

BREMER ECHOES

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VOLUME 33 NO 1

FEBRUARY 2015

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MONTHLY MEETING: SECOND Tuesday of the month at 9.30am [except January] at the Rooms of **Councillor Bruce CASOS Station Rd. Booval**

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February, July, & November

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THE JOURNAL OF THE IPSWICH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

THE FIRST GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY IN QUEENSLAND 1977



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WELCOME:

We welcome the following new members and wish them well with their research: Annette Hudson, Robert Boys, Sally Hetherington, Jenny Marinelli, Wayne Smith, Mariette Mortimer, Helen Davis, Lee Andersen; Janet Clark-Duff, Janet Devereaux, Bronwyn Saunders.

Cover Photograph: *courtesy of Picture Ipswich.*

Major Sydney Beresford ROBERTSON – page 14 – is the only clear photograph the Ipswich Genealogical Society was able to find of the 21 soldiers from Ipswich who died at Gallipoli. If readers are able to help in our search for a copy of photographs of these men, to be used in the special display we are hoping to have for this Centenary year, please contact the Society. *Irma*

EDITORIAL: A New Year, and perhaps a productive one with regards to Family Research. Hopefully it was a happy holiday for all.

I apologize to John Rossiter as in the November Bremer Echoes I put him behind the wrong counter in Ipswich. John was employed by Beirne Pty Ltd not Cribb and Foote as stated. Sorry!

Lady Teviot was hosted on her visit to Ipswich by the Ipswich City Council, and the session was well attended by eager family history researchers.

This edition we honour those from Ipswich who lost their lives at Gallipoli, whether on the shore or as a result of wounds or illness, and also some who fought in other areas of conflict at that time.

I would like to thank Eddie Habben OAM, RFD, a well-known researcher of military history who has published a number of books on the War Memorials and Honour Stones, and has provided much of the information, and Merv Volker who has researched the Queensland Rail Employees who enlisted, and has passed on the relevant information. The photographs of War Cemeteries and information are from the Commonwealth Graves Commission web site.

A special inclusion is from Rachel Mate, who wrote "Dirty Trousers" beginning on page 18. Rachel was 14 years old and in Year 10 at Kenmore State High School, when she wrote this story in 2014. Thank you Rachel for allowing me to include your contribution in this Special ANZAC Edition of Bremer Echoes, and our members wish you well in the future.

I believe no one wins in wars, and the innocent are the ones who pay the price in most cases. What a wonderful world it would be if we could all live in harmony with our neighbours, and there was not as much greed in the world.



AWARD TO A HAPPY LADY

Congratulations to Audrey DILLON who, at the Ipswich City Council Australia Day Awards, received a Citizen of Ipswich Medallion recognizing her role as a volunteer.

The Society is indebted to Eddie Habben for the following list of names of men from Ipswich who died at Gallipoli. [Recorded by date of death]

GALLIPOLI CASUALTIES FROM IPSWICH

ROBERTSON	Sydney Beresford	KIA	25 th April 1915
ROBERTS	John Powe	KIA	25 th April 1915
O'SULLIVAN	Michael John	KIA	25 th April 1915
PACEY	Montague John Durnford	KIA	25 th April 1915
CLARK	George	KIA	2 nd May 1915
COURTNEY	Thomas Joseph	KIA	2 nd May 1915
LINDSAY	James Archibald	KIA	10 th May 1915
DUNSDON	Richard George	KIA	25 th May 1915
PETTINGER	George Lawrence DOW	at Sea Gallipoli	26 May 1915
KEMP	William Henry	KIA	28 th June 1915
LOCK	Thomas	KIA	28 th June 1915
NASH	Allan (Alton) William	KIA	29 th June 1915
GILMOUR	James Campbell	KIA	29 th July 1915
COOGAN	Thomas Patrick	KIA	8 th August 1915
TIGHE	Alfred	DOW	10 th August 1915
WILLIAMS	Thomas	DOW Egypt	12 th August 1915
SINCLAIR	Herbert Thomas Joseph	KIA	24 th September 1915
NUGENT	Eugene	KIA	15 th October 1915
GUNN - MID	William	KIA	24 th November 1915
TRULSSON	Harry (Hoitby)	DOD	15 th December 1915 Heliopolis, Egypt
LORD	Ashley Codrington	DOW	18 th December 1915

KIA Killed in Action

DOD Died of disease

DOW Died of wounds

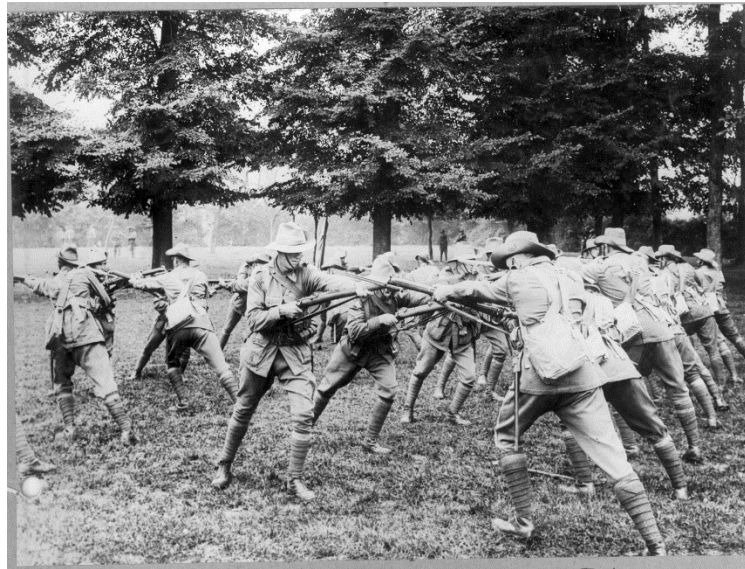
MID Mentioned in Despatch;

WHERE THEY LIE

We tend to think of ANZAC as one day. It was much more than that, as the campaign began on 19th February with attempts to bombard the area from Allied Naval ships and continued until the 25th with little success.

On the 18th March the Allied Naval forces attempted to force their way through The Narrows, and again had to retreat. The Allied landings at Helles and Anzac Cove on 25th April proved a disaster and questions have been asked as to why those shores were chosen.

Battles were fought from April at Krithia and later in August at Suvla Bay with thousands of dead and wounded, and continued until the evacuation which began on December 10th and continued for 10 days, at Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay, until the completion of evacuation of Helles on 9th January 1916.



Troops in Training

Photograph courtesy Workshops Rail Museum Ipswich

Troop ships left Australian ports and docked at Egypt where the men spent about four months training near Cairo, before leaving by ship for the Gallipoli peninsular. From the beginning of the campaign to the evacuation in December, there were 26,111 Australian casualties and of these 8,141 lives were lost. The successful evacuation of the troops on the 19th and 20th December was carried out with very few casualties because of the careful planning and strategies of those in charge.

GRAVES OF ANZACS

The cemeteries and memorials at Gallipoli were built during the early 1920's, to designs of Scottish Architect Sir John BURNET (1857- 1938). They are different to those on the Western Front in France and Belgium and have three distinguishing features. On the Western Front cemeteries and memorials have a free standing Cross of Sacrifice, at Gallipoli each has a walled cross, and instead of headstones, each grave has a stone-faced pedestal, and there is a sunken fence to divert run off rain water.

There are 31 war cemeteries on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 21 in the Anzac area, as well as a number of Memorials to the missing. The Australians are commemorated on The Lone Pine Memorial, and the New Zealand National Memorial on Chunuk Bair is for the soldiers from that country who served on Gallipoli. Another is the Helles Memorial with British, Australian and Indian servicemen, and Twelve Tree Copse and Hill 60 are two other Memorials.

Over 22,000 graves are to be found in the war cemeteries at Gallipoli, but many are unidentified. If a soldier is known to be buried in a certain cemetery, but the site of the grave is unknown, he is commemorated in that cemetery with a "Special Memorial".

The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli

The Lone Pine Memorial is situated at the east end of the Lone Pine Cemetery, which is on a plateau the site of fierce fighting and held briefly from the landing at Gallipoli on 25th April; from May to July it was in Turkish hands, and known as "Bloody Ridge".

On the 6 August, the area was taken by the 1st Australian Brigade, and despite counter attacks by the Turks, was held by the 1st Australian Division until 12th September, then by the 2nd Division until the evacuation of the peninsula in December.

Originally small, after the Armistice, the battle cemetery was enlarged when scattered graves were brought in from the neighbourhood, and those from Brown's Dip North and South Cemeteries, which were behind the Australian trenches of April-August 1915 were relocated.

There are now 1,167 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery, and 504 are unidentified. Special Memorials commemorate 183 soldiers, all but one of them Australian, and most died in August, and were known or believed to have been buried in Lone Pine Cemetery, or relocated to it.

More than 4,900 Australian and New Zealand servicemen, whose graves are unknown, are commemorated on the Memorial. The names of others who died on board hospital or other ships, and were buried in Gallipoli waters have also been added.



Commonwealth War Graves photograph

George CLARK [433: Private] was born 6th October 1891 at Greenhead, Ellon Aberdeenshire Scotland, the son of George and Margaret Glennie CLARK. [the father George, was deceased by 1915]

George joined the Ipswich Railway Workshops on 12th March 1914, and enlisted in the A.I.F. 19th August 1914. He was Killed in Action at Gallipoli 2nd May 1915. No known grave and he is remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli** and the Ipswich Railway Workshops Memorial.

On the 1st May 1915, Alexander CLARK received a letter from his brother George, who was serving with the 9th Battalion overseas. He had embarked on the 24th September 1914, and arrived at Gallipoli on 25th April 1915. In the letter he stated he was well, and sent kind regards to “all the boys”, not knowing that the letter would arrive in Ipswich the day before he paid the supreme sacrifice, as he died on 2nd May 1915.

Thomas Patrick COOGAN [1309: Private] son of Andrew & Annie COOGAN of Goodna was a plumber, and he enlisted in the A.I.F. on the 16th November, and embarked for overseas on the 22nd December 1914. Thomas was 20 years old when he was Killed in Action at Gallipoli on 8th August 1915. He has no known

grave and is remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli Turkey**. His cousin **George PETTINGER** also died of wounds sustained at Gallipoli in May 1915.

Thomas LOCK [137 : Private] was born in Limehouse London, to parents Thomas and Jane LOCK who lived at Forest Gate England in 1915. Thomas enlisted in the 9th Battalion Australian Infantry at Brisbane on the 16th December 1914 and landed at Gallipoli 7th May 1915. He was Killed in Action at Gallipoli age 27 on 28th June 1915, and has no known grave. Thomas is remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli Turkey**.

William Henry KEMP [629: Trooper], William was born at Mackay Queensland and was 30 years old and a fitter in the Ipswich Railway Workshops, [commenced work on the 15th April 1913], when he enlisted in the 5th Light Horse Regiment, 12th November 1914, and left Australia on the 21st December that year. William arrived at Gallipoli 16th May 1915, and was wounded on 31st May and Killed in Action 28th June 1915. His mother Sarah was deceased and his father Alfred Alexander KEMP lived at Green Point, "Ashby", Maclean New South Wales. His name appears on the Ipswich Railway Workshops Memorial, and he is Remembered, on **The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli Turkey**.

Ashley Codrington LORD [882: Private] was the son of Mr W.C. LORD, Manager of the Bank of Australasia Ipswich Branch. He had been born in Sydney and educated at the Ipswich Grammar School where he was a popular cricketer and footballer.

Ashley joined the Commercial Bank in Toowoomba when 17 years old, and served at the Dalby, Atherton, Townsville and Mackay branches. He joined the 2nd Light Horse, 6th Reinforcements on the 17th of December 1914 and sailed for Egypt in the 'Star of England' in April the next year. After three months in Egypt, he was sent to the Gallipoli Peninsular where he served in the trenches for four months. A few weeks before his death he transferred to the 25th battalion of infantry and during a fierce battle was wounded and transferred to a hospital in Alexandria where he passed away 18th December 1915, and is Remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli, Turkey**.

Michael O'SULLIVAN [420: Private] born Rosewood Queensland 15th December 1894 joined Queensland Railways as an apprentice clerk in Toowoomba 22nd April 1912. On 21st August 1914 he enlisted in the A.I.F. at Toowoomba and embarked for overseas on 29th September. He was killed at Gallipoli 25th April 1915, and he is Remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial Gallipoli**, and the Toowoomba Station Honour Board.

Montague John Durnford PACEY, [439: Private] was born in Mackay Queensland on 10th September 1890. He began work at the North Ipswich Railway Workshops on 23rd June 1914 as a temporary labourer and just over two months later in August 1914 he joined the A.I.F. On 24th September 1914 he left Australia for overseas, and was one of the many who lost their lives on 25th April 1915 at Gallipoli. Montague has no known grave, and is remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial**, and on the Ipswich Railway Workshops Memorial.

George Lawrence PETTINGER [558: Private] born in Brisbane to Thomas and Catherine and enlisted in Brisbane on 18th November 1914 in the 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance, Australian Infantry. George was the first young man from Goodna to lose his life in the war. He died on the 26th May on the Sweeper “Clacton” while at sea after he was wounded at Gallipoli, and is remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial**. One of his cousins who died at Gallipoli was Thomas Patrick COOGAN.

Alfred **TIGHE [502 : Private]** was the son of Robert and Sarah TIGHE born at Coomera Queensland, about 1888, and his family lived at Franklyn Vale near Grandchester in 1915. Alfred enlisted on the 30th October 1914 in Brisbane. He was wounded in action on the 9th August and died on the 10th August 1915 on the hospital ship “Sicilia” and was buried at sea between Gallipoli and Malta. Alfred is remembered on **The Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli Turkey**.

Plugge’s Plateau Cemetery Gallipoli



The position was captured by the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade on 25th April 1915, and named for Colonel A. PLUGGE, commander of the Auckland Battalion whose headquarters were on the site. There 21 servicemen buried there and 4 are unidentified.

Commonwealth War Graves photograph

Thomas COURTNEY [307: Private] was born at Watsonville North Queensland on 4th July 1895, and appointed a Loco Cleaner at the North Ipswich Railway Workshops 13th July 1914. A month later on 20th August he enlisted in

the A.I.F. at Enoggera, and embarked 24th September 1914, arriving Gallipoli 25th April 1915. Thomas was Killed in Action 2nd May 1915 and is buried at the **Plugge's Plateau Cemetery Gallipoli.**

Daniel and Maud Courtney were his parents, and his father was the school teacher at Tallegalla near Rosewood. The other children in the family were Kevin, Michael and John, Claire, Josephine, Kathleen, Ita and Veronica.

***Quinn's Post Cemetery** Commonwealth War Graves photograph*



Quinn's Post Cemetery was named for Major Hugh QUINN who was Killed in Action 29th May 1915. There are 473 Commonwealth Servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery, and of them, 294 are unidentified.

Special Memorials record the names of 64 mainly

Australians, known or believed to be buried at Quinn's Post or Pope's Hill cemeteries. The graves from Pope's Hill Cemetery and the 6 other bodies found later were brought to Quinn's Post, which was named for Lt. Col. H. POPE, 16th Australian Battalion.

Richard George DUNSDON [433 :Lance Corporal] was born at Aldershot, England to Richard James and Emma his first wife. Frances Sarah DUNSDON was step-mother to Richard George, and the family lived at Booval, Ipswich in 1915. Richard George enlisted in Brisbane 13th October 1914, and embarked for overseas 22nd December, arriving at Gallipoli 12th May 1915 and was Killed in Action on 30th May 1915. He was buried at **Quinn's Post Cemetery.**

Richard is commemorated on the Honour Board at the Uniting Church Ellenborough Street Ipswich.

The "Dungarees" passed through Ipswich in November 1915, and were greeted at schools and halls, and when they stopped at Bundamba School, among the people who greeted them was Mr Dunsdon from Booval whose son Richard George had been killed at Gallipoli in May earlier that year.

SHELL GREEN CEMETERY*Commonwealth War Graves photograph*

The cemetery was used from May to December 1915, largely by the Australian Light Horse and the 9th and 11th Infantry Battalions, and was originally two cemeteries. Later graves from battlefields and the following 4 smaller cemeteries were added.

Artillery Road and Artillery Road East Cemeteries contained 21 Australian graves from April

and May 1915. The eight men of the 5th Australian Light Horse who died on June 28th 1915, and were buried in Wright's Gully Cemetery, were moved to Shell Green. The Eighth Battery Cemetery, contained the graves of seven men of the 8th Battery, Australian Field Artillery. In March 1927, 20 sailors and soldiers who died in 1922 and 1923 were removed from Kelia Liman (Kilye Bay), near Maidos, and reburied at Shell Green Cemetery. There are 409 graves, 11 of them unidentified.

James Campbell GILMORE [1955: Lance Corporal] was born in Scotland to parents James and Christine GILMORE, and his wife Christina lived in Mary St Ipswich. James was 33 years of age, born in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was a coal-miner. He worked in New Zealand for some time and arrived in Australia about 1912. He was employed at the Rhondda and Wattle Glen Collieries, and was well known at Bundanba (sic). James was Killed in Action 29th July 1915 and is buried in the **Shell Green Cemetery Gallipoli Turkey**

Herbert Thomas Joseph SINCLAIR [436: Corporal] was born at Waverley in Sydney about 1894, his father being James Henry Sinclair. Herbert was a carpenter and enlisted at Ipswich in the 9th Battalion on 21st August 1914. The Queensland Times of 9th August 1915 reported that at the City Methodist Church Ellenborough Street, an Honour Board for the men from the church who had volunteered was unveiled, and Herbert's name was first on the list. Herbert was wounded in action 20th May and 28th June 1915, and Killed in Action at Gallipoli 24th September 1915, and buried in the **Shell Green Cemetery Gallipoli**.

No2 OUTPOST CEMETERY



Commonwealth War Graves photograph

This cemetery contains many of the 7th and 12th Australian Infantry Battalion who landed on 25th April 1915, and was the site of the 16th Casualty Clearing Station, and the New Zealand Dental Corps. There are 152 Commonwealth Servicemen, and 48 Special Memorials of men known or thought to lie there, and 66 are unidentified.

William GUNN M.I.D. [9: Sergeant] was the son of David Gunn and Ann Gunn, born 12th April

1882 at Inverness Scotland. He commenced work at the Ipswich Railway Workshops as a labourer on the 15th November 1911, and enlisted in Brisbane on the 22nd August 1914, with the 3rd Field Ambulance Australian Army Medical Corps and arrived at Gallipoli on the 25th April 1915.

In November 1915 his name was included in the list in the London Gazette as Mentioned in Despatch. He was Killed in Action on the 24th November 1915 at Gallipoli, and is Special Memorial number 13 at the **No. 2 Outpost Cemetery Gallipoli** and Remembered on the Ipswich Railway Workshops Memorial.

COURTNEY'S AND STEELE'S POST CEMETERY

Commonwealth War Graves photograph



Courtney's Post was named for Lt. Col. R.E. COURTNEY, CB VD of the 16th Australian Infantry battalion, and Steele's Post for Major T.H. STEELE of the 14th Battalion. Both posts were captured on 25th April 1915, and were held until evacuation in December 1915. Of the 225 graves, 160 are unidentified Commonwealth Servicemen, also 58 Special Memorials.

James Archibald LINDSAY [34: Sapper] son of John & Mary Ann LINDSAY, was born in Ipswich 14th May 1887. He joined the Queensland Railways as an Apprentice Turner on 22nd July 1903 at the North Ipswich Railway Workshops. In Brisbane on the 22nd August 1914 he enlisted in the 3rd Field Company Engineers, Australian Infantry at age 27 years and 3 months, and embarked on the 22nd September 1914 arriving Gallipoli 25th April 1915.

James was Killed in Action at Gallipoli 10th May 1915 and is buried at **Courtney's and Steel's Post Cemetery Gallipoli Turkey**, and is Remembered on the North Ipswich Railway Workshops Memorial.

He was a prominent footballer, and represented Queensland against the New Zealanders in 1913, and also played for the State against English teams. He took a very keen interest in rifle shooting and possessed many medals and other trophies.

The Queensland Times 14th March 1911. James was the eldest son of John Lindsay the former licensee of the Caledonian Hotel Bell Street, and he intended to travel to the United States of America "with the view of making himself more proficient in his trade, namely iron-turning".

SHRAPNEL VALLEY CEMETERY *Commonwealth War Graves photograph*



The name Shrapnel Valley came from the heavy shelling by the Turks on the 26th April 1915. There are 683 graves in this cemetery, of which 85 servicemen are unidentified. Special memorials commemorate 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them.

Allan William NASH [Major] was the son of James and Catherine [nee MURPHY] NASH, born 7th May 1879; his father was the James NASH who discovered the Gympie goldfields in 1867. Allan William NASH married Janet Glasgow (nee HENDERSON) on the 22nd June 1904 and had two sons, Colin James b 4th May 1905 and Douglas Robert b 10th August 1907, and was the Head Teacher at the Two Mile School at Gympie. Allan enlisted on the 14th August 1914 and embarked on the "Star of England", He was Killed in Action at Gallipoli 29th June 1915 and is buried in the **Shrapnel Valley Cemetery Turkey**.

Embarkation Pier Cemetery Turkey.*Commonwealth War Graves photograph*

The pier was built to evacuate wounded, but it came under heavy fire and was abandoned after a couple of days.

Originally there were only five burials in this cemetery, but others were brought in after the Armistice from Chailak Dere Nos 1 and 2, Mulberry Tree and Apex and

some isolated graves. At Embarkation Pier Cemetery there are 944 servicemen buried or commemorated, with Special Memorials for 262 casualties known or believed to be there and with 662 unidentified.

Eugene NUGENT [1723 : Lance Corporal] who was Killed in Action at Gallipoli on 15th December 1915, was 23 years old, and had been a police officer for 2 years before enlisting in the A.I.F. He had been stationed in Brisbane, moved to Esk then later to Toogoolawah. His parents Mr & Mrs Owen Nugent lived at Glamorgan Vale and they had a family of five boys and three girls. Eugene is buried at the **Embarkation Pier Cemetery Turkey.**

Beach Cemetery Anzac Cove Turkey *Commonwealth War Graves photograph*

Beach Cemetery was used from the day of the landing at Anzac, almost until the evacuation. There are 391 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery. Special memorials commemorate 11 casualties believed to be buried among them. 22 of the burials are unidentified.

Sydney Beresford ROBERTSON [Major] was the son of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A., pastor of the Ipswich Central Congregational Church, and was employed by Walker & Walker. He was active in the Queensland Military being a lieutenant in the 9th Infantry and later as a Captain he transferred to the Intelligence Corps and rose to Major, on 1st June 1914. At the outbreak of war he was one of the first to volunteer.

Known as Beresford he was an active member of the Central Congregational Church, the Ipswich Parliamentary Debating Class, St. Paul's Cricket Club, and on the committee of the United Service Institution of Queensland. His brother Capt. Chaplain the Rev. Gordon Robertson, B.A., from Sydney, was present at the Landing at Gallipoli and spent 5 months in the trenches administering to the troops. Another brother Mr. Harold Ross Robertson from Adelaide was also a member of Australian Expeditionary forces in the Medical Corps.

The Major was Killed in Action on the first day of the landing at Gallipoli and is buried in the **Beach Cemetery Anzac Cove Turkey.**

WALKER'S RIDGE CEMETERY ANZAC

This cemetery was on the site of the command post of the New Zealand Infantry under Brigadier-General WALKER on 25th April 1915. The New Zealanders held the post against Turkish resistance with the help of the 8th and 9th Australian Horse on 30th June 1915.

Buried or Commemorated in the Walker's Ridge Cemetery are 92 Commonwealth Servicemen with 16 of them unidentified. Known or believed to be buried there are 26 who have Special Memorials.

Commonwealth War Graves photograph



John Powe ROBERTS [Lieutenant] was born at Swansea Wales 18th October 1882, son of Arthur and Jessie ROBERTS. He had a good deal of experience in military matters, both in England and in Queensland and had served his apprenticeship as a ship's plumber with the firm of Armstrong's Limited, ship builders, of Newcastle England. He worked his way up in the ranks from the

position of a boy bugler to the rank of a sergeant-major in the Territorials. John married in Newcastle UK, and he and his wife Sarah arrived in Ipswich in late 1911. John was appointed to the Ipswich Railway Workshops as a plumber 11th October 1911. He had three brothers, George, Septimus and Albert, and a sister Gladys Roberts of North Ipswich. Mr, A.E. Roberts a coachbuilder of Ipswich & Mr A.H. Roberts, of the American Bar, Brisbane Street were his uncles and his aunt Mrs W.G. Lewis Bundaberg. John was Killed in Action on the day of the Gallipoli landing and is remembered on the Ipswich Railway Workshops Memorial. He is said to be buried at **Walkers Ridge Anzac Cemetery Gallipoli.**

Cairo War Memorial Cemetery Egypt

Cairo was head -quarters to the British Garrison in Egypt and Alexandria became the main hospital centre for Gallipoli in 1915 and later dealt with the sick and wounded from operations in Egypt and Palestine.



Part of the New British Protestant Cemetery, with a number of plots ceded to the Commission in 1920. There were 85 First World War graves brought from Minia War Cemetery, 200 km south of Cairo.

Commonwealth War Graves photograph

Harry TRULSSON [40: Private] was born at Kirchheim Queensland [now known as Haigslea] c1893, son of Nils and Annie Minnie Trulsson, whose address in 1915 was “Dunellan” Logan Road South Brisbane. On 6th September 1915, Harry enlisted in the A.I.F. and he arrived at Suez 7th December, and died of meningitis on the 15th December 1915 on the hospital ship “Heliopolis”. Harry was buried in the **Cairo War Memorial Cemetery Egypt.**

From QT 16th November 1937:

A Victory War Medal has been found on the rim of which is stamped the name of
Private H. TRULSSON, No. 40 31st Battalion, A.I.F.

The owner of the medal should apply to State Secretary, R.S.S.I.L.A., Anzac House Brisbane.

Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery

Originally the Garrison Cemetery, it was used until April 1916, when a new cemetery was opened at Hadra. There were few burials after that, but some bodies were re-interred there after the end of the war from other cemeteries in the area. There are 2,259 First World War burials in the cemetery and 503 from the Second World War. The cemetery also contains war graves of other nationalities and many non-war and military graves, some of which date from 1882.

The Chatby Memorial stands at the eastern end of the cemetery and commemorates almost 1,000 Commonwealth servicemen who died during the First World War and were buried at sea. Many were lost when hospital ships or transports were sunk in the Mediterranean, and others died of wounds or sickness while aboard such vessels and the sea is their grave.

Commonwealth War Graves photograph



Thomas WILLIAMS [Company Sergeant Major]

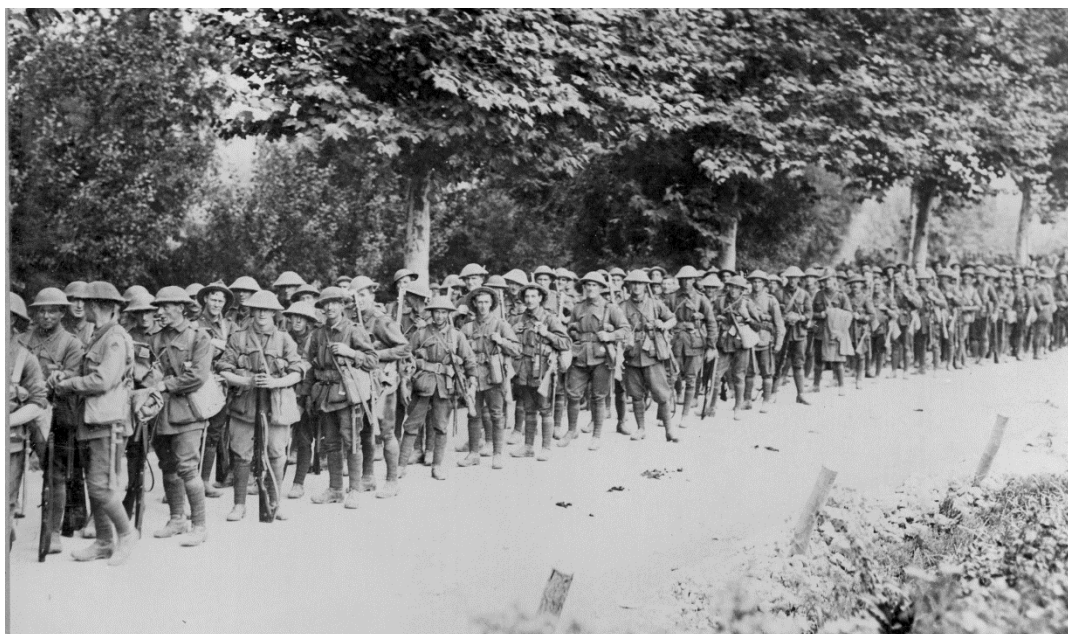
was born in 1878 in Cork Ireland, son of John and Ellen Williams. He married in Ireland and his wife Ellen and two daughters, Hannah and Mary Ellen remained in that country when he left for Australia. Thomas enlisted 23rd September 1914, and embarked from Australia on 22nd December 1914. He was wounded at Gallipoli on the

8th August 1915 and died of wounds on the hospital ship "Devanha" 12th August and is buried in the **Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery.**

SS "Devanha" was launched in 1905 and entered service for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in 1906. In 1915 she was converted to a troop ship and took part in the Dardanelles campaign, landing the 12th Battalion of Australian troops at Anzac Beach, afterwards steaming up the coast as a feint to draw enemy fire. She was later converted into a hospital ship.



Troops Training Before Leaving for the Front Line
Courtesy Workshops Rail Museum Ipswich



Ready to Move Out
Courtesy Workshops Rail Museum Ipswich

Dirty Trousers

Rachel MATE



Unnamed soldier #1

If there was anyone left, he wouldn't know. He was knee deep in thick brown mud. It clung to him. He found it hard to move. The exhaustion both physical and emotional of being in the trenches combined with the heavy, thick sludge made it difficult to move. The blood of his best mates, laced the mud that he was trudging through. He didn't think that he would get out of here. He didn't think he would get home. And frankly, he didn't know that he would want to go home without the men that came here with him. The walls of the trenches were collapsing; the barbed wire, which had once offered them protection, was now in the bottom of the trench cutting his ankles as he walked. Every so often he would have to step over the body of another soldier - another man who had given the ultimate sacrifice. The sounds of gunshots boomed through the grey sky. And as he trudged along, he felt more alone than ever.

Unnamed soldier #2:

Sitting alone in the bottom of the trench, covered in mud, he felt so weak. He had blood pouring from the open wound in his leg. He knew he was going to die. Had he really expected to go home? Had he really expected to survive this war? He'd be lying to himself if he said that he did. If by any chance the wound didn't kill him, the homesickness might. From the second he got on the ship, he knew he

had made a mistake. He didn't realise how much he would miss home. And now here he was, dying the worst death any man could possibly encounter.

At breakfast every morning he had to prepare himself for the chance that he would die that day but he didn't think that any amount of preparation could ready him for what it would actually be like: coming to the realisation that he was going to die. He looked up at the grey sky and listened to the sounds of gunshots roaring in the distance. BANG! BANG! BANG! One of the things that he had not prepared himself for at breakfast was to die listening to the sounds of gunshots. And as he lay dying, in the thick mud, he felt more alone than ever.

Unnamed soldier #1

The gunshots never stopped. It was all he could hear as he trudged through the mud. It was all he could hear as he fell asleep at night. And he was sure that it would be all he would hear for the rest of his life. Even if he got home, he knew there was no escaping the war. He knew that no matter how many times he washed his trousers, they'd still be stained with the blood of his best mates. After he'd polished his boots, he'd still see his broken self, staring back at him. There really was no escaping this war. And he knew that. He kept trudging through the mud in the bottom of the trenches. He had no idea where he was going or what he was looking for. Perhaps he was looking for someone, someone else that was left in this trench. Or perhaps he was looking for a German soldier, to end it all. And as he thought about these things, he felt more alone than ever.

Unnamed soldier #2

As he listened to the gunshots sing him to sleep, he couldn't help but think about what life would be like at home when he did not return. He wondered whether his mother and father would continue to run the farm without him. He wondered if his sister would ever marry that idiot James. He surely hoped not. He regretted coming to the war. He knew that if he hadn't decided to come to war, he would be home. He would be at home eating his mother's Sunday Roast. He would be at home running the farm, and he would be at home making sure his sister did not marry James. And as he thought of home, he felt more alone than ever.

Unnamed soldier #1

The grey sky had opened up and it had begun to rain. If it was even possible, the mud became thicker and it became harder to walk. The noise of the rain clanking against his helmet began to drown out the sound of the guns.

He was thankful for that.

He kept walking along, through the empty trench, stepping over the bodies of dead soldiers as he walked. The thick mud was beginning to cover them. Their once bloody uniforms were now unrecognisable underneath the mud. He still

knew they were there though. He still knew that their blood and their tears had stained the mud. He knew that this was where they would rest.

He looked down at one of the soldiers whose face was still visible: his mouth agape and his eyes wide. He hadn't been dead long. He leant down and gently closed the soldier's eyes. And as he did so, he felt more alone than ever.

Unnamed soldier #2

He could feel the mud from the side of the trench seeping into his wound. He was in agonising pain. The pain was so great that he was keeled over retching into the mud beside him. He was in so much pain not even the thought of home could take his mind off of it. He was cold. Scratch that. He was freezing. The rain poured down on him and soaked his uniform. He thought that perhaps the guns had ceased fire. But it was just the rain on his helmet drowning it out. And as he sat in the mud, in his own blood and vomit, he felt more alone than ever.

Unnamed Soldier #1

He didn't think that he had ever felt so much joy in his life. A few metres away, a soldier was propped up against the edge of the trench. His chest rising and falling. He was alive. He kept walking towards the soldier. As he got closer, he noticed the soldier was clutching at his leg. His face was pale and his cheeks were hollow. He approached the soldier with caution. The soldier looked at him. He looked him right in the eyes. The soldier's eyes were glassy and bloodshot. The dark circles around his eyes contrasted with his sickly pale skin. He knew that the soldier was going to die. And as he sat with the dying soldier, he didn't want him to feel alone.

Unnamed Soldier #2

The pain began to subside, and he began to feel tired. He knew he didn't have long. The other soldier sat down next to him. The soldier tried to comfort him. He placed his hand on his back. He could feel his eyes closing. Having the other soldier sitting with him made him feel better. Having someone else with him, taking his mind off the wound, dulling the pain was the best feeling he could have had before his death. He began to drift off to sleep. He tried to keep himself awake, but he knew it was no use. And the final thing that he heard before he died was "Its okay mate, you're not alone."

Unnamed soldier #1

As he saw the soldier close his eyes for the final time, he felt more alone than ever.

LANCE CORPORAL JAMES CAMPBELL GILMOUR

Queensland Times, Saturday, 25th September 1915, page 11.

WAR NEWS – IPSWICH AND DISTRICT- THE LATE PRIVATE JAMES GILMOUR OF EBBW VALE

The following letter, written from the firing line in Turkey, has been received by Mrs J. Gilmour, of Ebbw Vale, from Private James McConnell, of the 9th Battalion, in reference to the death of her husband:-

“Dear Mrs Gilmour, No doubt it came to you as a very great shock when you received word of poor Jim’s death. I was greatly grieved myself when I heard of it. I could hardly realise for the moment that it was true. I had been speaking to him only a few minutes before, and the next thing I saw was poor Jim being carried out a corpse. I can assure you I miss him very much. We were always good mates. The last long chat I had with him was on the night he received your letter somewhere about the 21st of July. I also had one from my wife the same night. We were giving one another the news. I mentioned to him about the patriotic fund, but he said he never troubled about it; he left it alone for others who were more in need of it with a lot of little children.

Dear Mrs Gilmour, the reason why I am writing to you is to send you my deepest sympathy in your loss of such a noble and straightforward husband, who is greatly missed by his fellow comrades, of whom there a quite a large number. I do not suppose you received word how he was killed. He had gained promotion since being over here, and was corporal in charge of a gang of sappers. He had just previously completed a bomb-pit and the officer suggested putting a few bushes in front of it, and went out to show Jim where to put them when a sniper, close handy, must have caught sight of your husband, and waited a while, getting his rifle set on the spot.

Jim went out a few minutes afterwards, and was kneeling down to put up a bush, when a bullet passed through his elbow, and then through his jugular vein, killing him instantly. I made inquiries about the ring he was wearing, requesting that if be sent on to you. I have also got his pipe – a cherry-wood. If you wish for it to be sent on, I will do so, and if not, I will keep it. If I ever have the luck to return to Australia, I will call on you and give you his pipe. I remember seeing you on a couple of different occasions while at Enoggera – once in Brisbane, and also at Enoggera. Corporal Lowe and myself are going to try and get a cross to mark the spot where he was buried. I will also mention, that about a week after we landed, we attached the enemy’s trenches, and after the word came for us to retire, Jim was about the last man to leave the field. He went back and carried in three wounded comrades. If there is anything else you would like to know, I will

do my utmost to find it out for you. I will now wish you the very best of health and good luck, and once more sympathise with you in your loss of a dear husband”.

Queensland Times, Tuesday, 21st September 1915, page 6.

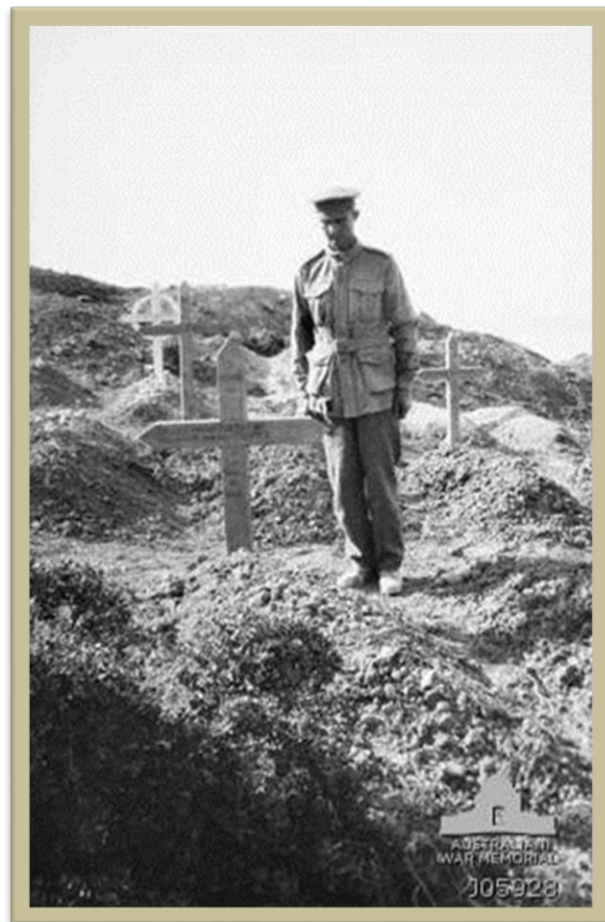
A GALLANT BUNDANBA ** SOLDIER.

How a Bundanba area soldier fought and nobly died for his country is told in the following letter received by Mrs J. Gilmour, of Ebbw Vale, from the officer of B Company of the 9th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade, at Gallipoli, to which her late husband belonged:- “Dear Mrs Gilmour, It is with great sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of your husband, James Gilmour. He was killed whilst performing his duty at midday of this date, and his loss is very keenly felt by all in this company. I, being his officer, knew him perhaps better than most, and I esteemed him for an upright, honest man, and a credit to his country he was at all times. No duty was too onerous or monotonous for him, and his character was such that he inspired others when they were with him. We have buried him here on the land he gave his life for, and many a silent prayer this evening will go up for his bereaved widow. Yours in deepest sympathy”

Notes:

Private James McConnell, the author of the letter to James Gilmour’s wife, enlisted from Kolora, via Terang in Victoria.

Australian War Memorial photograph of an unidentified Australian soldier standing beside the grave of Lance Corporal James Gilmour at Shell Green Cemetery at Gallipoli.



** Bundanba is now Bundamba

SNIPPETS:

Major Sydney Beresford ROBERTSON and Lieutenant John Powe ROBERTS both died on 25th April 1915 at Gallipoli. When the news became known in Ipswich, the Union Jack at the Town Hall and other buildings was flown at half- mast throughout the remainder of the day, as a tribute to their memory.

(*QT November 1937*).

A Million Dead

Here are a few facts concerning the work accomplished by the Imperial War Graves Commission during their 20 years.

The commission has commemorated one million dead soldiers of the British Empire in stone and marble, and have constructed 1850 cemeteries, of which nearly 1000 are in France and Belgium.

On each headstone of the graves of Australian soldiers is engraved the Rising Sun badge, the emblem of the A.I.F. The names of the deceased members of the Royal Australian Navy are engraved on the Plymouth Memorial. The graves and memorials of the Empire one million dead are distributed (in the care of the commission) in countries or colonies, in every quarter of the globe. In the vast hall at the Menin Gate (Ypres) are tablets on which are engraved the names of 50,000 soldiers who have no known graves.

Pension Points:

In cases where an ex-soldier's wife is in receipt of a war pension, the incapacitated ex-soldier may, if he desires, have her appointed trustee to collect all pension Instalments on the one pension certificate. The duly appointed trustee fills in and signs the one receipt for all pensions, and declares on the back of the receipt form that the pensioners are alive at the date of collection.

A simple request in writing from an ex-soldier to the Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation for a form for his wife to be appointed trustee should be made. The filled in form should be accompanied by all the pension certificates, and a composite certificate will be issued in their place. Since October 1, 1931, the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act precludes grants to wives married to, and children born to Incapacitated ex-soldiers since that date.

Check out - <http://immigrationplace.com.au/> if you have convict ancestors

The Gympie Times and Gympie Mining Gazette 1868 – 1919 is now on Trove.

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Write to the Secretary PO Box 323, Ipswich Q 4305

BIRTH, DEATH & MARRIAGE EXTRACTS, 1858 – 1865 from The North Australian & Ipswich General Advertiser. \$10 + \$10.00 P&P in Australia

CITIZENS OF IPSWICH - 1904 Names of Ipswich citizens in 1904 taken from Available Church Records - Baptisms, Deaths and Marriages, Electoral Rolls, Post Office Directory, Available School Rolls, Queensland Times Reports.
\$10 + \$10.00 P&P in Australia

IPSWICH & DISTRICT PIONEER REGISTER - pre 1914 - Pioneer Families of the Ipswich, Gatton, Laidley, Boonah and Esk areas of Queensland.

Please note prices: Set Volumes 1 & 2 - \$10 + \$15 P&P in Australia

INDEX TO IPSWICH GENERAL CEMETERY 1851 - 1992 & Columbarium Wall 1949 - 1992. One microfiche \$6 includes postage in Australia. This index contains over 15,000 entries with details of name, age and date of death.

INDEX TO OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE (held by the Society). These are relating to pioneers of the Ipswich district. \$3 + \$2.00 postage in Australia

JUBILEE HISTORY OF IPSWICH 1910 Commemorates the Jubilee of Municipal Government. Reproduced on CD from the original 157 page book \$19.50 (\$4.00 p&p)

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Bremer Echoes can now be sent electronically, and if you would be willing to accept it in this form, and do not receive it this way at present, please contact the Society.

The IPSWICH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC. does not accept responsibility for opinions expressed in this magazine.

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*With Thanks to the office of our Patron, Councillor Bruce Casos
for assistance in the printing of Bremer Echoes.*