

**Southern Cemetery,  
Manchester, Lancashire**

**War Graves**



*Lest We Forget*

**World War 1**



**2622A LANCE CPL.**

**S. MANNIX**

**33RD BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.**

**9TH OCTOBER, 1918 Age 22**

*In Memory Of*

*The Dearly Loved Son Of*

*Mr & Mrs Mannix*

## Sydney MANNIX

Sydney Patrick Mannix was born at Stannifer, near Inverell, New South Wales on 23rd March, 1895 to James & Annie Mannix (nee McMahan).

Sydney Mannix was a 21 year old, single, Labourer (Miner) from Elizabeth Street, Telarah, West Maitland, NSW when he enlisted at Rutherford, NSW on 4th September, 1916 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Roman Catholic & his next of kin was listed as his mother – Mrs Annie Mannix, Elizabeth Street, Telarah, West Maitland, NSW.

Private Sydney Mannix was posted to 36th Training Battalion at Rutherford on 11th September, 1916. He was transferred to 5th Reinforcements of 36th Battalion on 8th November, 1916.

Private Sydney Mannix, Service number 2622, embarked from Sydney, New South Wales on HMAT *Benalla* (A24) on 9th November, 1916 with the 9th Infantry Brigade, 36th Infantry Battalion, 5th Reinforcements & disembarked at Devonport, England on 9th January, 1917.

Reinforcements were only given basic training in Australia. Training was completed in training units in England. Some of these were located in the Salisbury Plain & surrounding areas in the county of Wiltshire.

Private Sydney Mannix was marched in to 9th Training Battalion at Durrington Camp, Wiltshire from Australia on 9th January, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix proceeded overseas to France via Folkestone from 9th Training Battalion on 28th March, 1917. He was marched in to 3rd A.D.B.D. (Australian Divisional Base Depot) at Etaples on 29th March, 1917. Private Mannix was marched out to his Unit on 31st March, 1917 & was taken on strength with 36th Battalion, in the field, on 1st April, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix was wounded in action on 10th June, 1917. He was admitted to 9th Australian Field Ambulance with gunshot wounds to left hand on 11th June, 1917 in Belgium & then transferred to 2nd Australian Casualty Clearing Station. Private Mannix was discharged to D.R.S. (Divisional Rest Station) on 12th June, 1917. He was transferred Fit to No. 3 Rest Camp at Boulogne on 1st July, 1917. Private Mannix was marched in to 3rd A.D.B.D. at Rouelles on 4th July, 1917 & marched out to his Unit on 25th July, 1917. He rejoined his Unit in Belgium from Hospital on 30th July, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix was wounded in action (2nd occasion) on 12th October, 1917. He was admitted to 11th Australian Field Ambulance on 12th October, 1917 with gunshot wounds to left arm then transferred to 44th Casualty Clearing Station. Private Mannix was transferred by Ambulance Train & admitted to 83rd General Hospital on 13th October, 1917. He was invalided to England on 16th October, 1917 on Hospital Ship *Jan Breydal*.

Private Sydney Mannix was admitted to No. 2 Military Hospital, Old Park, Canterbury, England on 16th October, 1917 with gunshot wound/s to left arm – slight. He was transferred to 1st Auxiliary Hospital, Harefield Park, Middlesex on 19th October, 1917. The Hospital Admissions form reads “*Wounded 12.10.17 at Pascendale. Penetrating complete wound though upper part of forearm from without inwards.*” Private Mannix was discharged to No. 2 Command Depot 22nd October, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix was transferred again to No. 1 Command Depot on 26th October, 1917. He was medically classified as B.1.A.3. (Fit for Overseas Training Camp in two to three weeks) on 27th October, 1917. Private Mannix was reclassified as B.1.A.4. Fit for Overseas Training Camp when passed dentally fit) on 19th November, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix was marched out to Overseas Training Brigade at Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire on 26th November, 1917. He proceeded overseas to France from Overseas Training Brigade at Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire on 19th December, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix was marched in to A.I.B.D. (Australian Infantry Base Depot) at Rouelles, France on 20th December, 1917. He was marched out to the Front on 23rd December, 1917 & rejoined his Battalion in Belgium on 26th December, 1917.

Private Sydney Mannix was appointed Lance Corporal on 17th April, 1918.

### **36th Australian Infantry Battalion**

The 36th Battalion was raised at Broadmeadow Camp, in Newcastle, New South Wales in February 1916. The bulk of the battalion's recruits had been enlisted as a result of a recruiting drive conducted amongst the rifle clubs of New South Wales by the Minister for Public Information in the New South Wales government.

The 36th Battalion became part of the 9th Brigade of the 3rd Australian Division.

The battalion had to wait until the emphasis of British and Dominion operations switched to the Ypres Sector of Belgium in mid-1917 to take part in its first major battle; this was the battle of Messines, launched on 7 June. With the 9th Brigade held in reserve during the battle for Broodseinde Ridge on 4 October, the 36th's next major battle was around Passchendaele on the 12th. Heavy rain, though, had deluged the battlefield, and thick mud tugged at the advancing troops and fouled their weapons. The 36th secured its objective but with open flanks and ineffective artillery support, was forced to withdraw.

For the next five months the 36th alternated between periods of rest, training, labouring, and service in the line. When the German Army launched its last great offensive in the spring of 1918, the battalion was part of the force deployed to defend the approaches to Amiens around Villers-Bretonneux. It took part in a counter-attack at Hangard Wood on 30 March, and helped to defeat a major drive on Villers-Bretonneux on 4 April.

The fighting to defeat the German offensive had exacted a heavy toll upon the 3rd Division, and the 9th Brigade in particular. Reinforcements from Australia were dwindling and thus it was decided to disband one of the 9th Brigade's battalions to reinforce the other two. The 36th was the battalion selected. In what one of the battalion's officers called an "unselfish act" the 36th disbanded on 30 April 1918.

*(Information from the Australian War Memorial)*

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix was transferred to 33rd Battalion in France on 30th April, 1918 & taken on strength the same day. His Regimental number was changed from 2622 to 2622A (this usually occurred due to a duplication of Service numbers).

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix was wounded in action (3rd occasion) on 23rd August, 1918. He was admitted to 10th Australian Field Ambulance with a shrapnel wound to eyelid & was returned to duty the same day. Lance Corporal Mannix rejoined his Unit in the field on 23rd August, 1918.

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix was wounded in action (4th occasion) on 30th August, 1918. He was admitted to 9th Australian Field Ambulance then transferred to 53rd Casualty Clearing Station on 31st August, 1918. Lance Corporal Mannix was transferred by Ambulance Train 11 on 3rd September, 1918 & admitted to 3rd General Hospital on 4th September, 1918 with shrapnel wounds to buttocks. He was invalided to England on 7th September, 1918 on Hospital Ship *St. David*.

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix was admitted to 2nd Western General Hospital, Manchester, England on 8th September, 1918 with bullet wounds to buttocks (severe).

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix died at 10.53 am on 9th October, 1918 at 2nd Western General Hospital, Leicester Rd, Broughton, Manchester, Lancashire, England from wounds received in action in France – bullet wounds to buttocks & Toxaemia. The report on death of Private Mannix, by the 2nd Western General Hospital, Leicester Rd, Broughton reads: "Pte Mannix, S., 33 Aust. I. F. Reg. No. 2622. Admitted to Leicester Rd. on Sep 8, 1918; Wounds of both buttocks; very foul smelling on admission; fracture of Ilium. On 19/9/18 wounds opened up and scraped &

*dead bone removed. Improved for a time but gradually got worse & died from toxic effects at 10.53 on 9 October, 1918. Wounds caused on active service.”*

A death for Sidney Mannix, aged 23, was registered in the December quarter, 1918 in the district of Salford, Lancashire, England.

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix was buried on 14th October, 1918 in Southern Cemetery, Manchester, Lancashire, England – Plot number 169, Section Q and has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone.

*From the burial report of Lance Cororal Mannix - Coffin was polished Elm. The deceased soldier was accorded a Military funeral. Firing Party, Bugler and Pallbearers were in attendance. The funeral was arranged in conjunction with nine Americans and two Canadians. The “Last Post” was sounded at the graveside, and the Father Gorman officiated. Beautiful flowers were sent from residents of Symons Street, Leicester Road, Broughton and Hospital Staff. The grave will be turfed, and an oak cross erected by the A.I.F. London. Administrative Headquarters, A.I.F. London were represented at the funeral Names of relatives & friends present at the funeral – Mrs W. Harper, Red Cross Representative and Mrs Hearsey.*

Base Records contacted Mrs A. Mannix of 6 Read Street, Newcastle in May, 1921 asking if there were any nearer blood relatives than herself due to the “Deceased Soldiers Estates Act 1918” which stated that the War Medals & Mementoes of a deceased soldier were to be handed in the following order of relationship – Widow, eldest surviving son, eldest surviving daughter, father, mother, eldest surviving brother, eldest surviving sister etc. Mrs A. Mannix advised that the father of Lance Corporal S. Mannix was still living.

The Victory Medal was originally returned unclaimed & sent to Untraceables as a current address for Mrs Mannix could not be located in 1923. Communications addressed to Mrs Mannix at 35 Telford Street, Newcastle had been returned unclaimed.

Base Records contacted Mrs Mannix again in July, 1923 asking if Lance Corporal Mannix’s father was still living & requested a current address for the Victory Medal to be despatched. The address was advised as 32 Watts Street, Newcastle.

Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix was entitled to British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Lance Corporal Mannix’s father – Mr James Mannix, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent December, 1921 & Plaque sent November, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix – service number 2622A, aged 22, of 33rd Battalion Australian Infantry. He was the son of James and Annie Mannix, of 6 Read St., Newcastle, New South Wales. Born at Inverell, New South Wales.

Private S. Mannix is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 122.



*Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia*

S. Mannix is remembered (according to the list on War Memorials Register of NSW) on the Maitland World War 1 Cenotaph located in Maitland Park, Walker Street, Maitland, NSW.



**Maitland World War 1 Cenotaph**

*(Photo from Monument Australia)*

S. Mannix is remembered on the Stannifer & Old Mill First World War Roll of Honour, located in Tingha Sport & recreation Club, New Valley Road, Tingha, NSW.



### Stannifer & Old Mill First World War Roll of Honour

(Photo from War Memorials Register NSW – David Wiedemann)

(81 pages of Lance Corporal Sydney Mannix's Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

Information obtained from the CWGC, Australian War Memorial (Roll of Honour, First World War Embarkation Roll, Red Cross Wounded & Missing) & National Archives



## **Newspaper Notices**

### **WAR CASUALTIES**

Mrs A. Mannix, Telarah, has received advice from the Base Records Office, that her son, Pte S. Mannix, of the 33rd Battalion, has been reported admitted to 2nd Western General Hospital, Manchester, suffering from gunshot wound (severe).

*(The Maitland Daily Mercury, NSW – 30 September, 1918)*

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### **WAR CASUALTIES**

#### **DIED OF WOUNDS**

Mr and Mrs Mannix, Telarah, have been notified that their son, Pte S. P. Mannix, of the 33rd Battalion, late 36th, died on 9th inst. from gun shot wounds in the buttocks. Previous to enlisting he was employed at South Greta Colliery. He was 22 years of age, and had been previously wounded.

*(The Maitland Daily Mercury, NSW – 17 October, 1918)*

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### **436th CASUALTY LIST**

#### **NEW SOUTH WALES**

#### **WOUNDED**

Pte SYD. MANNIX, Telarah

*(The Sydney Morning Herald, NSW – 22 October, 1918)*

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### **WAR CASUALTIES**

#### **KILLED IN ACTION**

Mrs A. Mannix, of Elizabeth-street, Telarah, has received a letter from Major Sherbon, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, dated October 30, which reads as follows:- "Dear Madam – In confirmation of my telegraphic advice it is with since regret I have to inform you that your son, Pte S. Mannix, 33rd (late 36th) Battalion, A.I.F., is officially reported to have died from the effects of gunshot wounds at the Salford Military Hospital, on October 9, 1918. I am directed to convey to you the deep regret and sympathy of their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Commonwealth Government, in the loss that you and the army have sustained by the death of this soldier."

*(The Maitland Daily Mercury, NSW – 9 November, 1918)*

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### **ROLL OF HONOUR**

MANNIX – In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Lance-Corporal Sidney P. Mannix, who died from wounds on the 9th October, 1918, in the Setford Military Hospital, England; aged 22 years 5 months.

This day brings back to memory fresh,

Our dear son gone to rest;

And those that miss him most of all,

Are those that love him best.  
What happy hours we once enjoyed,  
How sweet his memory still;  
His death has left some aching hearts,  
And only those can tell  
Who have lost their best and dearest  
Without a last farewell.  
Inserted by his loving father, mother, sister, brother, Mr and Mrs Mannix and family.  
(*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate*, NSW – 9 October, 1919)

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#### Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Defence Department, in 1920/21, contacted the next of kin of the deceased World War 1 soldiers to see if they wanted to include a personal inscription on the permanent headstone. Space was reserved for 66 letters only (with the space between any two words to be counted as an additional letter) & the rate per letter was around 3 ½ d (subject to fluctuation).

The expense in connection for the erection of permanent headstones over the graves of fallen soldiers was borne by the Australian Government.

*(Information obtained from letters sent to next of kin in 1921)*

Lance Corporal S. Mannix does have a personal inscription on his headstone.

*In Memory Of The Dearly Loved Son Of Mr & Mrs Mannix*



## **Southern Cemetery, Manchester, Lancashire, England**

During the First World War, Manchester contained between thirty and forty war hospitals, including the 2nd Western General Hospital and the Nell Lane Military Hospital for prisoners of war. Many of those buried in the cemeteries and churchyards of the city died in these hospitals. During the Second World War, there was a Royal Air Force Station at Heaton Park, Manchester.

Manchester Southern Cemetery contains burials of both wars, the majority of them scattered. There are also separate plots for First and Second World War burials, but in neither case are the graves marked individually; instead, each plot has a Screen Wall bearing the names of those buried there. Each plot has a Cross of Sacrifice. In all, 803 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War, including 1 unidentified, and 475 from the Second World War, including 3 unidentified, are now commemorated in the cemetery; there is also 1 non-war service grave.

The Screen Wall in the Second World War plot also bears the names of 177 servicemen and women whose remains were cremated. Further memorials in this plot commemorate 17 Polish servicemen buried there, and a number of casualties of both wars buried in other cemeteries and churchyards in the Manchester area whose graves could no longer be maintained.

Casualties buried in the following cemeteries and churchyards are now alternatively commemorated on Screen Wall Memorials in Manchester Southern Cemetery:

Ashton-under-Lyne (St Michael) Churchyard Extension  
Birch-in-Rusholme (St James) Churchyard  
Bury (Brunswick) United Methodist Cemetery  
Cheetham Hill (St Luke) Churchyard  
Eccles (St Mary) Churchyard  
Eccleston (St Thomas) Churchyard Extension  
Edgeworth Congregational Chapelyard  
Hey (or Lees) (St. John the Baptist) Churchyard Extension  
Manchester General Cemetery  
Newton Heath (All Saints) Church Cemetery  
Openshaw (St Barnabas) Churchyard  
Swinton Unitarian Chapelyard.

*(Information & photos from CWGC)*



Photo of Lance Cpl. S. Mannix's Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstone in Southern Cemetery, Manchester, Lancashire, England.

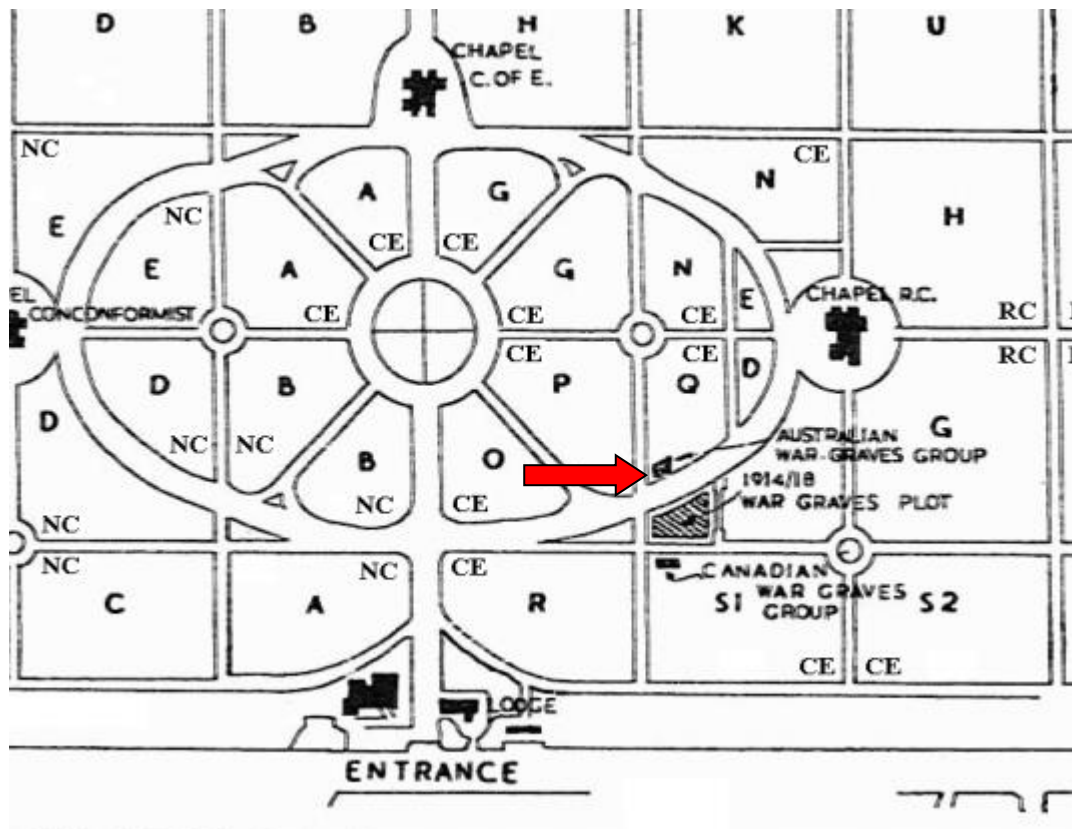


*(Photo courtesy of Mike Berrell)*

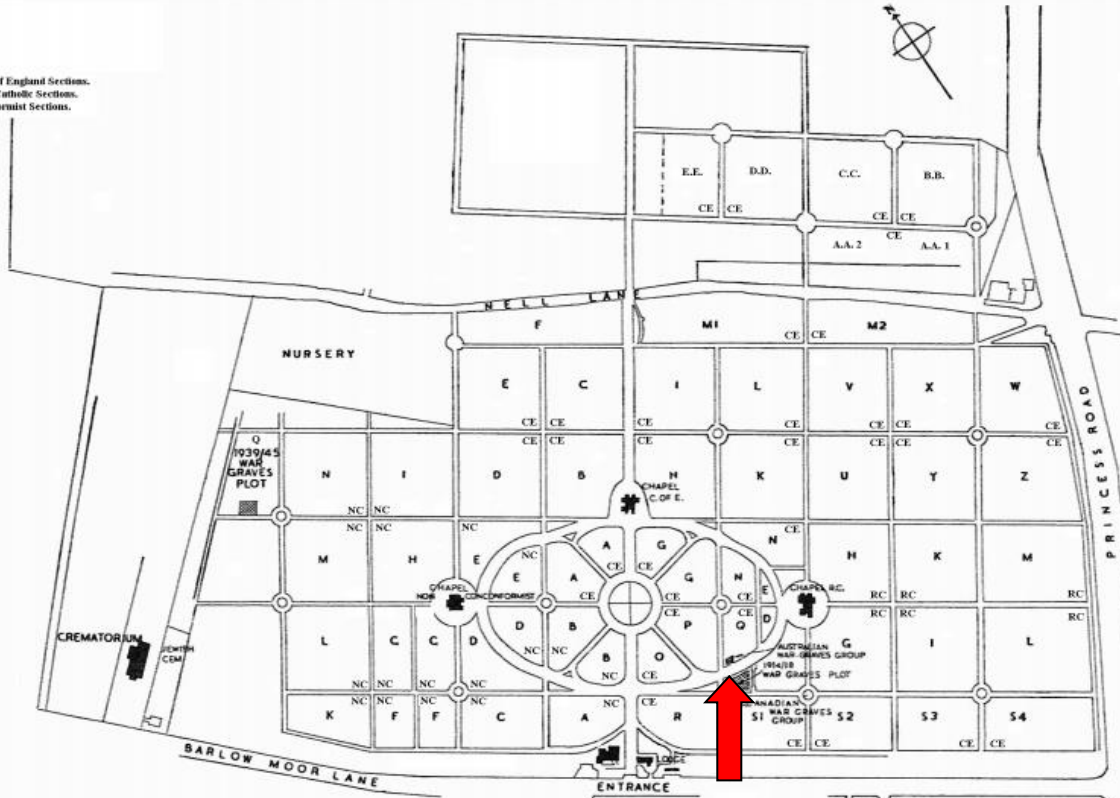


Southern Cemetery, Manchester – showing the 14 Australian War Graves from WW1

Southern Cemetery, Manchester (Australian War Graves Group marked with arrow)



CE : Church of England Sections.  
RC : Roman Catholic Sections.  
NC : Nonconformist Sections.



MANCHESTER SOUTHERN CEMETERY

