

Colonel Granville John Burnage

CB – VD

1858 - 1945

CO 13th Battalion 1914



by Dulcie Hartley

COL GRANVILLE JOHN BURNAGE CB VD - 1858-1945



Granville John Burnage was born on 14 December 1858 at Dungog of English parents, Thomas and Kezia Agatha nee Hodges who had married in London in 1847 at St George's Church, Hanover Square. There were to be five children of the union, three sons, George, Granville and Henry (Percy) and two daughters.

Thomas and Kezia arrived in Australia in 1853, having migrated due to encouragement from Thomas' old friend Bishop Tyrrell. The Burnages initially stayed at Bishopscourt, Morpeth, after which they went to Dungog where Thomas was in charge of the Anglican School, under Bishop Tyrrell's direction. It was while at Dungog that Granville was born.

About 1870 the Burnage family moved to Newcastle where Thomas established himself as a Wine Merchant. Later Granville assisted in the business which became known as T. Burnage & Son, of 3 Market Street, Newcastle.

In 1878 Burnage was one of the first recruits to join the Newcastle Infantry Company, New South Wales militia. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1883, promoted captain in 1885, and honorary major in 1896.

During 1901-2 Burnage saw action in the Boer War commanding 'B' Squadron, 3rd NSW Mounted Rifles Regiment. He was second in command to Colonel Cox of a regiment comprising seven Companies of 130 men in each. Prior to leaving for South Africa the then Major Burnage was entertained by officers of the local Companies of the 4th Regiment at the Grand Hotel in Newcastle. During the evening it was mentioned that Burnage was one of the first officers to volunteer for service in South Africa. He served in the eastern Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. It was while serving in South Africa that Burnage's mother died, to be followed on 4 January 1902 by his father. He was given Leave of Absence to proceed to his father's bedside, but unfortunately arrived too late.

Burnage resumed working in the family business and continued in the Militia. He was confirmed major and second-in-command of the 4th Australian Infantry Regiment. He commanded the Regiment during 1907-13 and became officer in charge of Newcastle port defences from 1909-13. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1909.

On 20 March 1911 Lt Col Burnage sailed for England aboard the French steamer 'Dumbea'. He made the visit for the Coronation of King George V on 5 June. The military officers gave him a rousing send-off, with Col Ranclaud, commander of 1st Infantry Brigade, presiding at the function which was held in the new Army Drill Hall at Newcastle West. Burnage was presented with an inscribed gold sovereign case.

Although now 56 years of age, Burnage joined the Australian Imperial Force on 28 September 1914, after the outbreak of war, and was in charge of Rosehill A.I.F. depot. On 6 October he was appointed to raise and command the 13th Battalion. Burnage was a strict disciplinarian. In choosing his officers and

other ranks he set an exceptionally high standard and, during the training period of the battalion, made himself unpopular by the strictness of his discipline.

The battalion reached Egypt in February 1915 and soon became known as 'Bill Burnage's Circus' because its transport always carried streamers in battalion colours, the two blues, for identification during manoeuvres. They landed on Gallipoli during the night of 25 April 1915 and made their way to Monash Valley. Burnage had orders to reinforce Quinn's Post and Pope's Hill and to help clear the enemy from Russell's Top.

In the first week of fighting his troops suffered heavy casualties and the battalion became known as 'The Fighting Thirteenth'. Burnage was continuously in the front line moving from post to post across the open. His fearlessness in action and his concern for the men rapidly won him extraordinary esteem and affection.

'Reveille' of 1 September 1939 records:

"In all these trying time (notes T.A. White) the 13th were wonderfully inspired by the example of their 'Game old Colonel'. He was continually in the front line, accompanied generally by his adjutant, Capt. Durrant, moving from post to post across the open...At an 'A' (Company) post he wanted three to go out on a dangerous reconnaissance and the whole post immediately volunteered. 'Some of you drop out' he ordered, but all remained offering themselves for almost certain death. The Colonel waited. Still none would drop out. 'Come on; someone will have to drop out', he repeated. 'Well, we'll cut for it' suggested a Digger, as he pulled out a pack of cards. And so the patrol was chosen".

During the 2 May attack on Baby 700, a key enemy position, the men of the 13th reached their objective and held their ground, but were cut off without support. Burnage made his way back alone across an area swept by Turkish fire to report to brigade headquarters. He was ordered to withdraw his men under cover of darkness. "The Colonel" wrote his 2nd in command, "was the last man out of that deadly fight in which we lost 300 men".

Such leadership from a man of 57 years won the highest regard from his men who now referred to him as 'The Gamest Old Man'. On 29 May 1915 his left elbow was shattered during a fierce Turkish attack on Quinn's Post. The following is an excerpt from an article in 'Reveille', September 1 1939, 'Celebrities of the A.I.F. No. 108 - Colonel G.J. Burnage C.B., V.D.', written by A.W.B.

As the reserves rushed up from Monash Valley they found Burnage and his adjutant (young Douglas Marks), standing at the junction of the two main communication trenches. Above them the skyline was "hazy with the dust of bursting bombs". While he was explaining to a company commander of the 15th Battalion where the enemy were, a bomb shattered his left elbow and also wounded Marks. "He tried to carry on (says T.A. White), but staggered from shock and loss of blood. Recovering, he stood

upright as if nothing had happened. Bearers came along, but he sent them away. 'Prop me up against the side here, Durrant; I don't want the boys to know I'm hit', he said. Loss of blood however made him swoon, but he recovered but was so weak he could not stand, and the bearers would take no denial, although he protested that he could remain. As they moved off with him he called out: 'Keep them together, Durrant, and they'll fight'. An officer at 4th Brigade H.Q. wrote: "Quite vivid in my mind is the picture of his being carried down Monash Valley....and one can never forget the resounding cheers of the troops as he passed along".

Burnage was invalided home, but first went to London where, on 25 November 1915, he married Helen Haslewood at St Peter's Anglican Church. Perhaps he had become friendly with Helen on his earlier visit to England. Burnage was mentioned in despatches in August 1915 and appointed C.B. in December.

On 22nd October 1914 Burnage had been presented with a Union Jack flag for the 13th Battalion AIF. This was used to mark the position of the battalion headquarters at Liverpool, Broadmeadows (Vic), and on HMAS Ulysses, at Giza near Cairo, and at Gallipoli, from landing to the evacuation. At the request of senior battalion officers, this flag was returned to Australia by Burnage, and eventually found its way to Newcastle.

Although still suffering from his wounds, Lt Col Burnage arrived in Newcastle by rail on 28 March 1916 and was welcomed by the Mayor of Newcastle M J Moroney, aldermen, military officers and citizens. On a dais outside the Newcastle Railway Station speeches were made before a crowd of several thousand citizens, with a guard of honour formed by 100 trainees and about 400 troops from Broadmeadow Military Camp. Military Bands were in attendance and the crowd wildly applauded Burnage for his outstanding courage at Gallipoli. Colonels Ranclaud, Kirkaldy and Beeston, with Lieut-Colonel Nash and Senator Watson congratulated Burnage on his return and on the honours conferred on him. The Mayor, addressing the gathering, praised Lt Colonel Burnage. 'His leadership into battle was not a question of "Go on", but "Come on", and when he was carried off the field wounded his men cheered him, which was the highest tribute soldiers could pay to their officer. Colonel Burnage was spoken of as the 'fighting colonel'.

Burnage was surprised by the enthusiastic cheering from the crowd and spoke of the Gallipoli campaign. He was pleased to see the flag of the 13th at the gathering. He said that those two colours (of blue) would always bring very dear memories to him of the men who had fought and died under them. After a procession through the streets of Newcastle lined with cheering spectators, the party arrived at Central Hall in King Street (extant). Prominently displayed was 'the flag of two blues, presented to the 13th Battalion before going to Egypt'.

Colonel Beeston CGM commented that he and Burnage had been on Gallipoli together. He had received a telephone call at 3.30am informing him that Colonel Burnage had been badly hit and was on the way down to the beach. It was the only time that he had received word that an officer was coming in wounded. Burnage was placed on a ship and it was some time before they both met again in London.

Lieutenant Colonel Nash addressed the gathering and commented that "in 48 hours on Gallipoli their soldiers had done more for Australia than 100 years of speeches, writings and work, and it was due to them that the Prime Minister of Australia in London, (William Hughes) ranked equal to any statesman of the Empire. That was due to the men of Australia accomplishing on Gallipoli what the generals of the British Empire considered an impossible task. He firmly believed that the task was never intended to be accomplished, but was simply meant to be a demonstration which would allow of work being done in another place. But the hardy men of Australia, under leaders like Colonel Burnage, accomplished it in a way in keeping with the best traditions of the British Army".

There were further speeches, and among them one from the Dean of Newcastle, the Very Rev H K Archdall MA who was handed the Union Jack flag, known as the Gallipoli flag. The Mayor presented Burnage with a case of cutlery and a silver salver, both wedding gifts from the citizens of Newcastle.

By August of 1916 Burnage had recovered sufficiently from his wounds to take command of Australian reinforcements on a transport. He was given a farewell dinner in Newcastle. For the remainder of the War Burnage was commanding officer on various troopships between Australia and England. He won commendation for his leadership when the 'Barunga' carrying over 800 troops, was torpedoed in July 1918.

The article in 'Reveille' 1 September 1939 mentioned:

'On 14 July 1918 Burnage left Plymouth in the 'Barunga', in charge of 800 invalids. Four nurses and 27 Australian naval ratings were also aboard. All went well until 4.20pm next day, when a torpedo crashed through the 'Barunga's' starboard bow. The escorting destroyers, which had been some miles away, were quickly on the scene and, after dropping depth charges over the spot where the submarine had disappeared, stood by to pick up the troops and the 'Barunga's' crew from the lifeboats and rafts.

"Many of the soldiers (says A.W. Jose, Australian Official History, Vol 1X p.423), gave up their places in the boat-line to mates who could not swim, and themselves dived overboard and swam to rafts; Lieutenant-Colonel Burnage.....did the same when two-thirds of the men had been removed. By these means all hands were saved".

The rescued men and women, all of whom behaved magnificently, were taken back to Plymouth in the destroyers. At the end of the month Burnage embarked in the 'Malta', this time however, without any responsibility, as the authorities no doubt rightly considered that he should have a complete rest after his trying experiences in the 'Barunga'.

At the end of September 1918 Colonel Burnage officially severed his connection with the A.I.F., and resumed business at Newcastle. He was, however, at once appointed to a militia command there - 2/13th Infantry - which he retained for a year or two. His interest in 'the boys' of the 13th A.I.F. has never waned, nor has their affection for him. He is still their 'Gamest Old Man'".

to Colonel Burnage, who briefly addressed them. Major Wells, president of the 13th Battalion (A.I.F.) Association, then formally presented a banner bearing the new battalion's colours to its C.O. - Lt.-Col. F. Burrows, M.M., E.D., who responded.



In a march past by the 2/13th Colonel Burnage took the salute and observed that the men gave a display of which seasoned troops might well have been proud. As the majority of the men on parade had had less than three weeks in camp their eagerness and soldierly bearing was a splendid tribute to the efficiency of their training. The battalion was presented with a copy of the history of the "Fighting Thirteenth".

A staunch churchman, Burnage donated a block of land in Excelsior Parade on which was erected St Saviour's Church of England. He predeceased his wife, dying at Carey Bay on 12 July 1945. A Service at Christ Church Cathedral was followed by a private cremation at Beresfield. Colonel Granville Burnage is commemorated locally by 'Burnage Reserve', situated adjacent to Excelsior Parade and Skye Point Road.

The Union Jack flag of the 'Fighting Thirteenth' has been displayed at Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle since being presented to the then Dean of Newcastle, the Very Rev HK Archdall MA in 1916. The flag, which had greatly deteriorated over the years, has recently been restored, due to the efforts of a fund raising committee interested in preserving military history. The prime movers were members of the Pelican Flat RSL Sub Branch who sent over 300 letters to local companies and clubs etc., seeking finance for the restoration which cost \$26,000. Substantial federal funding was provided under "Their Sacrifice - Our Heritage". The flag is once again back in Newcastle's Christ Church Cathedral in an air tight, insect proof, glass container and located away from direct sunlight. The Gallipoli flag, with its flagpole and plaques, takes up a complete wall in the cathedral.

Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners; Advocate
13 July 1945

BURNAGE - The funeral of the late Col. Granville John Burnage C.B., V.D. of Carey Bay, Toronto, will leave Christ Church Cathedral tomorrow, Saturday, after Service commencing at 11 o'clock for the Crematorium, Beresfield - Private Cremation.

13th Bat A.I.F. 1914-18, desires all ranks who served in 13th Bat. To attend funeral service of late Col. Granville John Burnage C.B., V.D., original Commanding Officer. Service at Christ Church Cathedral. - Hon Sec L.P. Plasto

Returned Sailors & Soldiers' Imperial League - All members are invited to attend the funeral service of their late Comrade, Col. G.J. Burnage C.B., V.D., at Newcastle Cathedral at 11 o'clock - J. Remington Hon. Sec., Toronto Branch

Dulcie Hartley
46 Turnbull Street
FENNELL BAY 2283 © - 23.5.02

REFERENCES:

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Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol 7 – D V Goldsmith
Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners' Advocate – 14.3.1901
 Ibid – 6.1.1902
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Reveille Vol 73 No 5 Sept/Oct 2000 – Roland H Millbank, Maj (Rtd)
Reveille Vol 75 No 3 May/June 2002 p21
 Photograph – *How to Trace your Military Ancestors in Australia & NZ* – R H Montague – Hale & Iremonger 1989

Note: CB – Companion of the Order of Bath – VD – Voluntary Decoration.

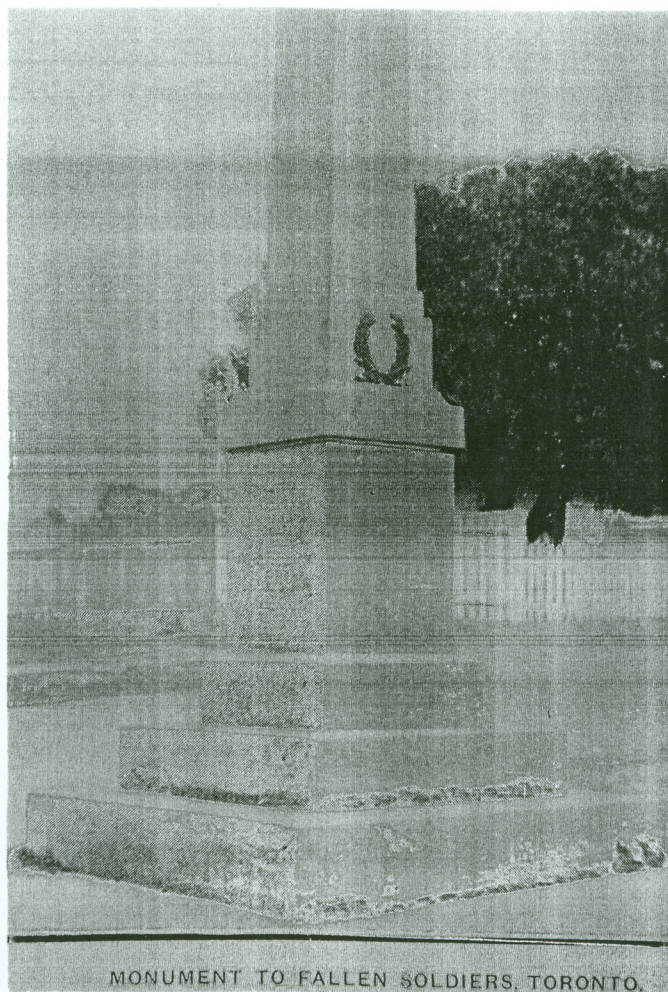
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS;

The History of the Thirteenth Battalion, A.I.F. – Thomas A White – Photograph of flag of the 13th Battalion and frontispiece of book – Newcastle Region Public Library.
 Australian War Memorial, Canberra with thanks for providing archival material.





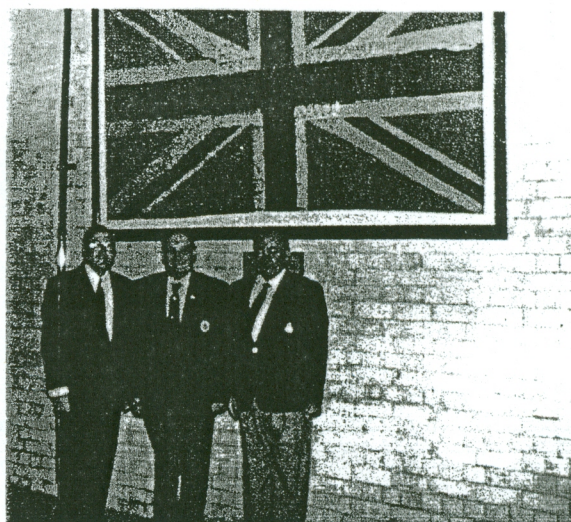
**The Flag of the Two Blues –
Battalion Colours of the 13th**



MONUMENT TO FALLEN SOLDIERS, TORONTO.
Toronto & District Soldiers' Memorial



Seated: Major G J Burnage of
2nd NSW Mounted Infantry 1901



PELICAN FLAT

Some time ago the Dean of Newcastle contacted Pelican Flat RSL sub Branch in the hope that something could be done to restore the Gallipoli Flag which hangs in Christchurch Cathedral, Newcastle.

A committee of three was organised, consisting of President Neil Brown, Secretary Ray Brown and Treasurer Roland Millbank. The original figure was somewhere around \$8000 (a quote received some years ago); however this blew out to \$26,000 for the restoration plaques and mounting. The restoration work was carried out by International Conservation Services Pty Ltd.

Over 300 letters were sent to local companies, registered clubs etc to try and raise this money as well as to the sub Branches in the Newcastle District and Upper Hunter District, the National Servicemen's Association and others. We only received one donation from local companies and a few of the registered clubs. The sub Branches donated the largest amount as well as individuals who read an article in *Reveille*. The single largest donation was a grant from the Department of Veterans' Affairs from the "Their Service, Our Heritage Fund" – this was for \$12,000. A fundraising day was held at Belmont Macquarie Bowling Club.

The flag is once again back in the cathedral in an air tight, insect proof, glass container and located away from direct sunlight. The flag with its flagpole and plaques take up a complete wall in the cathedral.

We are still a little short of funds as we had to borrow \$1500 from three people and we would like to be able to send a booklet which we produced, on the history of the 13th Battalion, to all who contributed, which again will also require funds.

The contributions have assisted in protecting a part of our history and really this is something money can't buy. We wish to thank all who have given generously. ♣

The History of the Thirteenth Battalion, A.I.F.

BY

THOMAS A. WHITE, (Captain, 13th Bn., A.I.F.)
(Author of "DIGGERS ABROAD.")

TO

"THE GAMEST OLD MAN"

OUR

Honoured and Beloved COLONEL GRANVILLE JOHN BURNAGE, C.B., V.D.

Our FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER

AND TO

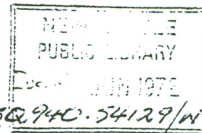
The Memory of our GALLANT YOUNG COLONEL

The Late DOUGLAS GRAY MARKS, D.S.O., M.C., (also Serbian Eagle),

who after continuous Glorious War Service from the beginning to the end of the GREAT WAR, gave his life in an attempt to rescue a stranger from the undertow at Palm Beach on the 25th January, 1920, at the age of 24,

the author respectfully dedicates this Story, knowing that, in so doing, he represents the wishes of all ranks of the "FIGHTING THIRTEENTH," who knew them.

TWO ORIGINALS.



SYDNEY:

Published by TYRRELLS LTD., Castlereagh and Elizabeth Streets,
for the 13th Battalion, A.I.F., Committee.
Wholly set up and printed in Australia
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1921.

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MADEIRA, Fruity Wine, from	6/6 to 8/6 per Gallon
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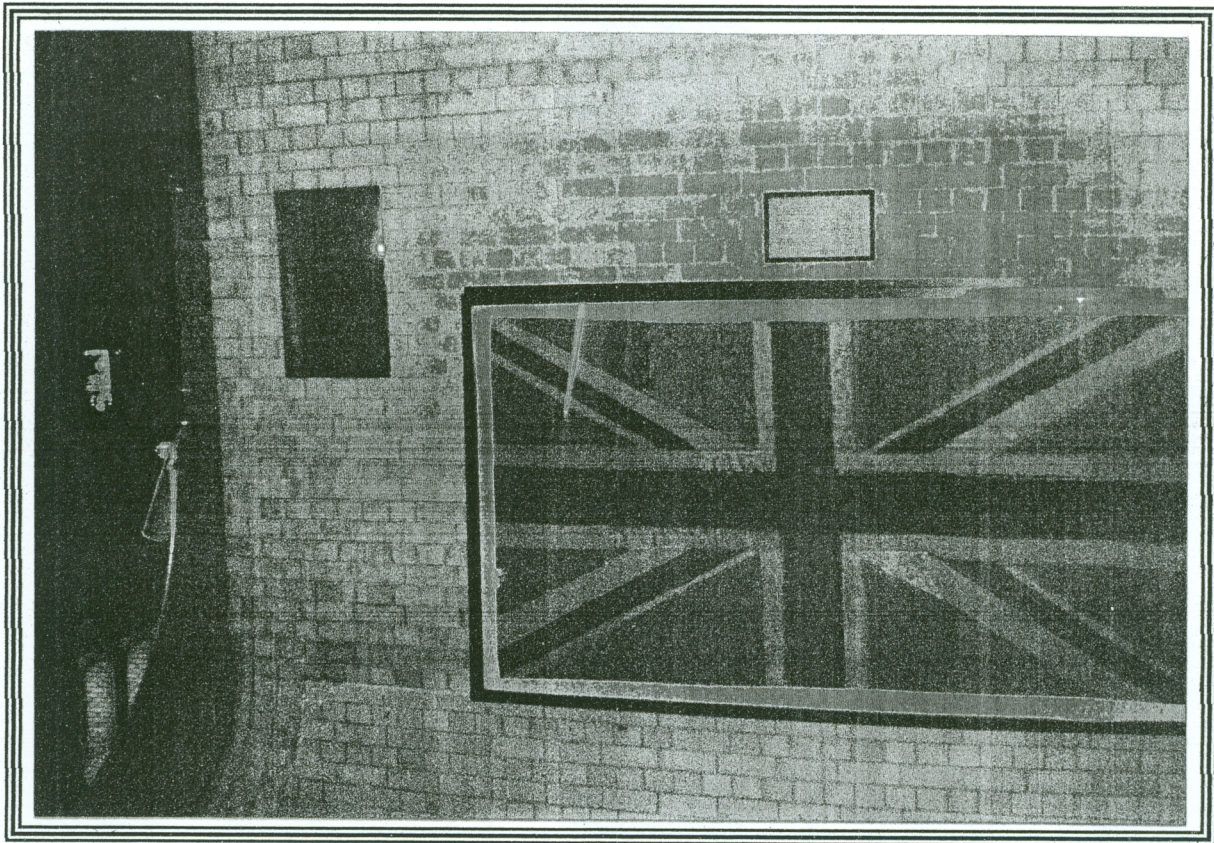
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The notation under the Gallipoli Flag mounted on the Cathedral Wall reads:

'This silk Union Jack was presented to the 13th Battalion, Australian Imperial Forces. by the Ulster Association of New South Wales. The presentation was made on 22nd October 1914 by Mrs Martin McIlrath who handed the flag to the Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel Granville J Burnage C.B. V.D. It was used to mark the position of the Battalion Headquarters at Liverpool, New South Wales, Broadmeadows, Victoria, on HMAS Ulysses, at Gaza near Cairo, Egypt and at Gallipoli, from the landing to the evacuation. At the request of the Senior Battalion officers the flag was brought back to Australia by Lieutenant Colonel Burnage for Presentation to this Cathedral. The presentation was effected on Easter Day 1916, during a special divine service, which was conducted by the Very Rev. H.K. Archdall M.A., Dean of Newcastle, in the presence of Military and Naval local Units'.

A notation on the Flagpole reads:

'Presented to the 13th Battalion - Fourth Infantry Brigade - Australian Imperial Force - Lt-Col. G.J. Burnage V.D. commanding, by the Ulster Assoc. of N.S.W. - 22nd Oct 1914 - M.M. McIlrath - President'.

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF THE 15 OFFICERS AND 385 SOLDIERS
OF THE 13TH BATTALION AIF - WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES AT GALLIPOLI

The Flag was restored under
"Their Sacrifice - Our Heritage"
"Lest We Forget"

On page five of Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners' Advocate of Monday 2 October, 1922, appeared the following article under the heading:

TORONTO DISTRICT SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL UNVEILED

The unveiling ceremony in connection with the Toronto and District Soldiers' Memorial took place on Saturday afternoon (30 September) in the presence of a large gathering.

The Memorial, which stands on the high ground in Victory Parade (1st site) overlooking the railway station, consists of a marble pillar on a base and die of polished granite. A small wreath of laurel is set above the names of the soldiers who fell, these being:-

L-C EJS Belford
Pte G Castleden
L-C EJH Creer
Pte L Clouten
Sgt A Cotter
Pte F Cockburn
L-C E Cox
Pte WA Davidson
Corp WE Grant
Sgt AV Goodsir
CSM HC Goodsir
Pte J Hogan
Pte SEG Johnson
Pte F Kafer
Pte W Lock
Pte LA McGuiness
Pte E Pailliard
Pte TN Windross
Corp WA Murray
Brig SG Rhodes
Corp JWB Robson

Underneath these names is written:

‘These were our sons who died for our lands.
In Glory will they sleep and endless sanctity.
Their name liveth for evermore’.

On the other three sides of the stone were the names of those enlisting, and detailing the rank and distinctions won on the battlefield, as follows:-

Pte E Atkins	Sgt F Fennell
Capt W Arthur	Pte HHL Froome
Pte EH Baker <i>MM</i>	QMS H Gaitley
Pte T Ball	Lt J Grant
Pte EH Bannister	Spr HD Grant
Pte F Beattie	Pte O Godfrey
Pte EC Bruce	Pte HR Goodsir
Pte HM Carr	Sgt JR Goodsir
Ldg Sgt AC Castleden	Pte WJ Goodsir
Gnr J Castleden	Pte R Glynn
Sgt A Chapman	Pte AF Harris
Pte CC Chapman	Sgt JC Harris
Sgt EE Chapman	Capt WK Harris <i>DSO MC</i>
Lt WE Chapman	(2 bars)
Pte HMM Creer	Pte G Hyde
Pte E Christian	L-C G Hattley
Cpl JS Cotter	Pte AW Horsley
Lt PV Cotter	Pte WO Koos
Sgt S Cotter	Lt GH Long <i>MM MSM</i>
Capt WR Cotter	Sgt J McGeachie
Lt GP Darlow	Cpl RI McGeachie
Tp Cpl N Davies	Lt CA McGuinness
Pte TN Davies	Pte DL McGuinness
Capt JF de Meyrick	Pte W McMillen
Pte S Denny sen	Pte E Mansfield
Pte S Denny jun	Pte JJ Marks
Pte W Dick	Pte G Moncrieff
Pte JD Duggan	Gnr ED Moon
Trp MA Eather	Spr MM Moon
Lt RC Eather <i>MM MC (Bar)</i>	Pte A Morris
Sgt W J Eather <i>MM</i>	Lt WE Nancarrow
Sgt RCT Elliott <i>MM</i>	Pte A Olsen
Pte A Escott	Cpl H Olsen

**Sgt PJ Omedie
St-Sgt J Oliver
Pte H Osborne
Pte AA Owen
Pte JL Patterson
Sgt S Pemberton
Pte CH Porter
Tpr R Rice
Capt JAD Robb
Ab THB Rochford
Gnr JS Rochford
Pte J Rochford
Cpl Jos Rutherford
Pte J Rutherford**

**Pte J Sager
Sgt JSS Steele
Sgt A Short
Lt D Short
Pte E Short
Sgt HL Thomas *MM*
Pte G Vindin
Lt PE Wand *MC*
Sgt R Walker
Pte RH Walker
Pte WGW Walker
Pte E Watkins
Spr EG Webb
Lt JR Windeyer**

**The official dates of engagements in which the A.I.F.
took part were set in gilded lettering on the panels, as
under:-**

**Anzac 23(?)/4/1915
Fleuhaix-Fromelles 19/7/1916
Pozieres & Moquet Farm 22/7/1916-
3/9/1916
Bullecourt 11/4/1917 & 11/5/1917
Messines 7/6/1917
Polygon Wood 26/9/1917
Broodseinde 4/10/1917
Passchendaele 10/10/1917 to
5/11/1917
Amiens 21/3/1918 to 31/7/1918
Villers Bretonneux 4/4/1918 &
24-25/4/1918
Hamel 4/7/1918
Merris 13/7/1918
Mont St Quentin 31/8/1918
Hindenberg Line 29-30/9/1918
Romani 4/8/1916
Gaza 26-27/3/1917 & 19/4/1917
Beersheba 31/10/1917
Jerusalem 9/12/1917
Jericho 21/2/1918
Damascus 1/10/1918**

The memorial is 18ft high and cost £325. It was completed at Brown's Monumental Works, Newcastle and Maitland, and is a simple but beautiful tribute to the soldiers who enlisted from this part of the northern district.

The proceedings were opened with the National Anthem, which was played by the Teralba Scouts' Band under the conductorship of Bandmaster JT Harper, and the hymns 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past' and 'Nearer My God to Thee' were sung by the assemblage. Prayer was offered by the Rev Major-Chaplain G McGregor DSO, and an address was given by Mr A Edden, a former parliamentary representative for the district, who said he felt honoured at being able to take part in the ceremony. He never expected it. He looked upon the invitation to be there in several lights, first because he was never afraid. When Old England's back was to the wall, he knew which side he was on, and where he was standing. The occasion marked a red letter day in the history of Toronto. Very shortly the memorial would be unveiled. It had been erected to the memory of the departed, and in honour also of others who were willing to lay down their lives had that been necessary. In years to come grandparents would point proudly to the monument and say, 'This was erected for the deliverance that was wrought for us, in which the lads of Toronto and surrounding district laid down their lives when the Prussians faced us, and when nothing but slavery stared us in the face. These died for us and the others fought for us. It was just history repeating itself. He was not an Australian. He was born in England, which to him, and to others in Australia, was as dear as it was the day he left there.

At the invitation of Mr WJ Tickell, on behalf of the committee, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnage CB, then unveiled the memorial, and in doing so, said that he little dreamed when he came to Toronto first that he would have the honour of taking part in such an important ceremony. He gave a brief history of the leading incidents of the war in Gallipoli and France, and

said that if the occasion arose again either now or in the future Australia would respond to the call with the same readiness as she did in 1914. In drawing aside the Union Jack which was entwined around the stone, the speaker said he was pleased to find such a fine monument erected to the glory of those who had paid the supreme sacrifice and for the honour of those who returned.

The 'Last Post' was sounded by Trumpeter HC King RAGA, and Piper C McGillvray of Newcastle played 'The Flowers of the Forest'. Wreaths were then laid at the base of the monument, among those being a magnificent floral tribute from the citizen's committee.

Medals were afterwards presented by Col AC Fewtrell DSO to Lieutenant PV Cotter, Corporal WR Cotter, HB Rochford (Royal Navy), Private JC Rochford, Private WO Koos and Sapper EC Webb.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr JW Tickell, on the motion of the Rev Major Chaplain McGregor, who referred to the splendid work that had been done by Mr Tickell as the honorary secretary to the movement. This was carried by acclamation and acknowledged by Mr. Tickell who said that what little he had done had been a labour of love.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev Linden-Webb BA and 'The Reveille' was sounded by Trumpeter King, followed by the National Anthem played by the Boy Scouts' Band.



APPENDIX

What the 13th paid towards Victory (excluding evacuations through illness from gas or other causes):-

GALLIPOLI -

	Deceased	Wounded	Total
Officers	15	46	61
O.R.	385	666	1051
	400	712	1112

WESTERN FRONT -

	Deceased	Wounded	Total
Officers	39	85	124
O.R.	660	1760	2420
	699	1845*	2544

*Including 114 evacuated as "Gassed"

TOTALS FOR THE WAR -

	Gave Their Lives	Wounded	Total
Officers	54	131	185
O.R.	1045	2426	3471
	1099	2557	3656

Including those who died in Australia because of war injuries, it can safely be said that over 1200 of the 13th gave their lives.

Lost as prisoners:- Gallipoli, nil: Western Front, 13 officers, 280 other ranks. The majority of these were also wounded.

Dulcie Hartley
46 Turnbull Street
FENNELL BAY NSW 2283

Australian War Memorial - Canberra - HONOURS & AWARDS:

Burnage, Granville John

Lieutenant Colonel

13th Bn

Army

Mentioned in Dispatches

London Gazette: 5 August 1915 p7668

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette: 28 October 1915
p2737

Burnage, Granville John

Lieutenant Colonel

13th Bn

Army

Companion of the Bath

London Gazette 15 October 1915 p10149

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette 24 February 1916 p455

AWM 28 - File 2/307 - 13th Bn 1915

L-C GJ Burnage VD Commanding 13th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, deserve special mention for his gallant and successful leading of his battalion in the assault and his tenacity in holding an advanced Australian position during the first ten days during which period no relief or reinforcement could be afforded him.

His work has been characterised by a steady and unflinching performance of all tasks allotted to his battalion.

C'wealth of Australia Gazette p455 - State Library of NSW

Lord Chamberlain's Office

St James Palace

NSW 15 October 1915

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honorable Order of the Bath for distinguished service in the field -To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honorable Order :-

Australian Imperial Force etc – John Monash – Lieutenant –
Colonel Granville John Burnage

State Library

Commonwealth Gazette 28 October 1915

13th Battalion NSW p2737

Lieutenant-Colonel GJ Burnage VD Extracts from London
Gazette – Gen Ian Hamilton, Mediterranean Expeditionary
Force – Recommendation for men deserving special mention
– Australian Infantry

ADDENDUM

Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners' Advocate - 25.3.1916

COLONEL BURNAGE C.B. - ARRIVAL IN SYDNEY -

Sydney - Friday

Colonel Burnage C.B. arrived in Sydney this morning by the R.M.S. Khiva from London. His injured hand is a lot better. When the Khiva came into the wharf he received the shock of his life to see the regimental colours of the famous Thirteenth Battalion, which under his command, made a great name at Gallipoli, fluttering in front of about fifty men of the battalion, and borne by Sergeant G. Zappas, D.C.M. As soon as the men caught sight of the popular colonel they gave three hearty cheers.

When Colonel Burnage landed he said he had absolutely no idea that such a reception was intended. He inspected the men, and chatted to each one, and expressed his pleasure at seeing the old colours again. The men had no band, but they formed up in front of the colonel's motor car and whistled every patriotic air they could think of. The display was not a pretentious one, but it told more eloquently than mere words of the feelings of the Gallipoli heroes for their esteemed leader. Colonel Burnage told them how pleased he was to see them and how sorry he was that so many of them had gone.

The men showed evidence of what they had gone through. Some limped, while others were battle scarred. It was on May 2, 1915, that the Thirteenth achieved their great name, when in conjunction with the Sixteenth Battalion, they were ordered to advance from Quinn's Post and Pope's Hill to clear Turkish snipers from the gullies. The men were mown down right and left, and it was estimated that the Thirteenth lost seven hundred men in a few hours. After holding on to the positions they took for 24 hours, they were ordered to retire.

The Thirteenth Battalion Comforts Committee and officers and men are to entertain Colonel Burnage at the Hotel Wentworth tomorrow night and present him with an Illuminated Address.

RECEPTION IN NEWCASTLE

At the Newcastle Council Chambers last night a meeting was held of the committee, formed to arrange a reception to Colonel Burnage C.B. Alderman Moroney, the Mayor of Newcastle, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance. It was decided that Colonel Burnage should be entertained at a conversazione at the Central Hall on Tuesday night next, commencing at eight o'clock, and that a civic reception should be accorded him on the arrival of the train in the evening. The Mayor will preside at the reception, the Thirty-fifth Battalion Band will be in attendance and a guard of honour will be provided by members of the Thirty-fifth Battalion. Returned soldiers of the Thirteenth Battalion will be invited to form part of the guard of honour. The Newcastle Municipal Band will assist at the conversazione. It was also decided that a wedding present should be handed to Colonel

Burnage at the conversazione, and that its purchase should be left in the hands of the Mayoress and the lady secretaries, Mrs H.J. Cannington and Mrs H.T. Lucerne. Mr H. Berkeley offered his motor car to convey Colonel Burnage from the railway station to the Central Hall, and the offer was accepted with thanks.

Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners' Advocate - 21.4.1916

Thirteenth Battalion Flag - Unfurled at the Cathedral

The Easter day naval and military parade at the Newcastle Cathedral on Sunday was of special interest from the fact that opportunity was taken to unfurl the flag of the 13th Battalion, A.I.F., which has been presented to the Cathedral.

The flag is the King's colours, and there have been added the colours of the 13th Oxford and Cambridge blue. It was presented to the Battalion by the Ulster Association of New South Wales prior to the Battalions departure in December 1914 for the front, the presentation being made in October. On the pole of the flag there is a silver shield bearing the following description: 'Presented by the Ulster Association of New South Wales to the 13th Battalion, Fourth Infantry Brigade, A.I.F., Lieutenant-Colonel G.J. Burnage V.D. commanding'. On the border of the shield appears the motto 'My God, my King, my Country'. Before the Battalion left Egypt for Gallipoli it was decided by the senior officers that the flag should be brought back to Australia by the senior survivor and presented to the Newcastle Cathedral; and to Colonel Burnage fell this duty.

The units represented on parade included the Naval Reserve under Commander Fearnley, the Royal Australian Artillery and Australian Garrison Artillery under Lieutenant Ross, Australian Engineers under Lieutenant McKensy. The Northern District Naval and Military Association also took part in the parade, which formed up at the foot of Watt Street and marched to the Cathedral, headed by the band of the 16th Infantry Regiment, under Bandmaster B.J. Oliver. Colonel Burnage, the Commanding Officer of the 13th Battalion, attended the service, and Lieutenant Thompson and Lieutenant Gardiner, also of the Thirteenth, were present. There were also present at the service Commander Gardner, Fleet-Surgeon Nickson, Colonels Beeston, Ranclaud and Kirkaldy, Majors Langwill and Pye. Several returned soldiers were also in attendance.

The service was taken by the Very Rev. H.K. Archdall, M.A., the Dean of Newcastle. There was a large congregation, the Cathedral being filled. Well-known hymns were sung. The 16th Infantry Band played in the cathedral and introductory and recessional voluntary. The Dean preached from the text "His work is honourable and glorious; and His righteousness endureth forever". Psalm exi. Verse 3. He said Easter Day was the commemoration of the work of Christ, of resurrection from death, of triumph through terror. The commemoration of brave men who gave their lives for King and country was the commemoration of similar work, of triumph through terror. The

self-sacrifice of the soldier partook of the righteousness which endureth forever when linked with the victorious self-sacrifice of Christ. The story of the experiences of the 13th Battalion was one of terror, and it was a good thing to remember the experience of particular battalions, because thereby corporate traditions were created which inspired future generations. These experiences were connected with Shrapnel Gully, Pope's Post, Dead Man's Hill, Queen's Post. The late Major W.W. Ellis of Hamilton, who was second in command of the 13th Battalion, lay buried on the beach near Colonel Braund of Armidale, and Colonel Scobie of Maitland. The cost was indeed terrible, but it could become a triumph first of all by the love of God taking the fallen soldiers into His nearer presence, purifying them from all stain of sin; secondly, by the calm and energetic persistence with which other carried on the work of the war to a triumphant conclusion; thirdly, by so using the self-sacrificing death of the men, our brothers, who fell on Gallipoli, that Australian history in the future would always be controlled by those ideals of justice and true spiritual freedom and mutual service, on behalf of which they believed this war was being waged. The departed learned in the mercy of God to unite their sacrifices with the sacrifice of His blessed Son. It was then accepted by God. The living had to learn the same lesson, and in the same way to unite themselves in the spirit of sacrifice and service with the victorious death and resurrection of Christ.

At the conclusion of the address, the Dean led Colonel Burnage to the sacarium where the colonel unfurled the flag. Collects were then said commemorating the fallen soldiers and 'The Last Post' was sounded by the 16th Infantry buglers while all stood. The service concluded with the benediction blessing, and the singing of the National Anthem.

Newcastle Morning Herald & Miners' Advocate - 9.10.1940

HONOURED FLAG IN CATHEDRAL

PHOTO OF UNION JACK FLAG

This silk Union Jack was presented to the 13th Battalion, A.I.F. by the Ulster Association of New South Wales, in October 1914. It now hangs in Newcastle cathedral.

The original presentation was made by Mrs Martin McLraith who handed the flag to the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Granville J. Burnage C.B. V.D.

It was used to mark the position of the Battalion Headquarters at Liverpool, New South Wales, Broadmeadows, Victoria, on H.M.A.S. Ulysses, at Gaza, near Cairo and at Gallipoli from landing to evacuation.

At the request of the senior battalion officers, the flag was brought back to Australia by Lieut.-Colonel Burnage for presentation to Newcastle Cathedral. The presentation was made on Easter Day 1916, during special divine service which was conducted by the Very Rev. H.K. Archdall M.A., Dean of Newcastle, in the presence of military and naval local units. The flag has been returned to the Cathedral after having been mounted and repaired.