

Caroline Eames (nee Burden or Binden), married to Thomas Eames, deposed to laying out the bodies with Elizabeth Selby, at Gilbert's Hotel on the 27th December. She described how she undressed the bodies, stating that all the clasps of both corsets were intact. She could not say in what condition the laces were.

Mr. and Mrs. Eames had a son [Henry Eames](#) embarked on the 19th September 1916 who was tragically killed in action in Albert, France in WW1 on the 28th of March 1918.

The war ended on the 11th of November 1918.

His name along with others involved in the Gatton tragedy can be seen on the [Gatton Weeping Mothers War Memorial](#).

Elizabeth Selby, a widow, who had assisted the previous witness, also gave evidence. She said the clothes taken from each body were tied up separately, and were not mixed. She handed them to Sergeant Arrell.

Mrs. Eames and Mrs. Selby, the women who laid the bodies out, and who have had considerable experience in the performance of similar tasks, agree that the corpses were more limp than any they ever attended to previously. The clothes were removed without the slightest difficulty, and the limbs straightened easily.

Mr. R. James, the Gatton chemist, who saw the bodies shortly after they were discovered, admits that the three corpses were particularly supple, considering that death must have taken place several hours before they were first seen.

The limbs of the elder girl, Norah, were especially limp, which, he says, indicated that she must have been the last to die. He is disinclined to believe that any anaesthetic was administered, and says that possibly the fact that the corpses had been moved about so much accounted for the limpness.