides behind, seems to have vanished since 2002! A lot of construction work took place in the cemetery, and it may have been re-located to enable trucks to get around

The Bench of Omega! You wonder if there are so many visitors to this graveside that a seat had been put in especially for fans to sit!

Powers and abilities

The Hand was a remote stellar manipulator designed to turn Qqaba into a supernova to serve as a power source great enough to allow the Gallifreyans time travel. In a sense, this Hand made it possible for the Gallifreyans to call themselves Time Lords. It could manipulate the life cycle of stars. It was capable of levitation and could follow voice commands.

Acquisition by the Doctor

During a period of violent unrest on Gallifrey, the Doctor made off with the Hand, from Gallifrey by the First Doctor prior to his self-imposed exile before the events of the first *Doctor Who* episode. He then hid it in a funeral parlour in London in 1963.

The First Doctor acquired the Hand of Omega when it was given to him by his seventh incarnation. When the Doctor returned to London in November 1963 to collect it during his seventh incarnation, it lay in a funeral parlour.

The Doctor was setting a trap for the Dalek factions who hoped to use the Hand to transform the second sun of the Dalek home turning it into a power source for time travel. However, the Doctor had altered the Hand's programming. Instead of enhancing Skaro's sun, it went supernova, vaporising what the Doctor and Davros believed to be Skaro and presumably the Daleks themselves. The Hand of Omega returned to Gallifrey afterwards.

After defeating WOTAN on 20 July 1966, the First Doctor checked to see if the Hand of Omega had been buried in Shoreditch Cemetery (which was Paddington Old Cemetery in the series) as per his instructions, only to discover that it had been removed. He determined that his future self would arrive at an earlier point in order to deal with it.

5 Edward Middleton Barry (1830-1880), architect,

The third son of Sir Charles Barry, R.A. born at, 27 Foley Place, on 7 June 1830. In infancy he was delicate, and was placed under the care of a servant at Blackheath. At an early age he was sent to school in that neighbourhood, and thence to an excellent private school at Walthamstow, till a student of King's College, London. He entered the office of Thomas Henry Wyatt, and after a short apprenticeship he joined his father, till his death in 1860, but he had already made considerable progress in working on his own account.

Left to right: (a) *Covent Garden*. (b) *The Floral Hall, Covent Garden*. (c) *St Christopher's Chapel*

The reconstruction, in 1857, in 8 months, of the theatre at Covent Garden, destroyed by fire, and the Floral Hall adjoining, are examples of his skill, and ability. In 1860 Sir Charles Barry died his son Edward took on the completing of his father's works. Foremost of these was the new palace at Westminster. On 29 March 1862 he married Lucy, and had three children.

In 1869 he was elected an academician, and in 1873, on the retirement of Sir George Gilbert Scott from the professorship of architecture in the Royal Academy.

One of 9 architects selected in 1862 to compete for the Albert Memorial, where Sir G. G. Scott was successful. In 1867 competition of designs for the new law courts took place, and if the judges and professional referees had been followed, this work would have been entrusted to Barry. Nor did the consolation offered by the government entrusting him in 1868 with the erection of a new National Gallery prove effectual; as he was limited to the constructing additional rooms without any alteration in the present frontage. As picture galleries these rooms are admirably conceived. But, as originally designed, Barry's proposed building was a great and worthy conception, combining classical symmetry with picturesque effect. We must, therefore, remember that he never had the opportunity of executing the best thing he ever designed. On Smirke's death the entrance to the new galleries remained unaltered, and therefore unsuited to Smirke's handsome building. The task of providing an adequate approach was committed to Barry, and under his design the effective and ornate doorway and easy stair of approach through the old building of Burlington House were substituted for the former steep staircase.

The cause of death was apoplexy and weakness of the heart's action. On the following Tuesday, 3 Feb. 1880, he was buried in the Paddington cemetery.

The following is a list of some of Barry's works 1856-7, Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden ; 1858-9, Floral Hall, Covent Garden; 1858-68, Charing Cross Hotel and Eleanor Cross; 1864-5, New Palace, Westminster, Arcade and Enclosure, New Palace Yard , New Palace, Westminster, Queen's Robing Room, Royal Staircase, Decoration of Central Octagon Hall; 1867, New Palace, Westminster, Design for New House of Commons, Subway; 1869-71, New Picture Galleries, National Gallery; 1871-6, Sick Children's Hospital, Ormond Street ; 1872-4, Inner Temple Buildings, Thames Embankment; 1878-9,

6 Cramb monumental Mason of Willesden Lane

1896 extension to cramb's workshops for monumental sculpture opposite paddington old cemetery

All these gargoyles are seen still on his old workshop opposite the cemetery gates in two buildings now converted into housing

His own headstone

7 Thomas Orlando Sheldon Jewitt

Born in Buxton, Derbyshire, the son of Arthur Jewitt and brother of Llewellyn Jewitt.

Before the introduction of photographic processes, wood engraving was the standard method of book illustration. Jewitt's illustrations were widely used between 1820 and 1870. Many of his engravings are still reproduced in modern works and are frequently to be found in reference works covering architecture, archaeology, typography and natural history. He produced numerous engravings used for seals and bookplates.

Jewitt died at Camden Square, London, and was buried in Paddington Old Cemetery. His wife died on 11 March 1883.

8 James Reynolds Roberts VC (1826 – 1 August 1859)

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. Roberts was about 31 years old, and a private in the 9th Lancers (The Queen's Royal), British Army during the Indian Mutiny when the following took place on 28 September 1857 at Bolandshahr, India for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

For conspicuous gallantry at Bolundshahur, on the 28th of September, 1857, in bringing a comrade, mortally wounded, through a street under a heavy musketry fire, in which service he was himself wounded. (Despatch from Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., dated 8th April, 1858). His Victoria Cross is displayed at the Regimental Museum of the 9th/12th Royal Lancers at The Strand, Derby, England.

Roberts was not to live long enough to receive his VC in person. After returning to England following the Mutiny, he fell ill and died in Middlesex Hospital, Marylebone on 1st August 1859. His VC was posted to his brother on 21st September 1859. He was buried in an unmarked grave in Paddington Old Cemetery. His medals are now held in the 9th/12th Lancers Regimental Museum in Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

His grave is an Unmarked grave in Section 3B, Grave 566 now overfilled with builing rubble and asbestos fill as a mound for further graves

9 Arthur Roberts - Comedian & Actor -

Paddington Cemetery, - The site of the Grave has not yet been found. - b 1852 d 1933.

10 George Vicesimus Wigram 1805-1879

Born: March 29, 1805. Died: January 1, 1879, Marylebone, London, England.

George was the twentieth child of merchant and ship owner Sir Robert Wigram. He was associated with the Plymouth Brethren, and was a friend of John Nelson Darby. His brother James became a Vice-Chancellor, and his brother Joseph was Bishop of Rochester. His works include:

- Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament
- Lyrics
- Oh, What a Debt We Owe
- Person of the Christ, The
- Well May We Sing, with Triumph Sing
- **What Raised the Wondrous Thought**

11 Leonard Charles Wyon (23 November 1826 – 20 August 1891)

A British engraver of the Victorian era notable for his work on the gold and silver coinage struck for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 and the bronze coinage of 1860 with the second ("bun") head portrait.

Eldest son of chief engraver William Wyon and his wife, Catherine Sophia, Leonard Charles Wyon was born in one of the houses in the Royal Mint in 1826,. His father taught him art and also he inherited great skill in die engraving. By 16 he had already made several medals and some of his early work is displayed in the British Museum. In 1850 he was commissioned by Queen Victoria to make medallic portraits of the royal children.. In 1851, at the age of 24, he succeeded his father, who had died, with the title of Modeler and Engraver.

In 1860 Wyon prepared designs for the new British bronze coin. It was pointed out that on no account was Britannia to be omitted from the reverse of the coinage. The Queen took a personal interest in the design and gave several sittings to him for her portrait. Wyon submitted a number of designs to the Queen for her approval, one of which she adopted. This design included a bronze Penny, commonly known as the 'Bun' Penny on account of Victoria's hair style.

Intending to give a bold relief to the designs on the new bronze coins, he engraved the original dies so deeply that they fractured after relatively few pieces had been struck. He had to start again and, after he had produced dies of less bold relief, mass-production of the bronze coinage began.

He prepared dies for coins in various parts of the British Empire, including Australia, British East Africa, British Guiana, the West Indies, Honduras, India; the British India Native States; Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Jersey, Malta, Mauritius, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Straits Settlements.

On 22 June 1852 Wyon married Mary Birks (1831–1902) and the couple lived first in Maida Vale and from 1856 in St John's Wood. None of the offspring took up their father's profession.

Leonard Charles Wyon died of Bright's disease and apoplexy at his home, 54 Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, London, on 20 August 1891 and was buried at Paddington Old Cemetery.

12 Princess Omdutel of Oude Member of the Awadh Royal Family

A worn and faded inscription on the stone slab: Sacred to the memory of Princess Omdutel Aurau Begum, daughter of the late General Mirza Sekunder Hishmut Bahadur, Brother to His Majesty King of Oude, who died 14th April 1858 aged 18 months.

Princess of Oude. Oude, or Awadh, was the epicentre of the 1857 Indian Mutiny, when the sepoys rebelled against the British after baulking at orders to use cartridges greased in pig and beef fat. Members of the Awadh Royal Family arrived in London soon afterwards, lobbying unsuccessfully for the return of their lands. The princess's father, Mirza Bahadur, died two months before her and is buried in Père Lachaise in Paris. No mention of the mother

The British offered the Awadh Royal Family a haven in London after they were ousted. It seems likely that they were a puppets installed by the British Government.

Background to story

After annexation of Oudh (Awadh) by the East India Company in 1856, many sepoys were disquieted both from losing their perquisites, as landed gentry, in the Oudh courts, and from the anticipation of any increased land-revenue payments that the annexation might bring about.

A major cause of resentment that arose ten months prior to the outbreak of the rebellion was the General Service Enlistment Act of 25 July 1856. Men of the Bengal Army had been exempted from overseas service. . Governor-General Lord Dalhousie saw this as an anomaly, since all sepoys of the Madras and Bombay Armies and the six "General Service" battalions of the Bengal Army had accepted an obligation to serve overseas. As a result, the burden of providing contingents for active service in Burma, and China had fallen disproportionately on the two smaller Presidency Armies.

There were also grievances over the issue of promotions, based on seniority. This, as well as the increasing number of European officers in the battalions, made promotion slow, and many Indian officers did not reach commissioned rank until they were too old to be effective.

The final spark was provided by the ammunition for the new Enfield P-53 rifle. To load the rifle, sepoys had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. The grease used on these cartridges was rumoured to include tallow derived from beef, which would be offensive to Hindus, and pork, which would be offensive to Muslims. However, in August 1856, greased cartridge production was initiated at Fort William, Calcutta, following a British design.

Company officers became aware of the rumours through reports of an altercation between a high-caste sepoy and a low-caste labourer at Dum Dum. The labourer had taunted the sepoy that by biting the cartridge, he had himself lost caste.

Underlying grievances over British taxation and recent land annexations by the BEIC were ignited by the sepoy mutineers and within weeks dozens of units of the Indian army joined peasant armies in widespread rebellion. The old aristocracy, both Muslim and Hindu, who were seeing their power steadily eroded by the East India Company, also rebelled against British rule.

Until the 1840s there had been a widespread belief amongst the Bengal sepoys in the *iqbal* or continued good fortune of the East India Company. However much of this sense of the invincibility of the British was lost in the First Anglo-Afghan War where poor political judgement and inept British leadership led to the massacre of Elphinstone's army (which included three Bengal regiments) while retreating from Kabul. When the mood of the sepoys turned against their masters, they remembered Kabul and that the British were not invincible.

Bengal Army sepoys considered the transfer of the numeral 66th from a regular battalion of Bengal Native Infantry, disbanded over refusal to serve without batta, to the 66th Regiment of Gurkhas (seen here in native costume) as a breach of faith by the East India Company.

The varying stances of the British government, the reduction of allowances and harsh punishments, contributed to a feeling amongst the troops that the Company no longer cared for them. Certain actions of the government, such as increased recruitment of Sikhs and Gurkhas, peoples considered by the Bengal sepoys to be inferior in caste to them, increased the distrust of the sepoys who thought that this was a sign of their services not being needed any more. The transfer of the number 66th which was taken away from a regular Bengal sepoy regiment of the line disbanded over refusal to serve without batta, and given to a Gurkha battalion, was considered by the sepoys as a breach of faith by the Company.

There were also a number of regiments from the British Army (referred to in India as "Queen's troops") stationed in India, but in 1857 several of these had been withdrawn to take part in the Crimean War or the Anglo-Persian War of 1856. The moment at which the sepoys' grievances led them openly to defy British authority also happened to be the most favourable opportunity to do so.

13 Cuthbert Ottaway 1st man to captain England 1872

The final resting place of England's first football captain, Cuthbert John Ottaway – a neglected affair, in 2006, after a tidy by cemetery staff.

His biographer Mick Southwick discovered his grave in a pitiful condition. This sparked a campaign, by England fan Paul McKay, to raise funds for a replacement. The rededication was by Rev Christine Cargill of St Anne's, and attended by the Mayoress of Marlow (he played for Marlow FC), the Etonian Association (he was a King's Scholar), Cllr Roxanne Mashari of Brent Council, the FA, England fans FC and other supporters.

Ottaway is not a well-known figure. He made only two appearances for England– both as captain: one in the world's very first official football international (against Scotland) on 30November 1872, then two years later against the same opponents and at the same venue in Glasgow in 1874.

Cuthbert Ottaway was a native of Dover, the only child of an aging middle class couple. Schooled at Eton, he made a name for his sporting prowess. Oxford University then benefited from his talents, most notably, in the fields of cricket and association football. He captained both university teams – leading the latter to their only FA Cup Final victory against Scotland in 1874.

He graced the city's many cricket grounds during the 1870s – Lords, The Oval and he opened the batting with W.G.Grace on many occasions, and almost always kept wicket with famed agility.

He appeared at The Oval, too, as a pioneer footballer – the setting of his 1874 Cup Final win. He was a runner-up, too, in the finals of 1873 (at the old Lillie Bridge Ground, near Stamford Bridge) and 1875 (for Old Etonians). He toured Canada and the US with W.G. and his contemporaries in 1872 on a prestigious cricketing tour. He played in three successive FA Cup finals between 1873 and 1875. In 1873 he played for England against Scotland in front of a crowd of 4,000 spectators at Partick, Scotland, which is now recognized as the first international football match. The game ended a 0-0 draw.

Canada was where he first met his wife, Marion Stinson, whom he married in 1877. In months in April 1878, aged 27 he died from pneumonia at his residence off Sloane Square, after catching 'a chill' following a night out and succumbing to what was probably pneumonia.– leaving his pregnant teenage wife to face the world alone.

During his career he accumulated a total of 1,691 runs at an average of 27.27. He also qualified as a barrister and seems to have crammed so much into his relatively short life.

He was regarded by contemporaries as perhaps one of the most versatile sportsmen of his generation. He was a great all-round sportsman and represented Oxford University at Blue level in five different sports: football, cricket, rackets, athletics and real tennis.

14 AITKEN, ROBERT (1800–1873), popular preacher

Birth Jan. 22, 1800 Crailing Scottish Borders, Scotland Death Jul. 11, 1873 Paddington

AITKEN, ROBERT (1800–1873), popular preacher, was born at Crailing, near Jedburgh, 22 Jan. 1800. Almost before he had attained to manhood he became a school-master in Sunderland, and, whilst living in the village of Whitburn near that town, was ordained as deacon in 1823 by Bishop Van Mildert. He was for some time resident in the Isle of Man, and was married there; but in consequence of some irregularities in preaching, he fell under the displeasure of the Bishop of Chester, and withdrew from the church of England.

Although he was never properly received into the Wesleyan ministry, he was permitted to occupy the pulpits of that body, and remained in sympathy with them until the Warren controversy arose.He created his own "Christian Society"; it proved to be a source of Latter Day Saints converts.

Subsequently he preached at Liverpool and elsewhere in chapels of his own, but finally, on 20 Dec. 1840, took leave of his congregation at Zion Chapel, Waterloo Road, Liverpool, and returned to the church of England.

Mr. Aitken officiated from 1842 to 1844 as curate of the little parish of Perranuthnoe, near Marazion, in Cornwall, and then became the first incumbent of the new parish of Pendeen in the same county. In this remote district, on the borders of the Atlantic, there was erected, from his own designs and under his own personal supervision, a fine cruciform church on the model of the ancient cathedral of Iona, the labour being supplied entirely by the people of the neighbourhood, and chiefly in their own leisure hours.

He never held any other preferment, but his services were often sought by the incumbents of other churches in large towns, and he was well known throughout England as a preacher of almost unrivalled fervour. A fine presence and a commanding voice, combined with untiring zeal and sympathy for others, concealed his rashness of judgment. His religious creed was taken partly from the teachings of the methodist church, and partly from the views of the tractarians: he wished the one class to undergo the process of ‘conversion,’ the other to be imbued with sacramental beliefs. Whether his opinions were in accord with the principles of the established church or not, was fiercely disputed both before and after his death. His sermons and pamphlets, as well as the replies which they provoked, are described at considerable length in the first and third volumes of the ‘Bibliotheca Cornubiensis.’

Worn out with labour Mr. Aitken died suddenly on the Great Western Railway platform at Paddington 11 July 1873.

15 Aston Composer and Pianist.

Born Dec. 9, 1859 Died Apr. 10, 1937

Ashton spent his childhood in Leipzig where he studied piano and composition, becoming a pupil of Joachim Raff.He was a prolific composer,particularly of piano and chamber music.His work included 24 string quartets.

16 Julian Maclaren-Ross

Born Jul 7 1912 Died Nov 3 1964

Author. Born in South Norwood, London, MacLaren was a figure in the bohemian world of mid-twentieth-century Soho, along with Dylan Thomas, Quentin Crisp or Aleister Crowley. But MacLaren was also an accomplished novelist who broke new ground in many genres. His best known works include "Of Love and Hunger," "Better than a Kick in the Pants," "The Nine Men of Soho," "Until the Day She Dies," "My Name is Love," "Memoirs of the Forties" and "The Weeping and the Laughter."

17 First Baron Dimsdale.

Birth Jan. 19, 1849 death Aug 9, 1912

He was elected Conservative M.P. for the City of London at the General Election of September 1900, a year later, as a member of the Grocers Livery company he became Lord Mayor of London.

Spouse:Beatrice Eliza Bower *Holdsworth* Dimsdale

Children:John Holdsworth Dimsdale (1874 – 1923)

Plot: 1L

18 Emma Patterson Feminist and a Pioneer of the Women's Trade Union

Born 1848 Died 1886

Emma Patterson was an English feminist and a Pioneer of the Women's Trade Union Movement. She was a schoolteacher before in 1874 she helped establish the Women's Protective and Provident League(which later became the Women's Trade Union League in 1891).Emma Patterson became the first woman member of the Trades Union Congress.

19 MACQUEEN, JOHN FRASER (1803–1881), lawyer,

Born in 1803, was eighth, but eldest surviving, son of Donald Macqueen of Corrybrough, Inverness-shire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Fraser of Bnghtmony in the same county. He eventually succeeded his father in the chiefship of the clan Revan, the tribal designation adopted by the Macqueens. At first he practised as a writer to the signet at Edinburgh, but subsequently became a member of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar on 8 June 1838, and commenced to practise in the court of chancery. He was at one time frequently engaged in Scottish appeals, and in proceedings for divorce under the old system. For a short time after the passing of the Divorce Act in 1857 he also practised in the divorce court.

Reporting in 1866, but failing health obliged him to nominate a deputy, and in 1879 he resigned the post. He took silk in 1861, and during the same year was made bencher of his inn. Macqueen, who was D.L. and J.P. for Inverness-shire, where he had a seat at Aird, died at 4 Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, on 6 Dec. 1881. He married in 1840 Georgiana, daughter of George Dealtry, rector of Outwell, Norfolk. Macqueen was a man of genial and kindly disposition, and of considerable literary acquirements.

20 Community of Sisters

British author and journalist. He was a contributor to the Pall Mall Gazette, St. James's Gazette, the Daily Telegraph and acted for a time as editor of the Sunday Observer. He was best known as first editor of "Literature", when the weekly paper was established by the proprietors of The Times, and directed its fortunes until his death. Spouse: Emily Traill (____ - 1822)*

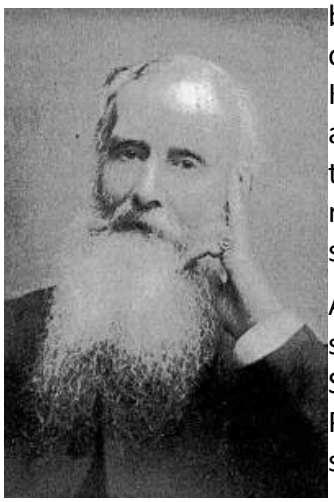
Closely associated with S. Augustine's were the Community of the Sisters of the Church, founded by Mother Emily Ayckbowm, daughter of the Rector of Holy Trinity, Chester. Miss Ayckbowm had already begun the Church Extension Association to help the poor of her father's parish. When she came to London she started "Ragged Sunday-Schools" with hot tea and buns for poor children and established catechisms and an embroidery room for helping overseas missions.

From the Extension Association grew the Community and Emily was clothed as a novice by Fr Kirkpatrick in 1870. No Anglican community expanded so rapidly. In Kilburn Mother Emily founded and the Sisters staffed S. Augustine's schools and an orphanage. Schools, orphanages and children's homes were begun in several London parishes and spread to other parts of the country and the world.

The Sisters' life was grounded in their daily life of prayer - the Mass, daily offices, silences and meditation. Mother Emily was prepared to fight any number of battles whenever she came across injustices.

After the war the Community moved out to Ham Common. Though much smaller, it still seeks to be faithful to the spirit of Mother Emily.

21 Father Kilpatrick



born aug 14 1842 died feb 21 1900Richard Carr Kirkpatrick was the son of an Irish landowner and was one of the great Tractarian figures. Fr Kirkpatrick was curate of S. Mary, Kilburn but in 1867 a new Vicar was appointed who was unsympathetic to the Catholic worship that he found there. Encouraged by a body of lay people, Kirkpatrick resigned and received permission from the Bishop to found a mission district in the southern part of Kilburn.

At first the group worshipped at All Saints' Margaret Street but in 1870 a swampy piece of ground was obtained for the site of the new Church of S. Augustine. The Eucharist was first celebrated in a room in Andover Place; in 1871 a temporary iron church was erected and the foundation stone of the chancel laid.

S. Augustine's Church was consecrated on S. Matthias Day, 24 February 1880, by the Rt Revd John Jackson, Bishop of London. Described in a contemporary newspaper as 'the Minster of north west London', S. Augustine's was regarded as the grandest church in the diocese.

Joining the vicar and his six assistant priests were the vicars of Paddington and Willesden, Dr West, Dr Attwood, the Reverends G Greenwood, C F Lowder, W H Cleaver, T O Marshall, H C Woodhead, A Gurney and many others. The collection amounted to £26 0s 4d.

For many years the tower stood in an unfinished state but was finally crowned by the magnificent spire in 1898 when Fr Kirkpatrick (then in his seventy-fifth year!) was hoisted to the giddy height of 240 feet on a small platform in order to lay and bless the top stone.

22 The Community of S. Peter

The Community of S. Peter was founded in 1861 in the parish of Holy Trinity, Brompton by a wealthy layman and his wife, Benjamin and Rosamira Lancaster. It started by providing a small convalescent home.

As the community grew the Brompton house became too congested and Mr and Mrs Lancaster bought a house in Mortimer Place, Kilburn, which became S. Peter's Home, then in S. Mary's parish. The new low church Vicar gave no encouragement and banned the celebration of the Eucharist in their chapel

In 1871 when the temporary church of S. Augustine's opened, they had a spiritual centre within easy reach and Fr Kirkpatrick gave them all the help that they needed. Like the Sisters of the Church, the Community of S. Peter opened new houses in poorer parts of London and in 1883 S. Peter's Convent in Woking, Surrey in spacious grounds.

On S. Peter's Day 1944, the mother house in Kilburn was caught by the blast from a

flying-bomb whilst the Community was at Mass in a semi-basement linen room which was used for worship during bombing periods. Many of the houses around were demolished and the convent suffered irreparable damage. But no one was seriously hurt except the celebrant who was hit with a flying candlestick and cut about the face and head and had a broken nose and the very black eye.

A later account claimed that the chalice containing the consecrated Sacrament had been found upright and unspilt when the room was cleared. Fr Atkinson, who was then Vicar, came to rescue the Blessed Sacrament and move it to a safer place, the chapel having had the east window blown out. But he first conducted Devotions and the Sisters walked in Procession singing a hymn. So ended S. Peter's Day and work of the Sisters in Kilburn. The Woking Convent then became the mother-house.

23 The Tichborne claimant

In August 1865 advertisements appeared in Australian newspapers asking for information about the fate of Roger Charles Tichborne (born 1829), who had been on a vessel *Bella* which disappeared at sea off South America in 1854. This advertisement had been inserted by Lady Tichborne, the missing man's mother, who believed her son was still alive. Roger Tichborne had, however, been presumed dead by the courts and his younger brother had thus succeeded to the Tichborne baronetcy and the family's estates.

In 1866, through his solicitor William Gibbes, a butcher in Wagga Wagga known as "Thomas Castro" came forward, claiming to be the missing Sir Roger. He appeared to have knowledge of the missing man's background and history, although many of his assertions were inaccurate. At Gibbes's prompting he wrote to Lady Tichborne and was invited to come to England to be recognised. It is the contention of most historians that the Claimant was Arthur Orton, whose travels had crossed the path of Roger Tichborne whose identity the former had then adopted.

The Scotland Yard detective Jack Whicher discovered that on his arrival in England in December 1866 the Claimant visited Wapping and made enquiries about the Orton family. When this visit was made public during the legal processes, it was presented as strong evidence that the Claimant was indeed Arthur Orton. However, Lady Tichborne recognised him as her son with complete certainty; he was likewise accepted as Roger by numerous family servants and professional advisers. Almost all the rest of the Tichborne family considered him an imposter. Nevertheless, he obtained much financial support for the prosecution of his claim, which went ahead despite the death of Lady Tichborne in 1868. After a lengthy civil hearing the jury dismissed the Claimant's case to be Sir Roger; he was then arrested and tried for perjury under the name of Thomas Castro. In the trial that followed the jury declared that he was not Roger Tichborne and identified him on the evidence as Arthur Orton. He was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, of which he served 10 before his release on licence in 1884.

After his release he continued to press his claim, but by the mid-1890s he was impoverished; in 1895, for a fee of several hundred pounds, he published a confession in *The People* that he was Orton. However, almost immediately he repudiated this confession, and styled himself once again as Sir Roger Tichborne. He died on 1 April 1898 in impoverished circumstances, and was given a pauper's burial. In an act of generosity, the Tichborne family allowed a card bearing the name "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne" to be placed on the coffin before its interment.

24 Clara Lucas

Clara Lucas was born in the New Forest, Hampshire, on 21 December 1808, the only child of John Lydell Lucas (*c*.1767–1818), Her parents separated when she was young (it was said that John deceived Sarah into a bigamous marriage), and Clara went to live with her father on the Isle of Wight. Following his death in 1818, Clara was baptized, and went to live with mother in London. The two were not well off, and supported themselves by needlework.

In September 1824, not yet 16, Clara married James Balfour (1796–1884), of the Ways and Means Office in the House of Commons, In Oct 1837, James Balfour, an alcoholic, took a temperance pledge. Clara also took the pledge and adopting teetotalism she contacted Jabez Burns in 1840, becomming a Baptist convert.

In the period 1837 to 1840, Balfour met the campaigner John Dunlop of Gairbraid and he gave her paid editorial work on the *Temperance Journal* in 1841. In 1841 (on moving to Maida Hill), she began a career as a temperance lecturer at the Greenwich Literary Institution. She continued the public advocacy of her principles for nearly 30 years. She also lectured on the influence of woman on society, and kindred subjects. Her publications, mostly to advocate temperance, but covering varied topics, had an immense sale, and were numerous

Mrs. Balfour's last public appearance was at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon St, in May 1877, being elected president of the British Women's Temperance League. She died at Croydon on 3 July 1878.

Of her numerous works several were often reprinted, and the *Whisper to the Newly Married* reached 23 editions. Balfour contributed many of these shorter tales, in the first instance to the *British Workman*, '*Day of Days*, *Hand and Heart*, *Family Visitor*, *Home Words*, *The Fireside*, *Band of Hope Review*, and the *Onward* series. Others were issued as Social Science Tracts, and some published by the Scottish and the British Temperance Leagues.

Clara and James Balfour had 7 children, only 4 survived to adulthood. One was Jabez Balfour, mayor of Croydon, M.P. and fraudster. A daughter, Cecile, married Dawson Burns, son of Jabez Burns.

25 Jabez Spencer Balfour (4 September 1843 – 23 February 1916) businessman, politician and fraudster.

Jabez Spencer Balfour JP, MP was perhaps the greatest financial fraudster in British history, an embezzler on a Melmottian scale dwarfing the far lesser con-tricks of Trebitsch Lincoln, Horatio Bottomley, Robert Maxwell and Jeffrey Archer combined. He left a chain of businesses with combined debts of £7m, the equivalent of nearly half a billion pounds today.

Balfour was born in Marylebone, London to James and Clara Lucas Balfour.

Born at Croydon in 1843 and named after his godfather, the Reverend Jabez Burns a nonconformist minister, his father James was a House of Commons messenger, whilst his mother Clara was a noted temperance campaigner and author of *Morning Dewdrops, or, The Juvenile Abstainer*. Thus Jabez was raised in an evangelical Nonconformist background, and grew up to be devoted to the twin causes of temperance and the Liberal Party.

Balfour's mother was a Nonconformist temperance campaigner, his father claimed (untruthfully) that he had fought at the battle of Trafalgar. This combination of self-righteous piety and bare-faced lying was the key to Jabez's initial success. His name - a biblical one popular in Britain until his notoriety - means "he will cause pain and sorrow". Thousands of families reduced to penury in his 22-years of thieving bore witness to its accuracy.

He married Ellen Mead in 1866. By 1880 her mental condition had deteriorated and she became a patient in the Priory Hospital, Roehampton.[8]

In June 1868 Jabez founded the Liberator Building Society, a name deliberately chosen to echo that of the Liberation Society, the body campaigning for the rights of nonconformists against the privileges afforded to the established Church of England. It sought deposits from ordinary hard-working chapel goers and wrapped its operations in a cloak of pious sanctity. A prayer was said at the beginning of the Society's board meetings, whilst dissenting ministers were recruited to act as agents for the Society, and solicited deposits from their flock as they appealed to their notions of progress and self-help.

Yet the basis of the empire built by this stout, 5ft 4in ruthless crook was sheer accounting fraud, for all the high moral tone that he liked to inject into all his dealings. His interlocking group of companies largely traded with each other, building up overblown assets that would tend to be assigned to whichever company was about to announce its annual figures next.

Auditors, often penniless Nonconformist ex-ministers glad of the extra income, signed off his accounts out of complacency, trust and incomprehension at their complexity. One of his auditors was Balfour's tailor. Balfour probably hoped - like so many other embezzlers before and since - that a rising stock and property market would help cover the extent of his fraud.

The Liberator grew at an astonishing pace; its assets reached £70,000 in 1871, £500,000 in 1875, and by 1879 it had overtaken the Leeds Permanent Building Society to become the largest building society in the country, earning its founder the title of the 'Great Liberator'. On the back of this growth Jabez and his coterie of hangers on known as the 'Croydon Capitalists' built up a diversified and interlocking group of companies involved in such activities as construction, transport and mining which included his own pet bank, the London and General Bank.

Politics

Now a successful and well respected businessman, Jabez ventured on a political career, and in

1880 won election as the Liberal MP for Tamworth. Then as always, Jabez campaigned on a temperance ticket; although his prodigious girth and red face indicated that he was something of a hypocrite, as indeed he was; but to be fair to Jabez, he rarely touched beer, preferring champagne.

Tamworth was far from Jabez's preferred base of operations in London. Thus he turned his attentions to his home town of Croydon. In 1883 he endeavoured to make himself the very first Lord Mayor of Croydon, despite the fact that he didn't even have a seat on the council and succeeded in being nominated as the Liberal Party candidate for the borough. Sadly he lost out to his Conservative opponent in the 1885 General Election, and while the local Conservatives celebrated the occasion by marching past his house with a band playing the *Dead March from Saul*

As a consequence he gave up on the residents of Croydon and sold his impressive house on the Wellesley Road and preferred to live elsewhere in London and even acquired more or less the whole village of Burcot near Abingdon in Oxfordshire as his country retreat. His political ambitions remained however and in 1889 he won re-election to the House of Commons, this time for Burnley where he became very popular, thanks to his generosity in donating thousands of pounds to 'good causes' and his lavish entertainment of local worthies.

The fall of the Great Liberator

Although Jabez posed as a champion of the common man, the funds deposited at the Liberator where not, used to finance the purchase or building of homes for ordinary people. Rather they were used to finance his grand projects such as the Hotel Cecil and the Hyde Park Hotel in London. The nature of the fraud perpetrated by Jabez was fairly straightforward; it simply involved moving assets between his various companies at inflated prices, allowing the selling companies to declare paper profits and thus permit the payment of large bonuses to Jabez and his cronies and big dividends to the shareholders. (the same basic method later famously adopted by Enron, although they were forced to be slightly more devious in disguising what they were up to.) It must be admitted that he did create several genuinely impressive things. Whitehall Court on the Thames, the Hyde Park Hotel, the 1,000-room Hotel Cecil (on the site of Shell-Mex House in the Strand) were all built by Balfour companies. Balfour clearly did have some genuine business talent.

In 1889 a downturn in the economy put his businesses under increasing pressure; as real profits fell, Jabez's companies increasingly resorted to fraud to maintain the outward appearance of commercial prosperity. By 1892 both the *Financial Times* and *The Economist* had begun to question the valuations placed on the assets that appeared on the balance sheets of Jabez's companies. This led to a run on the London and General Bank which was forced to close its doors in September 1892, triggering a chain reaction which led to the rapid collapse and bringing down the Liberator Building Society.

It is estimated that Balfour's various businesses collapsed with combined debts of some £7m, the equivalent of around £500m in today's money, although it was the collapse of the Liberator Building Society that had the greatest impact, as thousands of people lost their life savings, many of whom were prompted to commit suicide. Having once been feted as the Great Liberator, Jabez now found his effigy being burnt at the Bonfire Night celebrations of 1892.

Initially Jabez resigned as an MP, ostensibly to devote himself full-time to rescuing his failed companies, in reality to lay the ground work for his escape. By the time the authorities had realised the extent of the fraud and issued a warrant for his arrest, he was nowhere to be found.

Jabez's Argentine adventure

Over the Christmas and New Year of 1892-93 there were a flurry of sightings of Jabez from around the world, but had taken passage on a steamship for Argentina in Dec 1892, and in March 1893 he was discovered living in Buenos Aires with Ethel Sophie and Lucia Maria, the two daughters of his

former business associate Henry Freemen. Although nominally his wards, and very much younger than the fifty-year old Jabez, they appeared to be happily living together in a menage-a-trois.

Jabez selected Argentina in the belief that it had no extradition treaty with the UK. He was wrong as it happens, there was an extradition treaty, it simply hadn't been ratified as yet. When Jabez discovered his error he left Buenos Aires for the town of Salta close to the Chilean border, where he ingratiated himself with the locals. He subsequently managed to frustrate attempts to have him extradited by relying on the Argentinian law that prevented anyone from leaving the country if there was litigation outstanding against them; thus Jabez simply arranged to be sued at appropriate intervals by his cronies. Whenever the courts in Buenos Aires made an order for his extradition, it would be struck down by the local authorities in Salta, anxious to retain the services of the great British financier.

They despatched Detective Chief Inspector Frank Froest of Scotland Yard with orders to bring back Jabez, no matter how long it took. Froest, a practical policeman, armed himself with the latest extradition warrant from the Buenos Aires courts and simply kidnapped Jabez and hauled him aboard his own specially chartered train bound non-stop for Buenos Aires. When local officials at Salta realised what had happened they send a party of riders to intercept the train. When one rider stood on the tracks waving a warrant for Jabez's release, Froest stepped in to prevent the engineers from applying the brakes, running over and killing both horse and rider. (The British government later offered $50 in compensation.)

Froest subsequently frustrated a number of further attempts to release his captive and in Buenos Aires hauled him aboard the steamship *Tartar Prince* and shipped him back to Britain to face trial.

Balfour went on trial for fraud in December 1895, when the jury took 35 minutes to find him guilty. "You will never be able to shut from your ears the cries of the widows and orphans you have ruined" thundered the judge as he sentenced him to 14 years hard labour. (regarded as a stiff sentence for the time, since three years was more the going rate.) He gained maximum remission for good behaviour and released on 13th April 1906 after 11 years. He was whisked away by the press magnate Lord Northcliffe who had acquired the exclusive contract for Jabez's memoirs. These were serialised over 26 weeks, and later published as a book *My Prison Years* in 1907.

Jabez was able to live off the money generated by his writing for a few years but the cash eventually ran out and, at the age of 71, he was forced to seek employment as a mining consultant. In August 1915 Jabez was working at a tin mine in Burma, some 200 miles north of Mandalay but was sent home for fear the heat would kill him, and he returned to UK where he found a position at the Morriston Colliery in South Wales. On the 16th February 1916 on the London to Fishguard express, he had a fatal heart attack. He was later buried in his parent's grave in Paddington Old Cemetery, although there is no marker there today to indicate his presence. One aspect is the shadowy area of Balfour's love-life. Who was "your life-long friend E", who sent a bunch of tulips with a purple bow to his funeral? We must assume that it was his mistress Ethel Freeman, of whom it would have been satisfying to know more. Apart from her, few grieved.

Jabez himself was unrepentant to the end claiming that "No one suffered more from the crash than I did". But despite the chaos he left behind, he was rapidly forgotten except as a footnote to the history of the Building Society movement as the crash of the Liberator Building Society, which also brought down a number of other building societies in its wake, prompted the authorities to shut a few stable doors and pass the Building Society Act 1894.

26 FREDERICK WILLIAM BEECHEY 1796-1856 naval officer and Explorer

He was the son of Sir William Beechey RA, the artist and was born in London 17 February 1796; died there, 29 November 1856. In 1806, he entered the Royal Navy, and saw active service during the wars with France and America.

In 1818, he served under Lieutenant (afterwards Sir) John Franklin in David Buchan's Arctic expedition, of which at a later period he published a narrative. In the following year he accompanied Lieutenant W. E. Parry in HMS *Hecla*. In 1821, he took part in the survey of the Mediterranean coast of Africa under the direction of Captain, after Admiral, William Henry Smyth.

In 1825, Beechey was appointed as Commander to command the HMS *Blossom*. His task was to explore the Bering Strait in concert with Franklin and Parry operating from the east. In the summer of 1826, he passed the strait and a barge from his ship reached 71°23'31" N., and 156°21'30" W. near Point Barrow which he named, a point only 146 miles west of that reached by Franklin's expedition from the Mackenzie river. The whole voyage lasted more than three years and in the course of it Beechey discovered several islands in the Pacific, and an excellent harbour near Cape Prince of Wales.

In July 1826, he named the three islands in the Bering Strait. Two were the Diomede Islands that Vitus Bering had named in 1728: "Ratmanoff Island" (Big Diomede) and "Krusenstern Island" (Little Diomede). Beechey called the uninhabited third islet "Fairway Rock", which is still its contemporary name. In 1827 he was made post-captain, and discovered the harbors of Port Clarence and Grantley, near Bering strait.

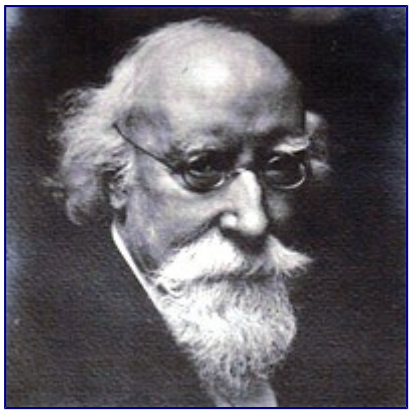
In 1835, and the following year Captain Beechey was employed on the coast survey of South America, and from 1837 to 1847, carried on the same work along the Irish coasts.

In 1854, he was made rear-admiral, and in the following year was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society.

Beechey Island, where Sir John Franklin wintered, is named after him.

His daughter was the painter Frances Anne Hopkins. Three of his brothers were painters: the admiral and painter Richard Brydges Beechey, the portraitist Henry William Beechey, and the portraitist George Duncan Beechey.

27 Whitley Stokes Irish lawyer and Celtic scholar



Whitley Stokes (28 February 1830 – 13 April 1909) was an Irish lawyer and Celtic scholar. He was a son of William Stokes (1804–1878), and a grandson of Whitley Stokes (1763–1845), each of whom was Regius Professor of Physic at the University of Dublin. He was one of Ireland's greatest scholars, pioneer of Celtic studies and lawyer at the same time, spending much of his life in India, where he worked on the codification of Anglo-Indian Law. In England however, he was better known as a man of letters, translator of poetry from eastern and northern Europe.

He was born at 5 Merrion Square, Dublin and educated at St Columba's College He entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1846 and graduated with a BA in 1851. His friend Thomas Siegfried became assistant librarian in Trinity College in 1855, and the college's first professor of Sanskrit in 1858. It is likely that Stokes learnt both Sanskrit and comparative philology from Siegfried, thus acquiring a skill-set rare among Celtic scholars in Ireland at the time.

Stokes became an English barrister on 17 November 1855, practicing in London before going to India in 1862, where he filled several official positions. In 1865 he married Mary Bazely by whom he had four sons and two daughters. In 1877, Stokes was appointed legal member of the viceroy's council, and he drafted the codes of civil and criminal procedure and did much other valuable work of the same nature. In 1879 he became president of the commission on Indian law. Nine books by Stokes on Celtic studies were published in India. He returned to settle permanently in London in 1881 and married Elizabeth Temple in 1884.[1] In 1887 he was made a CSI, and two years later a CIE He was an original fellow of the British Academy, an honorary fellow of Jesus College, Oxford and foreign associate of the Institut de France.

Stokes is often remembered as the man who, early in July 1861, salvaged a copy of the *Rubáiyát* from Quaritch' pennybox and passed it on to the Pre-Raphaelite circle and thus paving the way to its international fame. It is Whitley Stokes to whom "goes the credit for recognizing, acclaiming and tirelessly promoting the *Rubáiyát*",

The story of the *Rubáiyát*'s discovery is often told but the role that Stokes played in its rise to fame is far more important than being the accidental passer-by whose attention to the little pamphlet-like booklet might have been drawn because of its unusual title. As a man of literature he must have acknowledged its importance immediately, reason why he gave copies to poets such as Samuel Ferguson and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In 1862, Stokes left for India, looking for better fortune, and as soon as he arrived he started to seed the seeds of the *Rubáiyát*'s future fame.

Whitley Stokes is perhaps most famous as a Celtic scholar, and in this field he worked both in India and in England. He studied Irish, Breton and Cornish texts. Despite his learning in Old Irish and Middle Irish, he never acquired Irish pronunciation and never mastered Modern Irish. In the hundred years since his death he has continued to be a central figure in Celtic scholarship. Many of his editions have not been superseded in that time and his total output in Celtic studies comes to over 15,000 pages.

Stokes died at his London home, 15 Grenville Place, Kensington, in 1909 and is buried in Paddington Old Cemetery where his grave is marked by a Celtic cross. Another Celtic cross was erected as a memorial to him at St Fintan's, Sutton, Dublin.

28 George Marjoribanks

Captain Sir **George Marjoribanks** (died 1931) was a British polo player and banker.

He was a skilled banker and rose to the position of chairman of the Coutts Bank, following in the footsteps of his grandfather Edward Majoribanks Sr.

Sir George was a keen polo player and was on the first winning team of the Roehampton Trophy in 1902. He was knighted for his services to the British financial industry.

29 Falconer Larkworthy banker and political economist,

He spent only a few years in New Zealand but was a significant figure in the country's economic development. His career illustrates the importance of New Zealand's links with the London financial community.

Larkworthy, Falconer (1833-1928), banker and political economist, was born at Weymouth on 22 March 1833, the elder son of Dr Ambrose Larkworthy (d. 1850), a surgeon resident in Bombay, and Amelia (d. c.1842), daughter of John Cooke, merchant and shipowner, of Calcutta. Educated variously in London and Scotland,

He was first married in Melbourne on 29 December 1857, to Mary Agnes Balston. The marriage produced one son but ended with the mother's death in childbirth in 1860. On 9 April 1863, in London, he married Elizabeth Anne Clover. This second marriage produced two sons and four daughters. He died on 14 May 1928 in London.

When he was 16, family connections assisted him to join a London firm of merchants trading with India, from where he moved to the Oriental Bank Corporation. He was posted to Mauritius and, after a period in Cape Town, to Australia. He gained experience in banking on goldfields in north-east Victoria. In 1860 he was promoted to manage the Oriental Bank's branch in Auckland. Larkworthy had not been long in Auckland when the Oriental Bank decided to withdraw from New Zealand. At the same time, some colonists were dissatisfied that all bank profits were going to overseas corporations. Consequently, in 1861 the Bank of New South Wales took over much of the business of the Oriental Bank and the Bank of New Zealand was founded.

Even a local bank needed an office in London and Larkworthy agreed to join the Bank of New Zealand as its manager there. But since gold discoveries in Otago in May 1861 proved substantial, he agreed to defer his departure, using his Australian experience to help the Bank of New Zealand goldfields banking business. He left New Zealand in mid 1862.

In 1888 he resigned his position with the Bank of New Zealand following a restructuring of the directorate, but continued as managing director of the loan company. In the 1880s the company

faced financial difficulties, and in 1893 it went into receivership. By then Larkworthy had been displaced as managing director in a boardroom struggle, but gave honest evidence about the company's dealings, which is now regarded as well judged.

The problems of the company were intimately associated with the financial difficulties of Thomas Russell. Larkworthy in his memoirs regretted that he had become associated with Russell. However, his correspondence shows that during the New Zealand years, their relationship had been friendly.

After the demise of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Larkworthy continued with the Commercial Union. In 1898 he joined the Ionian Bank, becoming its chairman in 1900 and receiving recognition for his services from Greece in 1903. He maintained some of his London business interests until near his death.

Larkworthy visited New Zealand in 1880 to sell an estate which was causing him financial difficulties. In 1881 he published a book, *New Zealand revisited*, in which he prophesied a rosy economic future for the colony. He visited again briefly in 1888–89. Towards the end of his long life he wrote his memoirs. Although dogmatic and partisan in places, they give a valuable account of events relevant to New Zealand's economic history. They also reveal much of Larkworthy's bold and forthright personality.

30 Colonel Horace Montagu

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY IRISH AWARDS FOR BRAVERY

Colonel Horace Montagu, late 8th (King's Own) Hussars, presided over a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held in London yesterday afternoon, when many cases of gallantry in saving life were investigated, and the Society's honours conferred on various persons in recognition of their heroic efforts in this direction.

In cases from Ireland, which were again numerous, the following awards were made :—

Testimonial to Michael Mansfield, fireman, Central Fire Station, Dublin, for his pluck in saving a would-be suicide from the Liffey at Wood quay, on July 4.

Testimonial to David C. Kyle, sorting clerk, G.P.O., Dublin, for jumping into the Grand Canal at Rialto Bridge on June 11, and rescuing a lad who had apparently fallen in from the bank.

William Perry, aged 12, schoolboy, Whitegate, County Cork, received recognition for plunging, fully clothed, into the sea there on June 2, and saving a younger lad, who fell from the quay while fishing. After seizing the boy Perry had to swim some 15 yards against the tide before reaching the landing.

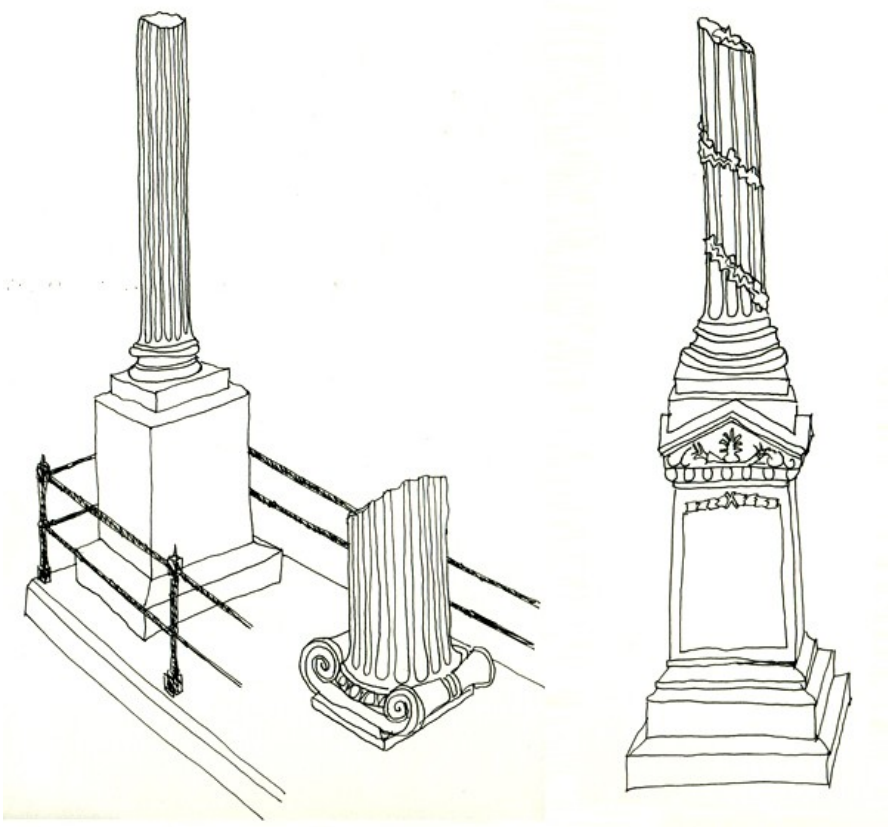
Another plucky lad, Michael Horgan, aged 13, of Railway Cottages, Cork, gets a testimonial for jumping into the Lee at Lavitt's quay on July 11, and saving a comrade, who had fallen into the river.

The medal is awarded to Denis Ahern, labourer, and a testimonial to William Lee, school teacher, Castle Connell, for their exertions in saving John Hayes from the Shannon there on June 15. Hayes was bathing, and got into 20 feet of water 15 yards from the bank. Lee went to his help, but was clutched and dragged under. Ahern then plunged in, and succeeded in parting them, taking Hayes, who was in a state of collapse, to the bank, Lee reaching land unaided. Great risk was incurred, the river being 300 yards wide and very treacherous.

31 Henry Thomas Proctor Shephard and Edwin John Kelly monuments

This sketch is of two elegant monuments in the cemetery taking the form of a broken column which symbolizes a life cut short. The left commemorates Henry Thomas Proctor Shephard who died in 1864 aged 29. The ionic capital lies at the foot of the column base.

The right is for Edwin John Kelly, himself a monumental sculptor, who died aged 51 in 1879 and his wife Ellen who died in 1900 aged 60. The fluted shaft of the column sits atop an elaborate base and is garlanded with ivy, symbolic of immortality.



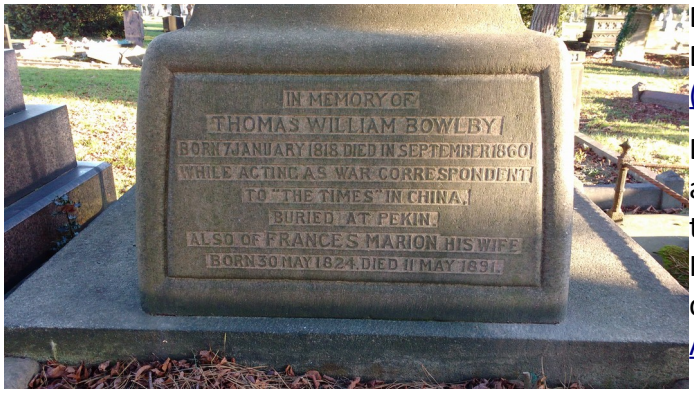
32 Thomas William Bowlby (7 Jan 1818 – 22 Sept 1860) was a British correspondent for *The Times* in Germany and China in the 19th century.

Born in Gibraltar, the son of Thomas Bowlby, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, and Williamina Balfour, daughter of Major-General William Balfour, a former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

He spent some years as a salaried clerk to a law firm in The Temple. In 1846 he became junior partner at Lawrence, Crowdy and Bowlby but found law uncongenial and was drawn to writing.

Bowlby went to Berlin as correspondent for *The Times* in 1848 to report on the revolutions occurring in Europe at the time. In 1860, Bowlby travelled to China as correspondent of *The Times* to cover the Second Opium War, fought by the Chinese Qing Empire against the British and French.

Bowlby's reports from China were informative and popular with readers of *The Times*. After the capture of Tientsin (Tianjin) on 23 Aug 1860, Bowlby accompanied the British envoys Henry Loch and Harry Smith Parkes to Tungchow (present-day Tongzhou District, Beijing) to arrange a peace treaty with the Qing Empire. When negotiations broke down, the Qing general Sengge Rinchen arrested Bowlby and the delegation. Bowlby and the other captives were tortured to death over several days. Constricting ligatures were applied to their bodies; as they dried, they tightened. Those who cried out for water had dirt poured into their mouths. Bowlby died on 22 Sept. In retaliation, the British and French burnt down the Qing Empire's Old Summer Palace (Yuanmingyuan) in Beijing.



Bowlby's mangled body was retrieved later and buried in the Russian cemetery outside the Anding Gate of Beijing on 17Oct 1860. He was survived by his widow and five children, whom included the surgeon Sir Anthony Alfred Bowlby.

33 Sarah Disraeli Benjamin Disraeli's sister 1802-1859

Sarah Disraeli was born at 6 Kings Road, London, the daughter of Isaac and Miriam, eldest of five, her younger brother being Benjamin (1804-1881) on December 29th, 1802.

She was educated at home. Her father appears to have enjoyed her intellectual company and she served as his protegee and private secretary, meeting intellectuals and artists, and reading important literature.

In 1817, Isaac had his children baptised so that membership of the established church conveyed social advantages.

In 1821 Sarah (then19) became engaged to William Meredith, friends of the Disraelis, and he was a perfect match for the intellectual Sarah. William's uncle was opposed to a marriage to a Jew and posponed it and, in 1830, William was sent on a year's travel with Benjamin. They kept in contact with her through letters; this is probably what sparked the life-long prolificy of Benjamin's written communiques with his sister. The sober William became dissatisfied with Benjamin's roguish activities, and in spring of 1831, William and Benjamin separated. Then while travelling in Egypt William contracted smallpox and died on July 19th 1831. His uncle, ironically, finally consented to the marriage before discovering the tragedy.

Sarah was 28 when her only escape from her father to some degree of independence was thwarted by the death of her fiancee. Her role in Benjamin's life, though important before, became the primary interest of her life. She was involved in most aspects of his political and literary life, but she also depended on his affection. Not only did Sarah help Benjamin with his literary career, but wrote a book together, called *A Year at Hartlebury or The Election* .

In 1829 Isaac moved the family to High Wycombe. Her father's reliance on her grew as his health began to fail, and was stifling her independence. As a result, Sarah, living in an age in which women had few opportunities to pursue intellectual activities, began a vicarious relationship with her brother, Benjamini. Her intense involvement in his political career is seen in the letters of Benjamin Disraeli.

In 1832, Benjamin met Mrs. Wyndham Lewis (later, Mary Anne Disraeli). In 1838, on the death of her husband, Mary Anne commenced open involvement in her previously surreptitious relationship with Benjamin. The disruption which his marriage to Mary Anne brought to Sarah and Benjamin's intense bond was to prove very destructive. Sarah felt Mary Anne's penchant for parties and gossip made her a poor intellectual companion for Benjamin. Mary Anne did not appreciate Sarah's suspicions; plus she was a jealous person and forbade Benjamin to communicate with Sarah. It was Mary Anne's belief that all missives from women ought to be addressed to her. A frigid politeness was maintained, though neither was welcome at the other's home. Sarah and Benjamin corresponded via his club and her involvement in his career continued. She gave advice, analysed information, and elicited endorsements on his behalf.

In 1847 Miriam, their mother died and 8 months later their father died. Sarah and Benjamin were each bequeathed one third of the £11,000 estate. Ralph and James, split the final third. Sarah left the family home as the lease expired.

Due to poor relations with Mary Anne, Sarah couldn't stay with Benjamin. Ralph was content as a

bachelor to have a spinster sister, and living with James, the malcontent of the family, was not attractive. Sarah settled, into rooms at Ailsu Park Villas, Twickenham.

In 1852, Derby, appointed him Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sarah was overjoyed, and her prestige among the people of Twickenham rose. Benjamin's new duties gave him less time for his sister. Sarah was not invited to any of the banquets hosted at the Disraeli's, due to bitterness between Mary Anne and Sarah. In the 1850's, they almost never visited Sarah, and when she visited relatives, it was with Ralph or James that she stayed.

Though no documents survive which display Sarah's reactions (most of her papers were burned upon her death), this separation was devastating for her. Sarah devoted her life to the political rise of her brother, but was cut off from enjoying the results. In 1859 Sarah became seriously ill and on 19 December died, at her brother Ralph's house, 73 Gloucester Place. She bequeathed the whole of her estate to Ralph.

Sarah's life is representative of the lack of opportunities available to women of the Victorian era.

In 1868, when Benjamin was elected Prime Minister, Philip Rose remarked to him, "If only your sister was alive now to witness your triumph what happiness it would have given her," to which Benjamin replied, "Ah poor Sa, poor Sa! We've lost our audience, we've lost our audience." Though Benjamin held a deep affection for his sister, this final pronouncement of her as merely an audience to the world of men, and her brother in particular, exemplifies the subordinate position that women held in the nineteenth century.

Some background information on 8 Benjamin Disraeli, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, who is not buried here but to understand relationship with sister, (21 December 1804 – 19 April 1881) was a politician and writer who twice served as Prime Minister. The only Prime Minister of Jewish birth.

Disraeli entered the House of Commons in 1837. In 1846 the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel split the party over his proposal to repeal the Corn Laws, which involved ending the tariff on imported grain. Disraeli clashed with Peel in the Commons. When Lord Derby, thrice formed governments in the 1850s and 1860s, Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. He also forged a bitter rivalry with Gladstone of the Liberal Party.

On Derby's retirement in 1868, Disraeli became Prime Minister briefly before losing that year's election, then winning the 1874 election. He had a close friendship with Queen Victoria, who in 1876 created him Earl of Beaconsfield. Disraeli's second term was dominated by the Eastern Question—the decay of the Ottoman Empire and the desire of other European powers, and Russia, to gain at its expense. Disraeli arranged for the British to purchase a major interest in the Suez Canal Company . In 1878, faced with Russian victories against the Ottomans, he worked at the Congress of Berlin to obtain peace in the Balkans at terms favourable to Britain and unfavourable to Russia, its longstanding enemy.

Controversial wars in Afghanistan and South Africa undermined his public support. He angered British farmers by refusing to reinstitute the Corn Laws in response to poor harvests and cheap imported grain. He had throughout his career written novels, beginning in 1826, and he published his last completed novel, *Endymion*, shortly before he died at the age of 76.

34 Hon. Richard Francis Moore

Hon. Richard Francis Moore was born on 26 July 1802.[1]

He was the son of Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mountcashell and Lady Margaret King. He died on 15 November 1873 at age 71. He was with the Honourable East India Company Service.

Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mountcashell

M, #190357, b. 19 March 1770, d. 27 October 1822

Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mountcashell was born on 19 March 1770.He was the son of Stephen Moore, 1st Earl Mountcashell and Lady Helena Rawdon.[1] He married Lady Margaret King, daughter of Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston and Caroline FitzGerald, on 12 September 1791 at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland.

He died on 27 October 1822 at age 52 at Moore Park, County Cork, Ireland.
He succeeded to the title of *3rd Viscount Mountcashell, of the city of Cashell [I., 1766]* on 14 May 1790.

He succeeded to the title of *2nd Earl Mountcashell, of Cashell [I., 1781]* on 14 May 1790.

He succeeded to the title of *3rd Baron Kilworth, of Moore Park, co. Cork [I., 1764]* on 14 May 1790.

Children of Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mountcashell and Lady Margaret King

- Lady Helena Eleanor Moore d. 23 Sep 1859
- Lady Jane Elizabeth Moore**+** d. 5 Sep 1847
- Stephen Moore, 3rd Earl Mountcashell**+** b. 20 Aug 1792, d. 10 Oct 1883
- Lt.-Col. Hon. Robert Moore b. 11 Jul 1793, d. 4 Nov 1856
- Rev. Hon. Edward George Moore**+** b. 18 Aug 1798, d. 8 Feb 1876
- Hon. Richard Francis Moore b. 26 Jul 1802, d. 15 Nov 1873
- Lady Elizabeth Anne Moore b. c 1804, d. 6 Sep 1892

35 John James Kennedy R.N.

Son of Ven. James Kennedy, Archdeacon of Waterford

Born (Waterford)April 1821

1 June 1833Entered Royal Naval Colle 1 February 1856Captain

Date from	Date to	Service
12 June 1843	1847	Lieutenant in Conway, command Cape of Good Hope
30 August 1847	20 January 1849	Lieutenant in Excellent, comman ds, gunnery ship, Portsmouth
24 October 1848		Lieutenant in Powerful, commanded by Richard Saunders Dundas, Mediterranean
8 May 1849	14 June 1852	Lieutenant in Superb, commanded by Edward Purcell, Mediteranean
1 February 1855		Commander (2ic) in Agamemnon, commanded by Thomas Sabine Pasley, Black Sea during the Russian war
1 October 1855	1 February 1856	Commander in Curlew, Mediterranean
6 May 1861	3 February 1865	Captain in Challenger (from commissioning at Sheerness until pay off at Sheerness), North America and West Indies
31 January 1866	31 August 1868	Captain in Frederick William, Coast Guard, Queenstown

36 FRANCIS HAYTER

Eugenie Elizabeth Huddleston and Francis Hayter married in 1878 in Nelson. Francis Hayter took over A.B. Smith's mortgage for Rollesby in Dec. 1882. Genie and her eight children carried on the station after her husband died. Rollesby was still in the Hayter family in 1969.

Otago Witness 23 December 1882, Page 19
the Rollesby Station, consisting of 5500 acres freehold and about 21,000 acres leasehold, together with 14,000 sheep, the purchased by Captain Hayter, late of Nelson The price has not transpired.

New Zealand Herald, 19 June 1891, Page 5
Commander Francis Hayter, R.N., of Rollesby, Burke's Pass, New Zealand, died under the operation which he came home to undergo at the Middlesex Hospital. He was in his 47th year.

37 Lieutenant General Sir William Edmund Franklyn, KCB, Colonel of the Regiment (1906–1914)

Born at Ventnor, Isle of Wight in May 1856, the eldest son of the late Rev Thomas Edmund Franklyn, of Cheshunt, educated at Rugby.

He entered the 19th Regiment in 1874, and became captain in the Yorkshire Regiment in 1881, major in 1883 and lieut-colonel in 1896. Major-Gen., 1st April, 1904; Lieut.-Gen., 31st August, 1910;

For service in India in 1897-98, he was mentioned in despatches. In the summer of 1897, trouble with some of the hill tribes was brought to a head by the tribes, including the powerful Afridi tribe, combining to close the Khyber Pass. This led to the military operations known as the Tirah Campaign, proving costly in men and money, but resulted in British authority being made paramount throughout a wide stretch of territory between the former British frontier and the Russian and Afghan frontiers.

Lieut-Col Franklyn, was in command of his regiment, at the capture of Sampaghna and Arhanga Passes in the Bazar Valley. Mentioned in despatches, and a medal with two clasps and brevet rank.

The command of the Third Division, Southern Command, until 1911, was followed by the appointment of military secretary to the Secretary of State for War, which, in conjunction with the secretaryship of the Selection Board, was held until this year. In 1912, Sir William Franklyn was made a K.C.B. He was honorary colonel of the Yorkshire Regiment. In 1914 he was appointed Governor of Malta, despite his lack of war experience, but never took up the appointment. He died later that year commanding the Third Army, Central Force, suddenly on the evening of October 27th Aged 58 at Luton Hoo, the residence of Lady Wernher, which has been in use as military headquarters since mobilisation took place early in August.

The two sons of Sir William Franklyn are in the Army, and one of them, who is with the Royal Field Artillery in France, was mentioned in despatches last week.

Last evening Messrs Neville conveyed the body by motor to London. The first part of the funeral service was held at Christ Church, Down Street, Mayfair. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, was conveyed on a gun carriage, and the Scots Guards supplied a bearer party.

The King and Queen sent a message of sympathy to Lady Franklyn, " The King and Queen have learnt with much regret of the grievous loss which you have sustained, and I am desired to express their Majesties' sympathy with you in your sorrow. The King had met Sir William Franklyn quite recently when inspecting a portion of his command."

The Grave of Sir William Franklyn in Paddington Old Cemetery

38 CALDWELL, WILLIAM BLETTERMAN, soldier and colonial administrator;

b. probably in 1798; d. 29 Jan. 1882 in London. He married and had five children.

William Bletterman Caldwell's family background is unknown. Caldwell made the army his career, and began as ensign in the 60th Foot in September 1814. He served in various regiments, being promoted captain in 1831 and major in 1846. In September 1848 he arrived at the Red River Settlement as the officer commanding a small body of pensioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, as well as governor of the District of Assiniboia. Caldwell was nominated for the post of governor by the colonial secretary, Lord Grey, but appointed and paid by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Caldwell was appointed to solve the basic anomaly in the government of the colony at Red River: the HBC enjoyed a monopoly of the fur trade and at the same time appointed the members of the government and the courts. It was hoped that the pensioners under his command would have a stabilizing effect on the colony, made restless by the approach of American settlement and by demands for self-government and free trade, but this attempt by the HBC to give the settlement an impartial government, failed. The settlers regarded the governor and the Council of Assiniboia as creatures of the HBC, and the pensioners were too few in number to instil the respect that the previous military unit in the settlement, the 6th Foot, had imposed.

Caldwell, as governor, had to preside over the trial of Pierre-Guillaume Sayer in Assiniboia charged with trading in furs. The action was instigated by HBC to obtain a judicial decision that trading in furs by private individuals was illegal. Although Sayer was found guilty he was not sentenced; this result was, the company's last attempt to enforce its monopoly. Caldwell emerged from the affair with the reputation of being a weak and ineffectual governor.

Opposition to Caldwell reached a climax in July 1850 with the celebrated *Foss*v. *Pelly* case, which arose out of rumours of an indiscretion by Sarah McLeod, the wife of Chief Factor John Ballenden, and Captain Vaughan Foss, Caldwell's second-in-command. The gossip increased until Foss sued Edward Pelly, the HBC accountant at Red River, and his wife, along with John Davidson, the mess steward, and his wife, for conspiracy to slander. As all the magistrates in the settlement refused to sit with him, Caldwell was forced to hold court alone. The three-day trial which followed was a disorderly affair. When the legal complexities overcame Caldwell, he called upon Adam Thom, the recorder, to assist him. Thom, who had advised Foss and Mrs Ballenden before the case and strongly supported them, appears to have taken every opportunity to ensure Pelly's conviction,

The irregular handling of the trial in the *Foss*v. *Pelly* case brought to a head the dissatisfaction of the settlers and 500 of them petitioned for Caldwell's dismissal. The situation was defused when the new governor of Rupert's Land, Eden Colvile, arrived a month after the trial, in August 1850, and with Caldwell's consent presided over council and court until quiet was restored.

Though Colvile considered him unfit to be governor, Caldwell resumed his duties in 1851 and remained in Red River until 1855 when he returned to England. He was succeeded by Francis Godschall Johnson. Caldwell had been promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1854, and he retired from the army in 1857. He was called before the select committee of the House of Commons in 1857 to investigate the renewal of the HBC licence, and gave evidence favourable to the company. He died in London in 1882.

39 Thomas Michael Bond CBE (13 January 1926 – 27 June 2017), Writer

Best known for stories for children, featuring the character of Paddington Bear. More than 35 million books have been sold. His first book was published in 1958 and his last in 2017, a span of 59 years

He left education aged 14, despite his parents' wishes for him to go to university. World War II was under way and he went to work in a solicitor's office for a year and then as an engineer's assistant for the BBC.

He volunteered for aircrew service in the Royal Air Force at 17-but he was discharged after suffering from acute air sickness. He then served in the British Army until 1947.

Bond began writing in 1945 while with the army in Cairo, He first came up with the idea for the small bear from Peru in 1956 while working as a television cameraman for the BBC

This was the start of Bond's series of books recounting the tales of Paddington Bear, a bear from "darkest Peru", whose Aunt Lucy sends him to the United Kingdom, carrying a jar of marmalade. In the first book the Brown family find the bear at Paddington Station, and adopt him, naming the bear after the station. By 1965, Bond was able to give up his BBC job to work full-time as a writer.

Bond was married twice — to Brenda Mary Johnson in 1950, whom he separated from in the 1970s; and to Susan Marfrey Rogers in 1981, soon after his divorce. He had two children. He lived in London, not far from Paddington Station, the place that inspired many of his books.

Bond died in London on 27 June 2017, at the age of 91. No cause was given.

40 PILKINGTON, ROBERT (1765–1834), major-general and inspector-general of fortifications,

He was transferred to the royal engineers 1789, embarked for Canada in July 1790, stationed at Quebec.

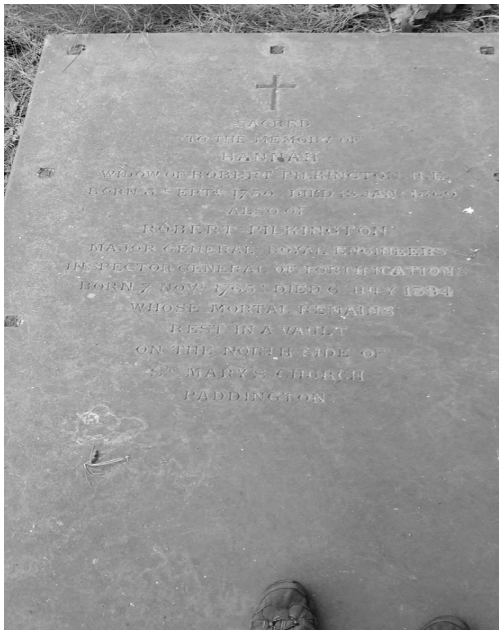
Pilkington's engineering skills were demand, around Newark then at York (Toronto) and other parts of the province. In addition to his responsibility for barracks, blockhouses, and defensive works, he was consulted on a variety of matters from civil improvements to coastal defences. For example, he built an addition to Upper Canada's first legislative building at York. In 1799 and 1800 he designed and constructed York's first government house, which stood until 1813, when it was destroyed in the explosion of the adjacent powder magazine.

Pilkington also served as semi-official cartographer. He prepared maps of the Lake Erie region and Miamis River area, where he also rebuild Fort Miamis (Maumee, Ohio) in 1794. This job was considered an essential encouragement to the Indians as the United States claimed the territory.

He returned to England in January 1803, and was again stationed in the southern district, for special service to the government gunpowder factory at Waltham Abbey.

Pilkington was promoted regimental lieutenant-colonel on 24 June 1809. In this year he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, as commanding royal engineer of one of the divisions under the Earl of Chatham, and took part in the siege and capture of Flushing, where he was wounded, and he had charge of the work for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing,

Pilkington returned to England in January 1810, where at Weedon, he superintended the erection of the large ordnance store, gunpowder magazines, and barracks. In October 1818 he was appointed commanding royal engineer at Gibraltar, and he remained at that fortress for 12 years. . He succeeded General Sir A. Bryce as inspector-general of fortifications on 24 Oct. 1832, and died in London on 6 July 1834.



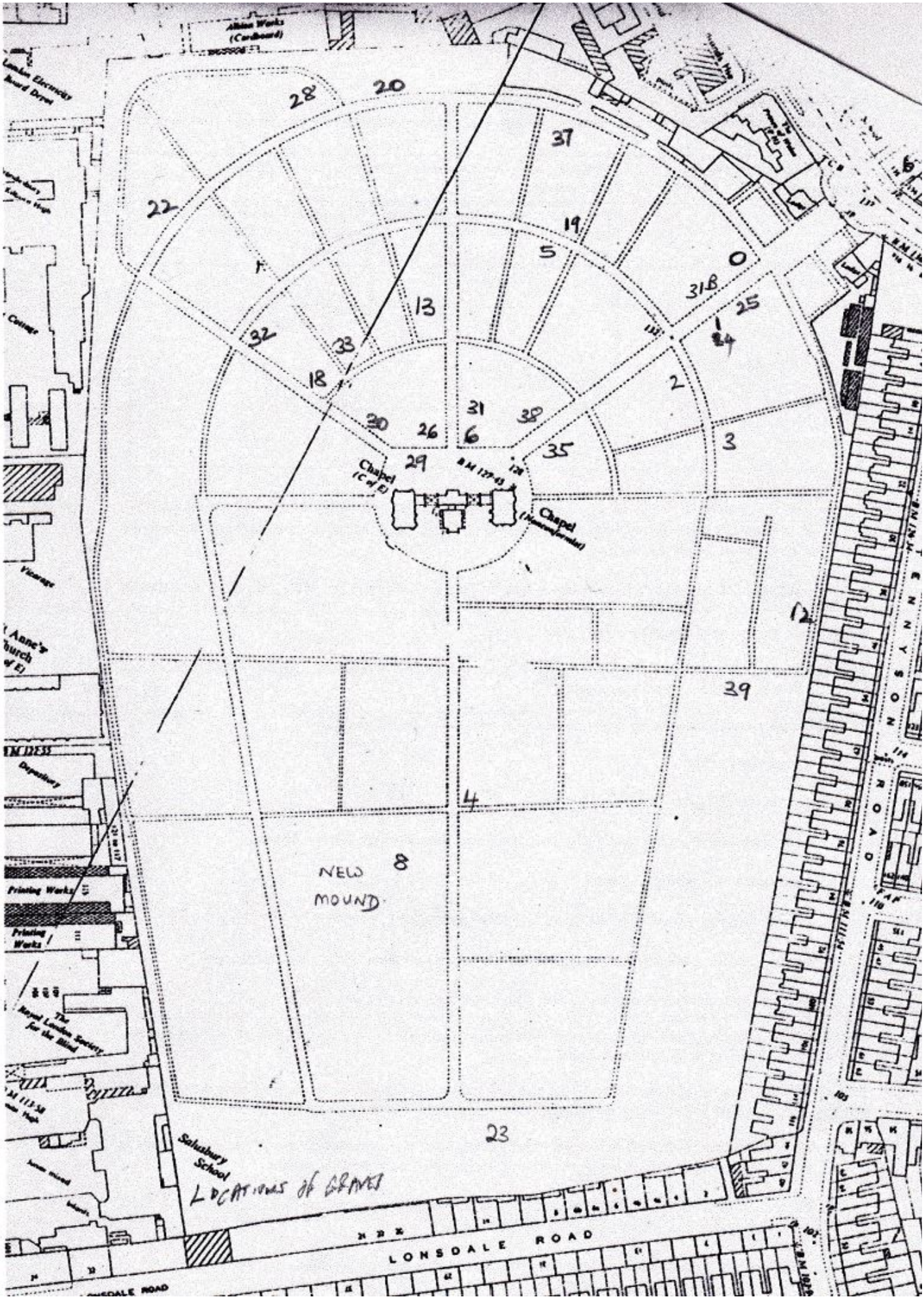
Pilkington married, in 1810, Hannah, daughter of John Tylie, by whom he had four daughters and one son.

Despite the fact that he never returned, Pilkington maintained an interest in Upper Canada. He watched over his Upper Canadian land and sought ways of attracting settlers. In 1811 he proposed raising a corps of Highland emigrants enticed by land grants. Ironically, despite the facilities he designed, constructed, and maintained throughout the province, which demonstrated the importance of the military engineer in Canada's colonial history, Pilkington's largest and most lasting contribution to Upper Canada may well be Pilkington Township, the land he got from the Six Nations. Unfortunately this was not totally a positive legacy. "The Major," as he was known in the Grand River area, enticed settlers to immigrate to these lands. Problems arose for the pioneers when they arrived after a difficult journey to discover that the region was completely undeveloped. Worse still, as the years passed many had disputes over the title to their property. Most died cursing Pilkington for the impossible position in which he had placed them. For all his positive contributions as a military engineer, he will always be remembered by some people for his sins as an absentee landlord with grandiose ideas.

Grave Listing

0	Goetze Grave	Grade II listed
1	Jabez Burns	Preacher
2	Danny Maher	Derby-winning jockey
3	Edward Beesley	President of London Positivist Society
4	Remembrance of the Daleks	Dr Who
5	Edward Middleton Barry	Architect
6	Cramb monumental Mason	Monumental Mason
7	Thomas Orlando Sheldon Jewitt	
8	James Reynolds Roberts VC	WW1 Hero
9	Arthur Roberts	Comedian & Actor -
10	George Vicesimus Wigram	
11	Leonard Charles Wyon	
12	Princess Omdutel of Oude	Princess India/ Indian Mutiny
13	Cuthbert Ottawa	Sportsman/ Footballer
14	AITKEN, ROBERT	
15	Aston	
16	Julian Maclaren-Ross	Writer
17	First Baron Dimsdale	Lord Mayor
18	Emma Patterson	
19	MACQUEEN, JOHN FRASER	
20	Community of Sisters	Nuns
21	Father Kilpatrick	
22	The Community of S. Peter	Nuns
23	The Tichborne claimant	
24	Clara Lucas	
25	Jabez Spencer Balfour	Major fraudster
26	FREDERICK WILLIAM BEECHEY	Naval officer
27	Whitley Stokes	Irish Scholar
28	George Marjoribanks	
29	Falconer Larkworthy	
30	Colonel Horace Montagu,	
31	Henry Thomas Proctor Shephard	Monumental sculptor for cemetery
31	Edwin John Kelly	Monumental sculptor for cemetery
32	Thomas William Bowlby	Journalist Opium Wars
33	Sarah Disraeli	Benjamin Disraeli's sister
34	Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mountcashell	
35	John James Kennedy R.N.	Naval
36	HAYTER	
37	eutenant General Sir William Edmund Franklyn	
38	CALDWELL, WILLIAM BLETTERMAN	
39	Thomas Michael Bond	Writer Paddington Bear
40	PILKINGTON, ROBERT	major-general and inspector-
41		
42		

Grave location Plan (not all graves in list indicated)



MAJOR EPIDEMICS & DISEASE OUTBREAKS TIMELINE

Based on writings from the 1800s .

Place names in brackets signify areas where disease especially deadly. Not all epidemics listed nor all diseases. Diseases like tuberculosis, scurvy, syphilis, dysentery, infantile diarrhoea, enteritis, respiratory ailments etc consistently took their toll especially in the crowded industrial centres & large cities

DATE	EPIDEMICS & OUTBREAKS
1826	Excessively high temperatures also excessive rains followed by the Great Drought; general 'fevers' epidemic; typhus (Manchester over 31,474)
1827/8	High temperatures also excessive rains followed by drought
1830	Highly virulent strain of typhus (spotted typhus) epidemic
1831	**First record of cholera – Asiatic cholera (Sunderland, Newcastle on Tyne, Newburn) spread throughout Britain attacking all classes; epidemic (30,000);** 'malignant scarlatina' countrywide (Plymouth, Staffordshire); Highly virulent strain of typhus (spotted typhus) epidemic
1832 - 4	Highly virulent strain of typhus (spotted typhus) epidemic
1836	Excessively wet winter
1837	Measles epidemic; typhus epidemic (London, Manchester, Liverpool) deaths in north 18,775; smallpox epidemic (south west England & Wales extremely high mortality rate)
1838	Smallpox epidemic (south west England & Wales extremely high mortality rate); typhus epidemic (London, Manchester, Liverpool) deaths in north 15,666; in London 18,775
1839	Smallpox epidemic (south west England & Wales extremely high mortality rate); scarlatina epidemic; typhus epidemic (Manchester, Liverpool) deaths in north 17,177; in London 15,666
1840	Smallpox epidemic (south west England & Wales extremely high mortality rate, Lancashire); **scarlet fever outbreak continued for next 30-40 years in severe proportions**; cholera epidemic (Dorset, Lancashire); typhus kills 17,177 in London
1841	Typhus epidemic (London 14,846)
1842	Typhus epidemic (London 16,201)
1844	The Great Scarlatina epidemic
1846	**Excessively hot summer, drought – all diseases flare up across the country; 'famine fever'/Irish fever (typhus) 500,00 to 1 million died between 1846 & 1848 Lancashire & Cheshire very badly hit, floating hospital ships o the Mersey Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Leeds, Hull, York, Sunderland all systematically saw dramatically increased death rates**
1847	**Famine**; typhus epidemic (30,320);
1848	Good harvest, fall in food prices,; Typhus epidemic 21,406 epidemic ended with increase in employment & drop in food prices; cholera epidemic 62,000; scarlatina epidemic
1853	Cholera epidemic (north, Newcastle 26,000, London 10,000); **vaccination against smallpox made compulsory** but not always done (see death rate for 1870)
1854	Cholera epidemic (north, Newcastle 26,000, London 10,000). John Snow's epidemiological study of this outbreak identified drinking contaminated water as the main mode of transmission.
1856	Typhus epidemic (London) followed returning soldiers from Crimean War; diphtheria epidemic
1857	Diphtheria epidemic

DATE	EPIDEMICS & OUTBREAKS
1858	Diphtheria epidemic; scarlatina epidemic
1868	Scarlatina epidemic; 'relapsing fever/typhus (London)
1869	Scarlatina epidemic; 'relapsing fever/typhus (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford)
1870	Scarlatina epidemic; 'relapsing fever/typhus (London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford,); smallpox 23,100; decline of tuberculosis also decline in typhus
1871	Smallpox 19,000
1872/3	Smallpox
1874	Severe scarlatina epidemic; smallpox
1875	Smallpox
1878	Whooping cough epidemic
1881	Smallpox epidemic; hospital ships moored in Thames
1883	Krackatoa eruption; Measles epidemic
1889	Measles epidemic; influenza pandemic between a third & a half of population ill. Medical opinion that this strain the same mutation that returned in the 1918 pandemic
1890-2	Influenza pandemic between a third & a half of population ill.
1894	Severe measles epidemic amongst infants (London)
1918/9	Influenza pandemic 50 million die world wide

Diseases

The difficulty in matching the names given to diseases with the diseases themselves is complicated by the often descriptive nature of the name which could fit a number of diseases plus the local names given to various diseases eg. Puerperal fever was variously known as childbed fever, nursing fever & sometimes white leg fever although the latter was a completely different ailment. The following diseases - typhus, scarlet fever, scarlatina, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, infantile diarrhoea, relapsing fever, scurvy – are the ones covered in the list below.

Famine fever	typhus, relapsing fever
new disease' (1663)	typhus
Spotted typhus	virulent typhus strain (especially 1830 – 34)
'Irish disease'	typhus, possibly relapsing fever
Putrid fever	typhus
Gaol fever	typhus
Hospital fever	typhus
Military fever	scarlatina/diphtheria
'New distempers'	influenza? Influenza type respiratory disease
'Plague ague' (late 1700s)	unclear Malaria???
Chin cough	whooping cough?
Convulsions	whooping cough?
Gripe	diarrhoea or cholera symptons
Epidemic catarrh	influenza? Bronchitis
Croup	diphtheria
Consumption	tuberculosis
Wasting sickness	tuberculosis