

**Royal Naval Cemetery,
Greenwich, London, England**

War Grave



Lest We Forget

World War 1



DONKEY-MAN

B. J. N. KETTERINGHAM MMR

H.M.S. EAGLET

3RD JULY, 1918 Age 33

Father In Thy Gracious

Keeping

Leave We Now Thy Servant

Sleeping

Bertie John Nugent KETTERINGHAM

Bertie Nugent Ketteringham was born on 19th March, 1884 in Queensland, Australia to parents William Toma Ketteringham & Margaret Madelaine Ketteringham (nee Kinsella).

The 1906 Australian Electoral Roll recorded Bertie Nugent Ketteringham, Fireman, of Fire Station, Edward Street, Brisbane North, Queensland.

Bertie Nugent Ketteringham married Janet Draper Cooksley on 9th June, 1909 at St. Stephen's Cathedral, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The 1912 Australian Electoral Roll for the district of Toombul, Queensland, listed Bertie Nugent Ketteringham, Clerk, & his wife Jennet Draper Ketteringham, Housewife, of Bassenthwaite, Christian St, Clayfield.

Janet Draper Ketteringham, wife of Bertie Nugent Ketteringham, died on 12th December, 1912 in Brisbane, Queensland, aged 31. She was buried in Nundah Cemetery, Brisbane, Queensland.

The 1913 & 1914 Australian Electoral Rolls for the division of Lilley, subdivision of Toombul, Queensland, listed Bertie Nugent Ketteringham, Accountant, of Christian St, Clayfield.

The 1915 Australian Electoral Roll for the district of Toombul, Queensland, listed Bertie Nugent Ketteringham, Clerk, of Bassenthwaite, Christian St, Clayfield.

Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham joined Mercantile Marine Reserve on 1st January, 1918 & was given an official number of 92723.

Mercantile Marine Reserve (M.M.R.)

Many merchant seamen and fishermen were in the Royal Naval Reserve (R.N.R.) during wartime. For example, they served on trawlers employed in anti-submarine and minesweeping duties, drifters engaged in boom defence, or on the armed merchant cruisers used to enforce the British naval blockade.

During 1916-1920 the Mercantile Marine Reserve (M.M.R.) was used to engage officers and seamen on board vessels employed on government service. The crews of vessels commissioned as auxiliaries by the Admiralty were signed on under a T.124 agreement, whereby they agreed to serve in any commissioned vessel, but retained aspects of their civilian pay and benefits.

(Wikipedia)

Bert N. Keteringham, Donkeyman, was posted to "*Eaglet, ex- Eagle, Auxiliary Patrol parent ship, Liverpool*" (according to information from Naval History.net)

H.M.S. *Eaglet* (Shore establishment)

HMS *Eaglet* is a stone frigate of the Royal Navy in Liverpool, Merseyside. The base is the home to a number of units, including: Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Marines Reserve Merseyside, Naval Regional Command Northern England, Liverpool URNU, HMS Biter, HMS Charger, Sea Cadet Corps, and the Liverpool Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Office.

From 1904 to 1918 it operated under the name HMS *Eagle*.

History

This history of the Royal Navy, training and reserves in Merseyside is a long one. There has been a reserves training unit commissioned in Liverpool since 1904, then Mersey Division RNVR. Much of the unit's history has been afloat, with various ships taking up the mantle of HMS *Eagle* and later *Eaglet* to engage with the maritime element of

training as well as drawing recruitment to itself and sub-units (now defunct) to engage with the region. In 2018 HMS *Eaglet* celebrated her centenary.

The Mersey Division of the RNVR was established in Customs House, Liverpool in 1904, before moving to HMS *Eagle* (1804), a 50-gun frigate at Brunswick Dock, in 1911. Mersey Division was mobilised in 1914 to form part of the Royal Naval Division, serving at Gallipoli, the battles of Battle of Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele and Cambrai.

To avoid confusion with a newer HMS *Eagle* (1918), the frigate was renamed HMS *Eaglet* in 1918. The ship was destroyed in a fire in 1926, and replaced by the First World War 24-class sloop HMS *Sir Bevis*, which was renamed *Eaglet*. The new *Eaglet* was berthed at Salthouse Dock.



(Wikipedia)

(Donkeyman – a person in charge of a ship's engine room or stoker)

Donkeyman Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham died on 3rd July, 1918 at Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich (information from Historical RFA (Royal Fleet Auxiliary Historical Society), London, England from Broncho pneumonia.

(A death for Bernard Ketteringham, aged 33, was registered in the September quarter, 1918 in the district of Greenwich, London, England.

Donkeyman Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham was buried on 9th July, 1918 in Royal Hospital Cemetery, Woolwich Road, London, England – Plot C, Row M, Grave 51. (as per Naval Casualties First World War ADM 242). This is now recorded by CWGC as Greenwich Royal Naval Cemetery, London, England – Plot number C. M. 51 and he now has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Donkeyman Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham – service number 92723, aged 33, of H.M.S. "Eaglet", Mercantile Marine Reserve. He was the son of William T. & Margaret M. Ketteringham, of Ferndale Rd., Annersley, South Brisbane, Australia.

Donkeyman Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham is remembered on the Commemorative Roll Book, located in the Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. The Commemorative Roll records the names of those Australians who died during or as a result of wars in which Australians served, but who were not serving in the Australian Armed Forces and therefore not eligible for inclusion on the Roll of Honour.



Commemorative Roll (Photo from AWM)



Commemorative Area of the Australian War Memorial (Capital Photographer)

Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham is remembered with a Weeping Fig Tree, (Tree No. 97 planted 23rd August, 1919), on Honour Avenue, Yeronga Memorial Park, Ipswich Road, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.



Entrance Gates to Yeronga Memorial Park (Photo from AWM Places of Pride – Colin Stokes)

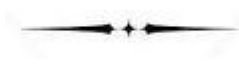


(Photo from Monument Australia)



Tree No. 97 dedicated to Bertie John Nugent Ketteringham

(Photo from Yeronga Memorial Park website – indicatorloops.com)



Newspaper Notices

Marriages

June 9th – Miss Janet Draper Cooksley to Mr Bertie Nugent Ketteringham, both of Hamilton, Brisbane; at St. Stephen's Cathedral.

(Queensland Figaro, Brisbane, Queensland – 17 June, 1909)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – On July 3, at the Dreadnought Naval Hospital, Greenwich, Chief Petty Officer B. N. (Bert) Ketteringham, Royal Fleet Auxiliary Services, beloved eldest son of the late W. T. and Mrs Ketteringham, Ferndale road, Annersley.

Dear son of my bosom,
 You sleep with the brave,
Where no tears of a mother
 Can drop on your grave;
Unknown to the world,
 You stand by my side,
And whisper "Dear Mother,
 Death cannot divide."

(The Daily Mail, Brisbane, Queensland – 21 November, 1918)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – In loving memory of Bert, late Chief Petty-Officer R.N., eldest son of the late W. T. and Mrs Ketteringham, Ferndale-road, Annerley, who died at Greenwich Hospital, July 3; interred on the 9th inst at Greenwich Cemetery, with naval honours.

Oh! For the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is stilled.

(The Daily Mail, Brisbane, Queensland – 4 July, 1919)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – In loving memory of Bert, late petty officer, R.N., died at Greenwich Hospital, 3rd July, 1918, eldest son of the late W. T. Ketteringham, Ferndale Estate.

Greater love hath no man than this,
That gave his life for his friends.

Inserted by his loving mother and brothers.

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 3 July, 1920)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – In loving remembrance of our dear son and brother, Bert Ketteringham, late of war cruiser Orana, who died at Greenwich Hospital, 3rd June, 1918.

Inserted b his mother and brothers.

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 2 July, 1921)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – In loving memory of Bert, beloved eldest son of the late W. T. and Mrs Ketteringham, Ferndale road, Annerley, who paid the supreme sacrifice, 3rd July, 1918, at Greenwich Hospital.

Interred 9th July, Greenmount cemetery.

Mother and brothers.

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 3 July, 1922) & (The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 5 July, 1922)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – In memory of Bert, of late war cruiser, H.M.S. Orama, died at Greenwich Hospital, July 3, 1918, beloved eldest son of the late W. T. and Mrs Ketteringham, Ferndale rd., Annerley.

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 4 July, 1924)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – Loving remembrance of Bert, died Greenwich Hospital, July 3, 1918.

His duty done.

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 3 July, 1925)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – IN remembrance of Bert, beloved son of Mrs M. Ketteringham, died Greenwich Hospital, July 3, 1918.

Inserted by his loving mother.

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 2 July, 1927)

ROLL OF HONOUR

KETTERINGHAM – Bert, July 3, 1918.

Remembrance.

Mother

(The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland – 3 July, 1929)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission cares for cemeteries and memorials in 23,000 locations, in 153 countries. In all 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth forces from WWI and WWII have been honoured and commemorated in perpetuity.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

Not all service personnel have a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. In some instances the relative chose to have their own memorial/headstone placed on the deceased's grave. These private headstones are not maintained by the CWGC as they have no jurisdiction to maintain them.

Donkeyman B. J. N. Ketteringham has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone with the following inscription:

*Father In Thy Gracious Keeping
Leave We Now They Servant Sleeping*

Greenwich Royal Naval Cemetery, London, England (also known as East Greenwich Pleasaunce)

The Royal Naval Cemetery is near the South side of Woolwich Road, a little West of Westcombe Park railway station. It belongs to the Admiralty, and it was opened in 1857

There are 19 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war and 2 of the 1939-1945 war here.

(Information from CWGC)



Greenwich Royal Naval Cemetery (Photos from Find a Grave – Julia&keld)



East Greenwich Pleasaunce

East Greenwich Pleasaunce is a former walled burial ground. It was opened in 1857 for the use as a burial ground for Greenwich Hospital after the previous one near the site of the old Dreadnought infirmary became full (now Devonport House).

This was a parcel of land within the Westcombe Estate owned by the Page-Turner family and was purchased by the Admiralty at 1856 for the sum of £6,000. The remains of 3,000 Royal Naval Pensioners were transferred here from the site of the Greenwich Hospital burial ground when the tunnel for the Maze Hill railway was constructed through the site in 1875. In 1925 skeletons were transferred to the cemetery in order to make way for the new Devonport nurses home.

Around the four walls of East Greenwich Pleasaunce Pleached European Lime (Tilia Europaea) can be found. They were planted in the mid 1930s. The Victorians used the art of Pleaching trees to form aerial hedges. It is done by tying the branches of the Lime tree together so that the comb can self graft, which Lime trees do well. Once a year the trees are pruned hard to promote a new side growth and to shape the hedge.



DREADNOUGHT

1821-1871 Dreadnought seaman's hospital was founded to care for sick and injured merchant seamen. Dreadnought was one of three ships made available for hospital use by the Admiralty and was moored on the Thames at Greenwich. In 1856/57 the larger ship Colossion replaced the Dreadnought, but as the Dreadnought was known throughout the world the name was carried over to the new ship. The lower decks were used as wards and the top deck was fitted with canvas shelters for the use by convalescent patients. HMS Dreadnought was a war ship launched in 1801 and fought at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

In 1870 the hospital moved ashore into the old infirmary building, building. The Dreadnought seaman's hospital finally closed down in 1986; it was reopened in 2000 as the Dreadnought Library for the University of Greenwich.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL

Queen Mary II founded Greenwich Hospital in 1694 but died before it could be built. Mary's husband William III ordered the work to proceed in her memory. Sir Christopher Wren designed the building in 1696 and the hospital was finally completed in 1751. The hospital could house 2,044 naval pensioners who because of age, wounds or disabilities could not look after themselves. Very strict rules and guidelines were set, the men were well fed and cared for, living in individual or small group cabins within the wards. The hospital finally closed in 1849 and reopened in 1873 as the new home for the Royal Naval College, which had relocated from Portsmouth. The Naval College closed in 1998 when control passed to the Greenwich Foundation. It is now home to the University of Greenwich and Trinity College of Music. The building still dominates the Thames at Greenwich today.



THE ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL (Queens House)

In 1712 the Governor of the hospital used money from visitors to the Painted Hall to support the educational needs of ten sons of poor Greenwich Pensioners. In 1805 the Royal Naval Asylum in Paddington for orphaned children of naval seamen was granted use of the Queens House with which the Hospital School amalgamated in 1892 and was officially renamed the Greenwich Royal Hospital School. Later in 1933 it moved to the present site in Suffolk and was renamed the Royal Hospital School.



BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

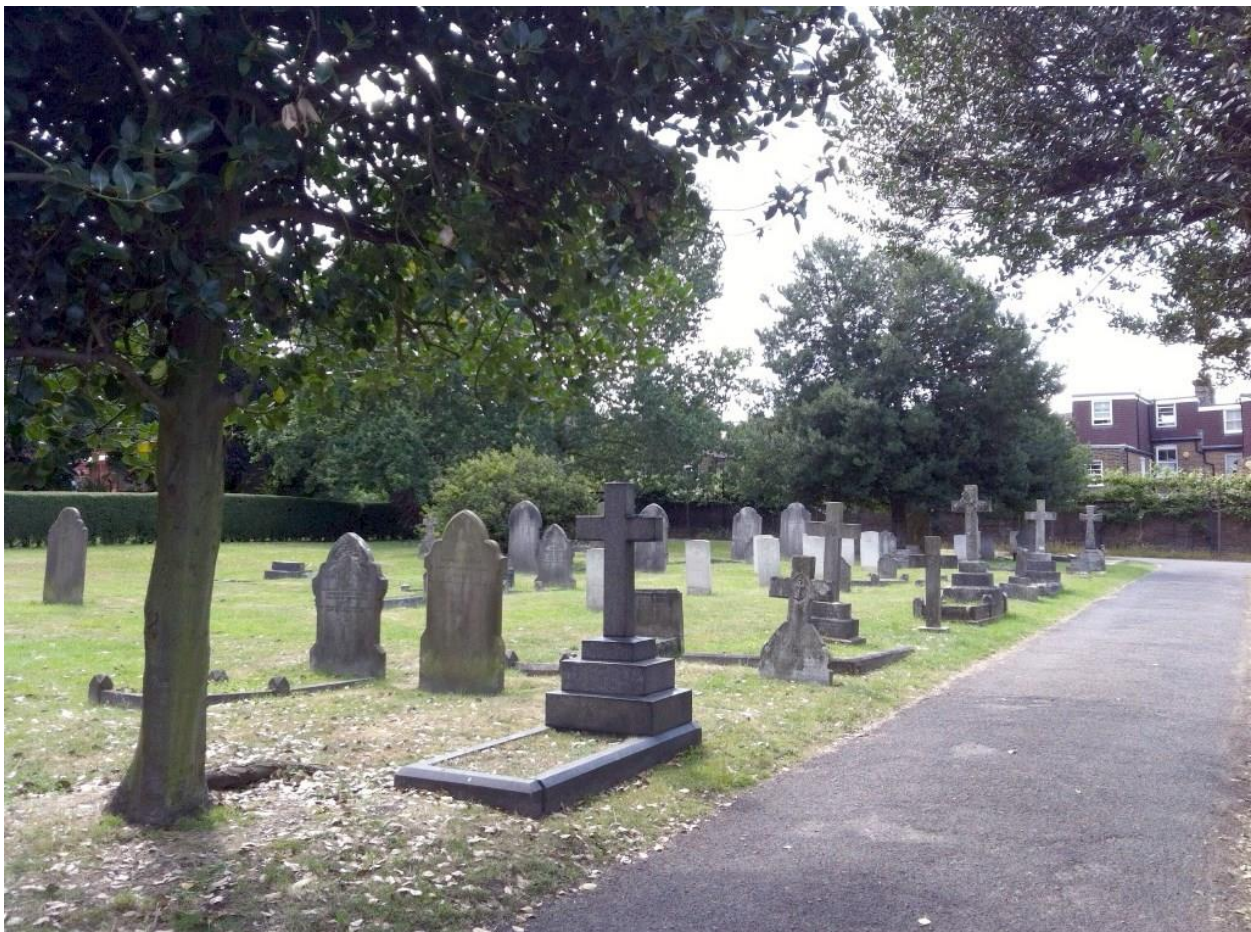
On the 20th October 1805 French and Spanish fleets put to sea off the southern coast of Spain. The Battle of Trafalgar took place the next day. During the battle a French sniper shot Horatio Nelson as he paced the decks of his flag ship, the Victory. He died shortly after. His preserved body was sent back to England from Gibraltar. On the 23rd December 1805 Nelson's body was brought up the River Thames to Greenwich and lay in state in the Painted Hall of the Greenwich Hospital. The hall was decorated with black material over the door, floor and walls, around which ran a white satin sash. On the 8th January 1806 Nelson's body was taken by state barge up to the Admiralty and the next day carried in procession to be buried in St Paul's Cathedral. Many veterans of the battle became Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, ultimately to be laid to rest in its burial ground.



Greenwich Council

PARKS & OPEN SPACES : 020 8856 2232
 RANGERS OFFICE : 020 8319 4253
 EMERGENCY SERVICES : 020 8854 8888 After 5.00pm

(Photo from Find a Grave – Julia&keld)



Greenwich Royal Naval Cemetery (Photo from CWGC)

Photo of Donkeyman B. J. N. Ketteringham's Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstone in Greenwich Royal Naval Cemetery, London, England.



(Photo from Find a Grave – Julia&keld)