

**Private Andrew Dane©**  
**Regimental number: 2557**  
**1st/7th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers**

**born: 3 December 1896–died: 21 July 1916**

“On Whose Soul Sweet Jesus Have Mercy” was inscribed on Private Andrew Dane’s gravestone in Bailleul Communal Cemetery;<sup>1</sup> he was one of 704,803 soldiers from the British Isles who died in or because of the First World War.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew came from a mining family. Both his father and maternal grandfather were coal miners. He was born on 3 December 1896 in Bedlington, Northumberland, England,<sup>3</sup> the third child of Patrick Dane (1865–1918)<sup>4</sup> and Margaret Ann (née Turner) (1875–1933).<sup>5</sup> Both his parents were born in Northumberland; Patrick in Etal and Margaret Ann in West Sleekburn. In 1891, Patrick was working as a coal miner and boarding at 260, Furnace and Bank Top, Bedlington.<sup>6</sup> Margaret Ann was living with her parents at 248, Furnace and Bank Top.<sup>7</sup> Patrick and Margaret Ann married on 4 July 1891 in St. Bede’s Roman Catholic Church, Bedlington.<sup>8</sup>

The couple had 10 children, 9 of whom survived to adulthood. Their first child, Mary Ann (1892–1970),<sup>9</sup> was followed by Catherine (1894–1973),<sup>10</sup> **Andrew**, Patrick William (1899–1952),<sup>11</sup> Hugh (1901–1904),<sup>12</sup> Margaret (1903–),<sup>13</sup> Anthony (1908–1990),<sup>14</sup> Hugh (1910–1971),<sup>15</sup> Annie (1913–),<sup>16</sup> and finally Louvain (a.k.a. Isobel L.) (1914–1978).<sup>17</sup>

In early 1901, Andrew was 4 years old. He, his parents, three siblings, two cousins and a boarder were living at 41 Benton Square in a three-room house. Benton Square was a colliery hamlet situated about 16 km from Bedlington and about 8 km northeast of Newcastle. Mary Ann and Catherine probably attended school while Andrew and Patrick William remained at home. Andrew’s father, cousins Peter Dane and Andrew Toole, and boarder James Smith were coal miners.<sup>18</sup>

During the next decade, the family returned to Bedlington. Andrew gained four new siblings with the births of Hugh, Margaret, Anthony and Hugh. It must have been a sorrowful time when two-year-old Hugh died in 1904. Perhaps the naming of another child as Hugh in 1910 brought some closure to the family. In April 1911, 14-year-old Andrew was living with his parents, siblings and boarder Thomas Swinhoe in a two-room house at Old Colliery Row, Bedlington East. He had followed his father into the mines and was working as a pony driver. His brother Patrick William was probably attending school; Mary Ann, Margaret, Anthony and Hugh were at home, but Catherine was absent.<sup>19</sup> The marriage of his sister Mary Ann to Thomas Swinhoe on 5 August 1911<sup>20</sup> must have been a happy occasion.

At some point during the following three years, Andrew, his parents and siblings moved 4 km from Bedlington to Hirst, a coal mining area near Ashington, Northumberland. The family composition increased with the birth of his two sisters, Annie and Louvain. When war was declared on 4 August 1914, Andrew was 17 years old, working as a coal miner and living with his parents at 85 Katherine Street, Hirst.<sup>21</sup> Like many others at the time he was probably caught up in the patriotic fervour that swept the country. He enlisted in the 1/7th Northumberland Fusiliers at the recruiting office in Alnwick, Northumberland,<sup>22</sup> about 40 km from Hirst, probably in November or December 1914.<sup>23</sup> His brother-in-law Thomas Swinhoe enlisted in the same regiment on 15 December 1914.<sup>24</sup>

The Northumberland Fusiliers was an infantry regiment of the British Army that was originally formed in 1674 as part of the Dutch Anglo-Scots Brigade. Over the years its name changed. After the 1881 Childers Reform, it adopted the title Northumberland Fusiliers. By 1908, it consisted of eight battalions; two Regular, one Special Reserve, four Territorial and a Cyclist. During the First World War, it expanded to 59 battalions of which 29 served overseas. The increase in strength was done partly by forming duplicates of existing Territorial Force (TF) battalions and creating Service battalions. For example, the 7th Battalion was renumbered the 1/7th Battalion in August 1914 with the formation of a duplicate 2/7th Battalion. Later a 3/7th Battalion was formed. By the end of the war, 16,000 men in the Northumberland Fusiliers had died in the conflict.<sup>25</sup>

During the following months, Andrew probably trained at camps near Alnwick. Around 18 April 1915, the battalion's 33 officers and 695 soldiers of other ranks (ORs),<sup>26</sup> which included Private Andrew Dane,<sup>27</sup> travelled by train to Folkestone, Kent, to board the SS *Invicta* at 11 p.m. on 20 April. The ship docked at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, at 2 a.m. on 21 April. The battalion was part of the Northumberland Brigade, Northumbrian Division, British Expeditionary Force (BEF).<sup>28</sup> (In May 1915, the Northumberland Brigade was renamed the 149th Brigade and the Northumbrian Division became the 50th (Northumbrian) Division.)<sup>29</sup>

The usual procedure for a battalion after it arrived in France or Flanders was to camp in a selected area for additional training before moving to the battlefield.<sup>30</sup> The 1/7th Battalion did not have this introductory period. On 22 April, it was stationed at Winnezele, France. While there, the men heard heavy firing. The Second Battle of Ypres, 22 April–25 May 1915, (a series of four separate battles, the Battle of Gravenstafel Ridge, the Battle of St. Julien, the Battle of Frezenberg, and the Battle of Bellewaarde), had commenced.

During the Battle of St. Julien, the enemy used poison gas for the first time. The gas affected the lungs and eyes, causing respiratory problems, blindness and death. The Canadian Division, which had been in the trenches at St. Julien since 1 April 1915, attempted to hold the line against the enemy's advance.<sup>31</sup>

The 1/7th Battalion played an active role in the Battle of St. Julien. On 23 April, it marched 14 km from Winnezele to Poperinghe, Belgium. The next day, it moved through Vlamertinghe and Ypres (a.k.a. Leper) to Potijze, arriving at midnight. At 2 a.m. on 25 April, it continued on to Wieltje, about 3 km from St. Julien, where it received orders to attack the enemy's position southeast of Fortuin. At 4:30 a.m., the battalion was under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, with its first line huddled in a ditch. The promised artillery support did not appear so it moved back and at midnight was ordered to retire to Wieltje.

On 26 April at 1:30 p.m., Brigadier General J. F. Riddell (General Officer Commanding Northumberland Brigade) was given 25 minutes to send the 4th, 6th and 7th battalions, Northumberland Fusiliers, TF, to join other units in an attack on the enemy who now occupied St. Julien.

Riddell and his officers did not know the area, commanded inexperienced troops who had obsolete weapons and insufficient ammunition, and other than the direction of the attack pointed out on a map, had insufficient information about what was required of the battalions.<sup>32</sup> The troops of the 1/7th Battalion, advancing at the double to reinforce the 4th Battalion, came under heavy artillery and machine gun fire when they reached the St. Julien-Wieltje road. The battalion suffered heavy losses until it advanced to the trenches occupied by the Seaforth Highlanders. At 12:15 a.m. on 27 April, it received orders to retire to Wieltje.

Brigadier General Riddell died in the offensive. Later it was recognized that the task set to the brigade had been impossible, but Riddell was praised for not hesitating to obey.<sup>33</sup>

By 2 May, the 1/7th Battalion was back at Poperinghe. In the seven days from 25 April to 2 May, it had suffered heavy casualties: 2 officers dead, 12 wounded; 19 ORs dead, 214 wounded and 161 missing.<sup>34</sup> On 4 May at Droghlandt, Sir John French, Commander in Chief, BEF, addressed the brigade, thanking the men for their splendid work and acknowledging that the brigade had been sent into a situation for which it had not been prepared. He said that because of the “villainous proceedings,” he had been obliged to send them to take the place of trained troops in the trenches and implied that the brigade would have been successful in its mission had it received better support. He remarked that today’s parade had shown that the brigade had recovered quickly, demonstrated a soldier-like front and appeared ready to go into action immediately if required, and this was the highest example of patriotism.<sup>35</sup>

The 1/7th Battalion played mainly a defensive role during the Battle of Frezenberg (14–23 May) and the Battle of Bellewaarde (24–25 May). Some of the battalion’s troops reinforced other regiments. In constant danger from shelling, snipers and gas attacks, they dug trenches and held the line. The Battle of Ypres came to an end with the BEF giving ground but still holding Ypres.

From July to November 1915, the 1/7th Battalion was stationed near Armentières, France. The dominant activity of Andrew’s war was line-holding, which accounted for 32.3% of his days. Training occupied another 24%, resting 17.8%, moving 12.3%, working 11.2% and attacking 0.6%.<sup>36</sup> On 15 August, he was in hospital.<sup>37</sup> He might have been ill with some disease or he might have been wounded while in trenches near La Chapelle-d’Armentières.

During November and part of December, the battalion took part in training exercises near Strazeele, France. On 19 December, it moved by train to Poperinghe, and then marched to Canada Huts, a cluster of wooden huts erected off a narrow muddy road, near Dickebusch, Belgium. The men in the battalion spent the holiday season in mud-filled trenches. By the end of 1915, the battalion had suffered 479 fatal casualties.<sup>38</sup>

During the first seven months of 1916, Andrew experienced day-to-day trench warfare, shelling, sniper fire, endless noise, and small skirmishes, followed by rest periods behind the lines. On the night of 15 January 1916, the battalion marched in the rain along muddy crater-pocked roads to trenches around Hill 60, only about 91 m from the enemy trenches. The area surrounding the trenches was a morass of ooze and mud, filled with partially buried bodies. Under cover of a dense mist, the men recovered about 70 identity discs. Throughout the day and evening of 16 January, the enemy showered the battalion with howitzer shells and “whizz-bangs,” followed by rifle grenades and mortar bombs nicknamed “sausages and rum jars.” During “quiet times,” rats the size of rabbits ran through the trenches.<sup>39</sup>

Besides the enemy’s shelling and sniper fire, Andrew and his fellow soldiers endured severe weather, particularly in March, when there was heavy snowfall and frost. On 1 April, the battalion marched to Loche, France. During April, May, June and July, it held the line in trenches near Loche, Meteren, Bailleu and Kemmel. The enemy was very active with its use of minenwerfer(s)—short range mortars. Artillery support seemed to be lacking. For example, on 1 July, the battalion was shelled continuously in trenches near Kemmel. It asked the BEF’s artillery to respond to the attack, but a long argument over the telephone occurred about a map reference and by the time the point was settled it was too late for the artillery to fire.

In mid-July, the battalion was at rest at Ridgewood between the Kemmel Road and Dickebusch Lake, about 5 km southwest of Ypres. On 19 July 1916, Andrew was critically injured, although where and how was not recorded.<sup>40</sup> He was taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) at Bailleul, France. A casualty clearing station was a medical unit behind the front lines, usually located near transportation. Casualties who could not be adequately treated were stabilized before being transported to a field or military hospital.<sup>41</sup> Andrew was either one of 355 injured men admitted on 19 July, or one of 446 admitted on 20 July.<sup>42</sup> He was one of nine patients to die there on a fine Friday, 21 July. His death was recorded by the No. 1 CCCS chaplain.<sup>43</sup> In July 1916, 46 men from the 1/7th Battalion, including Andrew, were killed.<sup>44</sup>

Private Andrew Dane was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord (Grave/Memorial Reference II. F. 49).<sup>45</sup> Bailleul is in France, close to the Belgian border. It was occupied on 14 October 1914 and became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. Several casualty clearing stations, including No. 1 Canadian CCS, were quartered there. The earliest Commonwealth burials at Bailleul were made in April 1915. An extension was built and burials continued until April 1918; they occurred again in September and after the Armistice, when soldiers' remains were brought in from the neighbouring battlefields.

On 4 August 1916, his family announced his death in the *Morpeth Herald* with the following eulogy:

The bugle sounded, he answered the call,  
And like a soldier fell;  
But the Saviour will lead him by the hand,  
To the land where angels dwell.<sup>46</sup>

Andrew named his brother Patrick William as his next of kin. On 9 November 1916, Patrick received Andrew's savings, £2 9s 4d, and on 23 June 1919, a war gratuity of £7 10s.<sup>47</sup> For the death of her son, Margaret Ann was awarded a 15s pension on 10 May 1917.<sup>48</sup>

Andrew was posthumously awarded the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918) and the 1914–15 Star (for serving in a theatre of war between 4 August 1914 and 31 December 1915).<sup>49</sup> As next of kin, his brother also received a memorial plaque and a parchment scroll.

On 20 July 1917, the anniversary of his death, Private Andrew Dane was once more remembered by his parents, brothers, sisters and brother-in-law in the *Morpeth Herald*:

A British hero to the heart, His precious life he gave.  
He died upon the battlefield the British flag to save.  
Out in the lonely churchyard amid the shot and shell,  
Our dear son lays asleep. He for King and country fell."<sup>50</sup>

The Dane family's world continued without Andrew. It was not an easy one. On 17 March 1918, his father, a coal miner (stone man), developed pneumonia and died at home, 85 Katherine Street, Ashington. Andrew's brother-in-law, Thomas Swinhoe, who had been injured and medically discharged from the BEF, reported the death.<sup>51</sup> Andrew's mother was left with young children to raise. However, the family appeared to remain close.

On 6 January 1933, his mother Margaret Ann died at her home, 3 Grays Yard, North Seaton Road, Ashington, from syncope and bronchitis. Patrick William, who lived at 8 Grays Yard, was with her.<sup>52</sup>

Andrew's siblings continued their association with the coal mining industry. In 1939, on the eve of another war, Patrick William, Anthony and Hugh were coal miners; while Mary Ann, Catherine and Isobel L. were married to coal miners.<sup>53</sup>

Private Andrew Dane's sacrifice was not forgotten. A plaque was unveiled on 23 April 1922 in St. Michael's Church, Alnwick, in memory of the 35 officers and 719 ORs in the 1/7th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who fell in France during the Great War.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Headstone Documents," *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/199020/A%20DANE/#&gid=2&pid=2>: accessed 26 July 2021), entry for A Dane

<sup>2</sup> "Some British Army Statistics of the Great War," *The Long, Long Trail Researching soldiers of the British Army in the Great War 1914–1919* (<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/some-british-army-statistics-of-the-great-war>: accessed 3 August 2021)

<sup>3</sup> "England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538–1975," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Andreas Deane [sic], Birth date: 3 December 1896, Baptism date: 20 December 1896, Baptism place: St. Bede's, Bedlington, Northumberland, England, Father: Patritii Deane, Mother: Margaritae Annae Turner, FHL film number: 2045553, Reference ID: Item10p147no31; "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Andrew Dane, GRO Reference: 1897, M Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 393, Mother's maiden surname: Turner

<sup>4</sup> "England & Wales births 1837–2006," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 30 October 2021), entry for Patrick Dane: District: Glendale, County: Northumberland, Volume: 10B, Page: 370; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 28 July 2021), entry for Patrick Dane, Registration date: Jan 1918, Registration quarter: Jan-Feb-Mar, Registration district: Morpeth, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 10b, Page: 565, Age at death: 53

<sup>5</sup> "England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837–1915," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Margaret Ann Turner, Registration year: 1875, Registration district: Morpeth, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 10b, Page: 367; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Margaret A. Dane, Registration date: Jan 1933, Registration quarter: Jan-Feb-Mar, Registration district: Morpeth Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 10b, Page: 636, Age at death: 58

<sup>6</sup> "1891 England Census," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Patrick Dane, Registration district: Morpeth, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 10, Piece: 4257, Folio: 86, Page: 38. **Note:** 260 is not the address but the household's number on the Census schedule.

<sup>7</sup> "1891 England Census," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Mary[sic]Ann Turner, Registration district: Morpeth, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 10, Piece: 4257, Folio: 85, Page: 36 **Note:** 248 is not the address but the household's number on the census schedule.

<sup>8</sup> "England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 24 July 2021), entry for Patritium Dane, Marriage date: 4 July 1891, Marriage place: St. Bede's, Bedlington, Northumberland, Spouse: Margaritam Annam Turner, FHL film number: 2046653. **Note:** Names have been translated into Latin.

<sup>9</sup> "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 24 July 2021), entry for Mary Ann Dane, GRO Reference: 1892, S Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 417, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Mary Ann Swinhoe, Registration date: 1970, Registration district: Northumberland Central, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 1b, Page: 757

<sup>10</sup> "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 28 July 2021), entry for Catherine Dane, GRO Reference: 1894, S Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 375, Mother's maiden

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surname: Turner; "England & Wales Marriages 1837–2005," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Catherine Dane, Marriage quarter: 4, Year: 1923, District: Morpeth, County Northumberland, Volume: 10B, Page: 677, Spouse: Joseph Gowland; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Catherine Gowland, Registration date: 1973, Registration district: Northumberland Central, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 1b, Page: 733

<sup>11</sup> "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Patrick William Dane, GRO Reference: 1899, M Quarter in Castle Ward, Volume: 10B, Page: 342, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1916–2005," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Patrick William Dane, Registration date: 1928, Registration district: Richmond South, Inferred county: Surrey, Volume: 2a, Page: 1300, Spouse: Nellie Nichol; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Patrick W. Dane, Registration date: 1952, Registration district: Newcastle Upon Tyne, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 1b, Page: 54

<sup>12</sup> "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 16 July 2021), entry for Hugh Dane, GRO Reference: 1901, D Quarter in Castle Ward, Volume: 10B, Page: 348, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "GRO Indexes 1837–1957 Deaths," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 28 July 2021), entry for Hugh Dane, GRO Reference: 1904, J Quarter in Gateshead, Volume: 10A, Page: 509, Age: 2

<sup>13</sup> "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Margaret Dane, GRO Reference: 1903, S Quarter in Gateshead, Volume: 10A, Page: 1057, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "England & Wales Marriages 1837–2005," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Margaret Dane, Marriage quarter: 3, Year: 1922, District: Morpeth, County Northumberland, Volume: 10B, Page: 861, Spouse: Patrick Langan

<sup>14</sup> "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Anthony Dane, GRO Reference: 1908, J Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 490, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "England & Wales Marriages 1837–2005," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Anthony Dane, Marriage quarter: 4, Year: 1936, District: Morpeth, County Northumberland, Volume: 10B, Page: 810, Spouse: Frances V. Sunter; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Anthony Dane, Registration date: 1990, Registration district: Newcastle Upon Tyne, Inferred county: Tyne and Wear, Volume: 2, Page: 712

<sup>15</sup> "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Hugh Dane, GRO Reference: 1910, M Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 433, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "England & Wales Marriages 1837–2005," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Hugh Dane, Marriage quarter: 4, Year: 1932, District: Morpeth, County Northumberland, Volume: 10B, Page: 828, Spouse: Olive Elliott; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Hugh Dane, Registration date: 1971, Registration district: Northumberland Central, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 1b, Page: 660

<sup>16</sup> "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Annie Dane, GRO Reference: 1913, M Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 831, Mother's maiden surname: Turner

<sup>17</sup> "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes\\_search.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp): accessed 26 July 2021), entry for Louvain Dane, GRO Reference: 1915, M Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10B, Page: 922, Mother's maiden surname: Turner; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1916–2005," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 10 August 2021), entry for Isobel L Dane, Year: 1936, Registration district:

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Morpeth, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 10b Page: 560, Spouse: William F. Bradley; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 10 August 2021), entry for Isobel Bradley, Year: 1978, Registration district: Northumberland Central, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 1, Page: 1702 **Volume 1b?**

<sup>18</sup> "1901 England Census," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 8 March 2021), entry for Andrew Dane, Registration district: Tynemouth, Sub-registration district: Longbenton, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 15, Household schedule number: 41, Piece: 4808, Folio: 87, Page: 7

<sup>19</sup> "1911 England Census," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 29 July 2021), entry for Andrew Dane, Registration district: Morpeth, Registration district number: 564, Sub-registration district: Bedlington, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 04, Piece: 31018

<sup>20</sup> "England Marriages 1538–1973," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 28 July 2021), entry for Miriam Annam Dane, Marriage year: 1911, Marriage date: 5 Aug 1911, Marriage place: Bedlington, Father's first name: Patricii, Father's last name: Dane, Spouse's first name: Thomam, Spouse's last name: Swinhoe, County: Northumberland

<sup>21</sup> "British Army, Northumberland Fusiliers 1881–1920," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 4 August 2021), entry for Andrew Dane, Service number: 7/2557

<sup>22</sup> "Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914–1919," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 22 July 2021), entry for Andrew Dane, Service number: 2557. **Note:** Because Andrew Dane's service record did not survive the 1940 fire at the Army Records Office, Walworth, London, his military career was pieced together using a number of sources.

<sup>23</sup> "War Gratuity Calculator," (<https://wargratitude.wordpress.com/2015/08/16/gratuity-calculator>: accessed 15 February 2017)

<sup>24</sup> "UK, British Army World War 1 Pension Records 1914–1920," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 29 July 2021), entry for Thomas Swinhoe, Regimental number: 16358

<sup>25</sup> "Royal Northumberland Fusiliers," *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Northumberland\\_Fusiliers#Reorganisations\\_1900%E2%80%931908](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Northumberland_Fusiliers#Reorganisations_1900%E2%80%931908): accessed 15 August 2021)

<sup>26</sup> Tony Ball, "Boredom and Terror: The Territorial Battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers in World War 1," *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol. 89, No. 357 (Spring 2011), p. 45, *JSTOR* ([https://www.jstor.org/stable/44231816?seq=1#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/44231816?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents): accessed 14 August 2021) **Note :** This was an average establishment figure because the 1/7th Battalion did not record its established strength on arriving at the Front. "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th Division, Piece: 2830/1-7, 149 Infantry Brigade: 7th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (1915 Apr–1918 Jan), entry following 31 July 1916 of *Field Return* on July 7 1916 recorded the establishment as 35 officers and 791 other ranks.

<sup>27</sup> "British Army WW1 Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914–1920," *Ancestry*, entry for Andrew Dane, Service number: 2557

<sup>28</sup> "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th Division, Piece: 2830/1- 7, 149 Infantry Brigade: 7th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (1915 Apr–1918 Jan) **Note:** Unless otherwise identified, all information about the 1/7th Battalion, T. F., Northumberland Fusiliers' movements comes from this source.

<sup>29</sup> Everard Wyrall, *Fiftieth Division: 1914–1919*, (digital edition converted and distributed by Andrews UK Ltd., 2012), p. 54, *Google Books* (<https://www.google.com/search?tbm=bks&q=Fiftieth+Division>: accessed 19 August 2021)

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6

<sup>31</sup> "St. Julien," *canadiansoldiers.com* (<https://www.canadiansoldiers.com/history/battlehonours/westernfront/stjulien.htm>: accessed 14 August 2021)

<sup>32</sup> Everard Wyrall, *op. cit.*, pp. 35–40

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- <sup>33</sup> J. E. Edmonds, *Military Operations France and Belgium 1915*, Vol. 1 (London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1927), p. 268, *Internet Archives* (<https://archive.org/search.php?query=military%20operations%20-%20france%20and%20belgium%201915>: accessed 14 August 2021)
- <sup>34</sup> "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," op. cit., entry for 3 May 1915
- <sup>35</sup> "What Sir John French Said," *Berwickshire News and General Advertiser*, May 18, 1915, p. 5, *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 4 August 2021) Note: Speech was also included in war diary entry at end of May 1915.
- <sup>36</sup> Tony Ball, op. cit., Appendix 2. **Note:** There was no activity recorded for 1.8% of the days.
- <sup>37</sup> "British Army, Northumberland Fusiliers 1881–1920," op. cit.
- <sup>38</sup> Tony Ball, op. cit., Appendix 9
- <sup>39</sup> Francis Buckley, *Recollections of the Great War; Three Years on Campaign in France and Flanders with the Northumberland Fusiliers* (Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Pen & Sword Books Ltd., 2015), Chap. V "Hill 60," p. 26, *Google Books* (<https://books.google.com>: accessed 10 August 2021)
- <sup>40</sup> "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," op. cit., entry for 31 July 1916, attached document, *Officers and men who have become casual, been transferred or joined since last report July 21, 1916*
- <sup>41</sup> "Casualty Clearing Station," *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualty\\_Clearing\\_Station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualty_Clearing_Station): accessed 2 May 2021)
- <sup>42</sup> "No.1 Canadian Casualty Clear Station War Diaries of the First World War: 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 1914/08/13–1919/03/31," *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.redirect?app=fonandcol&id=2005082&lang=eng>: accessed 11 October 2021), entries for 19, 20 and 21 July 1916
- <sup>43</sup> "No.1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* ([www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca): accessed 12 July 2021), entry for Pte A. Dane, Service number: 2557
- <sup>44</sup> Tony Ball, op. cit., Appendix 9
- <sup>45</sup> *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/199020/A%20DANE>: accessed 12 August 2021), entry for A Dane
- <sup>46</sup> "Roll of Honour," *Morpeth Herald*, 04 August 1916, p. 7, *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 9 August 2021)
- <sup>47</sup> "UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects, 1901–1929," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 8 August 2021), entry for Andrew Dane, Service number: 2557
- <sup>48</sup> "UK, WW1 Pension Ledgers and Index Cards, 1914–1923," *Fold3* ([www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com): accessed 31 May 2021), entry for Dane, Andrew, Service number: 2557
- <sup>49</sup> "British Army WW1 Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914–1920," *Ancestry*, entry for Andrew Dane, Service number: 2557
- <sup>50</sup> "In Memorium," *Morpeth Herald*, 20 July 1917, p. 5, *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 9 August 2021)
- <sup>51</sup> "Copy of an entry of death," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order\\_history.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp): accessed 10 August 2021), entry for Patrick Dane, GRO Reference: 1918, 1st Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10b, Page: 565, When and where died: 85 Katherine Street, Ashington, Age: 53, Rank or profession: coal miner (stone man), Cause of death: Broncho pneumonia, Signature, description, and residence of informant: Thomas Swinhoe, son-in-law, 85 Katherine Street, Ashington, When registered: 18 March 1918; "UK, British Army World War 1 Pension Records 1914–1920," op. cit., entry for Thomas Swinhoe, Regimental number: 16358
- <sup>52</sup> "Copy of an entry of death," *General Register Office* ([https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order\\_history.asp](https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp): accessed 10 August 2021), entry for Margaret Ann Dane, GRO Reference: 1933, 1st Quarter in Morpeth, Volume: 10b, Page: 636, When and where died: 3, Grays Yard, North Seaton Road, Ashington, U.D., Age: 58, Rank or profession: widow of Patrick Dane, colliery stoneman, Cause of death: Syncope and Bronchitis, Signature, description, and residence of

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informant: Patrick William Dane, son, 8, Grays Yard, North Seaton Road, Ashington, When registered: 6 January 1933

<sup>53</sup> "1939 England & Wales Register," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Patrick William Dane, Schedule number: 10, Sub-schedule number: 1, Enumeration district: GCCR, Borough: Ashington, Registration district: Northumberland Central Ashington; "1939 England & Wales Register," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Anthony Dane, Schedule number: 295, Sub-schedule number: 1, Enumeration district: GDPJ, Borough: Morpeth, Registration district: 564/3; "1939 England & Wales Register," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Hugh Dane, Schedule number: 221, Sub-schedule number: 3, Enumeration district: ROJX, Borough: Southwell, Registration district: 431/1; "1939 England & Wales Register," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Mary Ann Swinhoe, Schedule number: 23, Sub-schedule number: 2, Enumeration district: GDPM, Borough: Morpeth, Registration district: 564/3; "1939 England & Wales Register," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Catherine Gowland, Schedule number: 98, Sub-schedule number: 2, Enumeration district: GCDD, Borough: Ashington, Registration district: Northumberland Central Ashington; "1939 England & Wales Register," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2021), entry for Isobel L. Bradley, Schedule number: 5, Sub-schedule number: 1, Enumeration district: GCCR, Borough: Ashington, Registration district: Northumberland Central Ashington

<sup>54</sup> "1/7th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers WW1 Plaque," *Imperial War Museum* (<https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/33394>: accessed 21 July 2021)