

James Bennie Died 2nd June 1917

**James Bennie Reg N^o: 30520
Died: 2nd June 1917**



Cap Badge of the Royal Scots

Born: 1895 Resided at Powis Lodge and was aged 20 years and 2 months. His trade was gardener with AMP Lyle. Date of attestation was 14th February 1916.

Medical: 5 foot 9 inches 36 inch chest expansion of 3 inches 130 pounds in weight. Scar on left side of neck. Father's name was Samuel Bennie.

Service: Home: 14 February 1916 to 23rd October 1916 ~ 253 days
24 October 1916 to 2nd June 1917 ~ 222 days
Total: 1 year and 110 days.

James disembarked on 26th October 1916 and was posted to his Battalion on 15th November 1916 and he received his gunshot wound to the head on 30th April 1917

A copy of James's will is in his records and it states that "In the event of my death I give the whole of my property and effects to my mother Mrs Samuel Bennie, Norval Cottage, Craigmill, Stirling.

SEE NOTICE AT BACK.		POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.		No. of Telegram
(Inland Telegrams.)				For Postage Stamps.
A. Prefix Code	Office Origin and Service Instructions.	Words.	Sent	To be affixed by the Sender. Any Stamp for which there is not room here should be affixed at the back of this form.
	Charge.	At	To	A Receipt for the Charges on this Telegram can be obtained, price One Penny.
		By		
When a rate is not shown, write the words "Ready Paid" in the space below. These words are not charged for.				
TO { Bennie Powis Lodge Stirling				
12 words, including the words in the address, 9 D. Every additional word, 1 D.	D.100.	Much regret inform you O.O.	18th General Hospital	
		Camiers reports your son 30520 Pte. J. Bennie	16th Royal	
		Scots died 2nd June from gunshot wound head		
FROM { Attest The Name and Address of the Sender, IF NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED, must be written in the Space provided at the Back of the Form.				
<small>(This Paper Manufactured and Printed by M'CORQUODALE & CO. Limited) W.L. 2837: 8/1910-927. 22,000,000. 10-12/16. Sch. 2.</small>				

James's medical record shows that he received treatment for a gunshot wound to the head on 1st May 1917 in No 18 General Service Hospital, Camiers, France on 9th May 1917 where his condition was being monitored. The last entry on 27th May 1917 reads "Gunshot Wound, Head penetration, condition

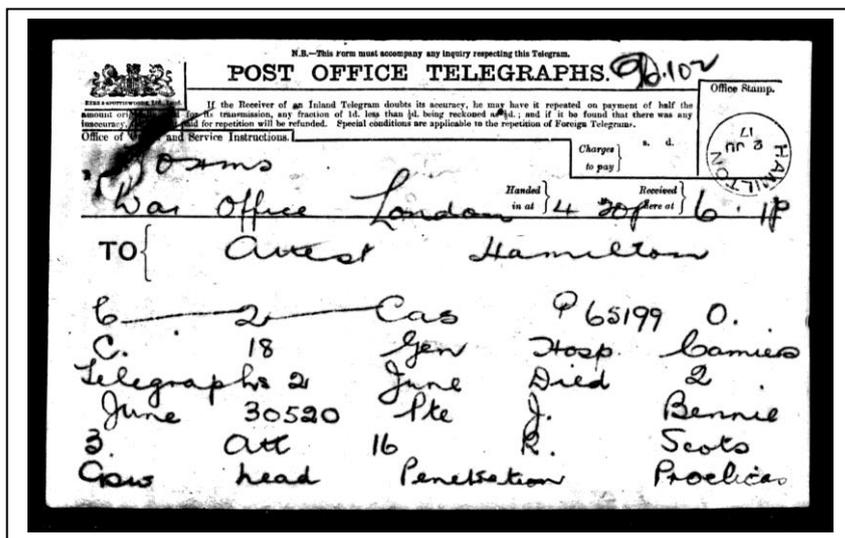
unchanged". "Died of wounds received in action"

The two telegrams sent to the Bennie's informing them of their son's death can be seen to the left and below.

The date of the telegraphs are 2nd June 1917, which shows that there was a greater level of concern for parents and family at this time of the war.

James's living relations as at 31st May 1920 were: Samuel Bennie his father and Isabella (AKA Bella) Bennie his mother, both of whom were living in Norval Cottage, Craigmill, Stirling. His brothers were: Andrew Bennie (aged 29 years) living in Powis Garden, Stirling; Harry Bennie (aged 20 years) living with his parents and other brother, Samuel Bennie (aged 17 years) in Norval Cottage.

16th Bn Royal Scots letter recording James's effects dated: 14th November 1917 and effects consisted of: Discs, Bible; Tests; Letters; Purses; Photos; Keys; Titles; Pipe Scissors and Comb. Mrs Bennie received James's effects on 17th December 1917.



Historical Information



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Etaples Military Cemetery

During the First World War, the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern or the southern battlefields. In 1917, 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. In September 1919, ten months after the Armistice, three hospitals and the Q.M.A.A.C. convalescent depot remained.

The cemetery contains 10,771 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the earliest dating from May 1915. 35 of these burials are unidentified.

Hospitals were again stationed at Etaples during the Second World War and the cemetery was used for burials from January 1940 until the evacuation at the end of May 1940. After the war, a number of graves were brought into the cemetery from other French burial grounds. Of the 119 Second World War burials, 38 are unidentified.

Etaples Military Cemetery also contains 662 Non Commonwealth burials, mainly German, including 6 unidentified. There are also now 5 Non World War service burials here.

The cemetery, the largest Commission cemetery in France, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.