

## **Private Roy Louis Woodward©**

**Regimental number: 2023A**

**18th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force**

**born: 1897 – died: 8 June 1916**

“Duty Done” is engraved on the headstone marking Private Roy Louis Woodward’s grave in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France, Grave/Memorial Reference II. B. 155.<sup>1</sup> He was one of 61,522 Australians who died in or because of the Great War.<sup>2</sup>

Roy was born in 1897 in the parish of Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales,<sup>3</sup> the third child of Louis Alexander Woodward (1871–1935)<sup>4</sup> and Reina Jacobson (1874–1901),<sup>5</sup> who married in 1894.<sup>6</sup> His father Louis was the son of Henry Woodward and Ann McDonald, while his mother Reina was the daughter of Niels Jacobson and Catherine Lucas.<sup>7</sup> Louis and Reina’s first child, Lancelot, was born in 1895 but died that same year.<sup>8</sup> He was followed by Henry Milton in 1896,<sup>9</sup> then Roy Louis and finally Rena Alma in 1900.<sup>10</sup> On 9 May 1901, when Roy was 4 years old, his mother died accidentally.<sup>11</sup> Perhaps Roy and his 5-year-old brother Henry stayed with their father, who was working as an oyster merchant in 1903 and as a labourer in 1913.<sup>12</sup> However, 1-year-old Rena was raised by Mary Hardie (nee Woodward, probably Louis’s sister) and her husband, Alfred H. Hardie.<sup>13</sup> Rena was known as Jean Hardie.<sup>14</sup>

Australia became an independent nation on 1 January 1900 when the British parliament passed legislation allowing the six Australian colonies to govern in their own right as part of the Commonwealth of Australia.<sup>15</sup> When Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914 (on the other side of the world it was 5 August), Australia as a dominion of the British Empire was automatically at war. The outbreak of the war was greeted with great enthusiasm<sup>16</sup> by the general public, Prime Minister Joseph Cook (Liberal Party), and opposition leader Andrew Fisher (Labour Party). However, Australia was in the midst of an election campaign for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. With Cabinet members dispersed electioneering, Governor-General Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, who had been appointed 14 May 1914, took the lead: recalling Cabinet, implementing a mobilization plan and promoting the war effort. He continued in this role even after the election.<sup>17</sup> Andrew Fisher (Labour) became prime minister on 17 September 1914 but retired on 27 October 1915 and was replaced by William Morris Hughes (27 October 1915), who led the country first as head of the Labour Party and then until 1928 as head of the Nationalist Party.

In 1914, Australia had a small permanent army that was prohibited from deployment overseas by the *Defence Act* of 1903. To circumvent this, the mobilization plan included the creation of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.), which would be staffed by volunteers. These would be men at least 5 ft. 6 in. (1.67 m) tall with good eyesight and teeth and between the ages of 18 and 45. (Those 18 to 21 years needed a parent’s permission.) The pay was six shillings a day for a private, which was the most generous rate of pay of all the forces. (The New Zealand Expeditionary Force paid a private five shillings; the British Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.) paid one shilling, later raised to three shillings).<sup>18</sup> By the end of 1914, 52,000 men had volunteered. However, when the volunteering rate declined, Prime Minister Hughes attempted to introduce conscription on 18 October 1916 and 20 December 1917, but both times the public voted against it.<sup>19</sup> By the end of the war, 417,000 men had volunteered (about two-fifths of eligible men) of which 315,000 served overseas.<sup>20</sup>

The volunteers to the A.I.F. were sent for training to Egypt, where the B.E.F. was already in action defending the Suez Canal. Lieutenant General William Riddell Birdwood, who was assigned command of the New Zealand and Australian armies by Lord Kitchener, reached Egypt on 21 December 1914. Birdwood and his staff coined the acronym ANZAC to describe the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.<sup>21</sup> On 25 April 1915, Australian troops saw their first substantial action when the 1st Division and the 4th Brigade, together with other units of the B.E.F., were committed to the invasion of Gallipoli. By 8 January 1916, when the last Australian was evacuated, 8,709 Australian soldiers were dead and 17,924 wounded.<sup>22</sup>

Eighteen-year-old Roy Louis Woodward, who had been working as a packer, had already enlisted on 12 April 1915 at Liverpool, New South Wales,<sup>23</sup> when news of the Gallipoli landing reached Australia on 8 May 1915. His older brother Henry Milton, who had enlisted on 7 October 1914 in the 13th Battalion, was part of the force that landed at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli, on 25 April 1915.<sup>24</sup> Patriotic fervour generated by the reporting of the Gallipoli landing resulted in 10,526 men volunteering in May. By the end of 1915, the peak year for enlistment, 165,000 men had volunteered. By then, many had no illusions left about the nature of war but volunteered for such reasons as duty, honour, and the belief that the allies were fighting a just war.<sup>25</sup>



**Roy L. Woodward**  
Source, *Sydney Mail*, 16 August 1916, p.7

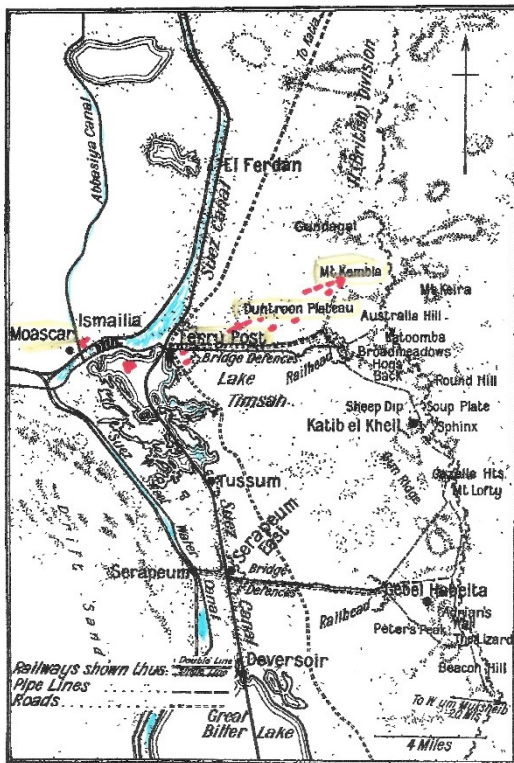
On a beautiful Monday morning, 9 August 1915, Private Roy Louis Woodward, 3rd Reinforcements, 19th Battalion, embarked on the SS *Runic*<sup>26</sup> from Woolloomooloo Wharf, Sydney, destined for Cairo, Egypt. He was one of 1,600 troops perched on every available spot on the ship, which had thousands of red, white and blue paper ribbons streaming from it to the wharf. Thousands of people came to say good-bye to their loved ones and wave white handkerchiefs as the ship sailed out of the harbour.<sup>27</sup> A few days later, the soldiers lined the decks for a last glimpse of Australia and sang “Auld Lang Syne” and “Good-bye Australia,” knowing that many would never see Australia again. The *Runic* sailed through the Indian Ocean without problems and entered the Red Sea, passing close to 12 small barren but pretty islands named the Twelve Apostles. It docked at Port Suez at the south end of the Suez Canal on 9 September 1915. The next day, the men boarded trains to take them to the Australian army camps near Cairo.<sup>28</sup>

Roy probably was amazed as others were by the farms without fences, the date palms loaded with fruit and the beautiful buildings of Cairo. Coming from a country with one of the highest living standards in the world,<sup>29</sup> he too was most likely shocked by the poverty of Cairo’s general population. Like his compatriots, he must have visited the pyramids, the Garden of the Pharaoh’s Daughter where baby Moses was found, and the Mosque and Madrassa of Sultan Hassan. He would have seen the wounded soldiers from Gallipoli being cared for in tents on the grounds of the Palace Hotel (which had been converted into a hospital) and wondered when he would be deployed. He might have felt, as fellow Anzac recruit Private H.E. Coath did, that he would meet whatever came in a proper manner and that “united in a grand and noble cause as they were, nothing but good could eventuate.”<sup>30</sup>

By 29 September 1915, Roy Louis Woodward was deployed to Gallipoli where he was assigned to B Company, 18th Battalion, which needed reinforcements. The battalion had landed at Anzac Cove on 22 August and the next day was engaged in the attack on Hill 60, which lasted until 29 August. By

then, it had lost 50% of its men. For the rest of the campaign it was primarily responsible for holding Courtney's Post.<sup>31</sup> Roy would have experienced horrific conditions: the constant bombardment, the unsanitary trenches surrounded by rotting corpses, the meagre rations and the shortage of water. Among the troops, gastric and intestinal infections reached epidemic proportions.<sup>32</sup> On 6 October, Roy was absent without leave from the front line and awarded 120 hours, Field Punishment Number Two.<sup>33</sup> By 13 October, he was so ill with gastroenteritis that he was shipped back to Alexandria for treatment. His father was cabled about his illness. While in hospital, he contracted conjunctivitis. He recovered and returned to Courtney's Post, Gallipoli. There he endured an all-day blizzard on 28 November, followed the next day by a heavy enemy bombardment. Some of the shells did not explode because of the eight centimetres of snow. The battalion continued to defend its position at Courtney's Post until 17 December when its evacuation from Gallipoli began. Roy, with the 18th Battalion, landed at Mudros, Island of Lemnos, Greece on 20 December. On 22 December, Christmas gifts from the Australian Comfort Fund arrived.<sup>34</sup> Each man received a billy crammed with luxuries and comforts.<sup>35</sup>

In Egypt at this point there were between 35,000 and 40,000 Australian and New Zealand reinforcements. With this growth came organizational change. The A.I.F. expanded from two to five divisions.<sup>36</sup> The recruits needed to be trained and absorbed into the new divisions. This was accomplished in an area east of the Suez Canal, where the Australian forces were assigned responsibility for developing defences. The new commander-in-chief of the B.E.F. in Egypt, General Sir Archibald Murray, expressed concern that the A.I.F. troops were untidily dressed, lacked discipline, and needed to be trained to respect and salute officers.<sup>37</sup>



No. 2 (CENTRAL) SECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL DEFENCES, DUG BY AUSTRALIAN DIVISIONS, JANUARY-MARCH 1916

Roy Louis Woodward was with the 18th Battalion when it embarked on HMHS *Simla* for Egypt on 4 January 1916, arriving in Alexandria on 8 January. From Alexandria the battalion entrained to Tell El Kebir and then moved to the staging camp at Ferry Post. With the return of 87 soldiers who had been on sick leave and the addition of 220 reinforcements, the 18th Battalion was back to full strength. On 26 January the battalion marched seven miles across the desert to another staging camp on the Duntroon Plateau;<sup>38</sup> war weary from Gallipoli and facing wild weather, the men were exhausted after two miles.<sup>39</sup> The final destination was a basin near Mount Kembla<sup>40</sup> where on 6 February the men proceeded to dig trenches and set up a keep. The work was strenuous. "Water was so scarce that the men seldom had a wash, and a change of clothes was out of the question. At times the men would wear their clothes inside out and fancy they had new ones."<sup>41</sup> On 19 February, Major General James Legge addressed the battalion on discipline and reminded the men that they must salute officers.<sup>42</sup> On 6 March, the battalion left Mount Kembla to return to the

staging camp at Ferry Post. Roy and the other soldiers had a much-needed swim in the canal. The next day the battalion marched to a camp in Moascar where on 9 March, Roy was admitted to hospital suffering from influenza. He was not present when on 12 March, General Birdwood addressed the battalion after a Church of England parade to inform them that the battalion was going to France, asked them to uphold the good name of Australia among the people of France and "to play the game."<sup>43</sup> Roy was released from hospital on 17 March in time to sail the next day with the 18th Battalion on the RMS *Ascania*, which stopped briefly in Malta on 23 March and docked in Marseilles on 25 March.

The 18th Battalion marched through Marseilles, where it was given a grand reception by the French people. It then entrained for a 1,016 km journey to Thiennes, France. As the train passed through towns and villages, the French people waved anything they could lay hands on and many of the girls threw kisses.<sup>44</sup> Billeted in Thiennes, Roy and the other soldiers received more training, such as how to use the gas-protecting tube helmet.<sup>45</sup> On 7 April the battalion marched out of Thiennes for "the firing lines."<sup>46</sup> This was the Bois Grenier, a 15 km front from the River Lys in the north, passing south of Armentières to the German stronghold of Sugarloaf, near the village of Fromelles (aka Fleurbaix). On the route, the men saw the commander-in-chief of the French forces, General Joffe, who was visiting the British area. The Australians thought that the French soldiers looked rather strange in their blue uniforms and steel helmets.

During the next two months, Roy and his fellow soldiers learned how to survive the trench warfare of France. The Bois Grenier area was too wet for dug trenches, so the battalion worked at increasing the height of the sandbagged breastwork. The enemy held the higher ground with weapons that included flamethrowers, gas, and highly destructive medium trench mortars, none of which the Australians had met at Gallipoli. The presence of aircraft was also new, as was the intensity of artillery.<sup>47</sup> Most of the 18 Battalion's casualties during those first two months were caused by shelling and snipers.<sup>48</sup> Charles E.W. Bean, the official Australian war correspondent, felt that the enemy valued its trench garrisons and constructed superior trenches, which provided them with better protection from bombardments than the B.E.F.'s trenches.<sup>49</sup> Private Douglas Bond probably expressed how Roy must have felt when he wrote that "at times when Fritz was giving us some of his iron rations, we tried to be brave and sometimes our feelings deceived us. We saw at times some terrible sights of humanity cut to pieces and several of my companions have been shot beside me. It will be a grand thing when peace is declared and we can all come back."<sup>50</sup>

Indirectly, Roy Louis Woodward's death was caused by the A.I.F.'s first covert raid on the German trenches to capture prisoners and gather intelligence. (This tactic was first used by Canadian troops on 16 November 1915 and two Canadian officers helped trained the Australians for the mission.) Originally scheduled for the night of 5 June, the raid took place instead on 6 June. At 11:15 p.m. while the Australian artillery fired on points at a considerable distance north and south of the one to be attacked, six officers and 60 men from the 26th and 28th battalions successfully raided a German trench. The enemy retaliated almost at once, at first shelling the south, the north and then the whole Australian front into the early hours of 7 June. The raiding team completed its mission successfully, but on its return trip to the Australian line an enemy shell exploded in the ditch in which they were hiding, killing two and wounding four. Moreover, the enemy's shelling of the Australian front line killed or wounded another 20 men because of "the absence of proper shelter."<sup>51</sup> The 18th Battalion's parapet was breached and several dugouts were destroyed. Two soldiers were killed and two were wounded. One of these was Roy Louis Woodward.<sup>52</sup>

Roy suffered compound fractures to his left leg, right arm and right thigh. He was admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCCS), Bailleul, France, about 13 km from Bois Grenier,

probably on 7 June. He was one of 99 casualties admitted that day.<sup>53</sup> He died at 6 a.m. on 8 June 1916. His death was recorded in the chaplain's journal with the correct service number 2023.<sup>54</sup> Somehow his service number was recorded as 1892 by the A.I.F. It took the A.I.F. London office until 26 June to discover the correct number and his identity. Roy's father was informed of his death on 3 July 1916.

Private Roy Louis Woodward was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, Grave/Memorial Reference II. B. 155. Bailleul, close to the Belgian border, was occupied on 14 October 1914 and became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. Several casualty clearing stations, including No. 1 CCCS, 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.

As next of kin, his father, Louis Alexander Woodward, received his personal effects on 28 December 1916: a tin box, a pipe, a note wallet, a gun metal watch with no glass, a wrist strap and a package of playing cards. Later he received Roy's medals. Roy was posthumously awarded the 1914/15 Star (for serving in a theatre of war between 4 August 1914 and 31 December 1915), the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918). His father also received a memorial plaque and a parchment scroll with the words "Where the Australians Rest."

Private Roy Louis Woodward's death was recorded in the *Australian Casualties List No. 184*, which appeared in the newspapers on 14 July 1916.<sup>55</sup> For the Australian public, the personal emotional impact of the mass casualties must have been profound. Yet, the social conventions of the day demanded that the bereaved accept their losses quietly and stoically.<sup>56</sup> Roy's family put a brief announcement in the local newspapers.<sup>57</sup> In August, his photograph was posted with a number of others in the *Sydney Mail*.<sup>58</sup>

Roy's brother Henry Milton Woodward (d. 16 February 1981) survived Gallipoli and his injuries on the Western Front. He married Lillian Beatrice Sellars (1900–1922)<sup>59</sup> in St. Paul's Church, Hammersmith, London, on 27 September 1919. The couple returned to Australia on 9 February 1920. They named their only child Roy Louis Woodward (born 23 December 1920).<sup>60</sup> When the Australian government created an Anzac Commemorative Medallion in 1967 for surviving veterans of Gallipoli or their next of kin, Henry applied for two medallions: one for himself and one as Roy Louis' next of kin. Roy's name was recorded on panel 87 in the Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Headstone Documents," *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/202327/woodward.-roy-louis>: accessed 02 August 2018), entry for Roy Louis Woodward

<sup>2</sup> "First World War 1914–1918," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/atwar/first-world-war>: accessed 10 August 2018)

<sup>3</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* (<https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Roy Louis Woodward, Birth Registration number: 2841/1897, District: Sydney

<sup>4</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* (<https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry

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for Lewis A. Woodward, Birth Registration number: 2795/1871, District: Sydney (Note: On most documents, Lewis spelled his name as Louis), Death Registration number: 5220/1935, District: Sydney

<sup>5</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Rina I (sic) Woodward, Death Registration number: 7512/1901, District: Waverley. Note: The birth record for Reina I. Jacobson was not found. Date deduced from death record. There was a birth record for an Anna Indina Jacobson born to Neils Jacobson and Catherine Morgan in 1870. This may be Reina. However, her mother's last name was recorded as Lucas in other documents. "Australian Births and Baptisms 1792–1981," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 20 September 2018), entry for Anna Indina Jacobson

<sup>6</sup> "New South Wales Marriages 1788–1945," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 07 February 2018), entry for Louis A. Woodward

<sup>7</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Niels T. Jacobson, Marriage Registration number: 407/1869, District: Sydney

<sup>8</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Lancelot Woodward, Birth Registration number: 9483/1895, District: Sydney; Death Registration number: 3514/1895, District: Sydney

<sup>9</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Henry Milton Woodward, Birth Registration number: 9501/1896, District: Sydney

<sup>10</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Rena A Woodward, Birth Registration number: 6621/1900, District: Randwick. Note: Her father's name is given as "Lewis" and mother's name as "Rena L."

<sup>11</sup> "Sydney, Australia, Morgue Registers of Bodies, 1881–1908," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 22 February 2018), entry for Rina I (sic) Woodward

<sup>12</sup> "Australian Electoral Rolls," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 17 September 2018), entry for Louis Alexander Woodward, Year: 1903, Number: 1490, Place: Forster, District: Gloucester, State: New South Wales, Page 22; entry for Lewis Alexander Woodward, Year: 1913, Number: 234, Place: Forster, District: Gloucester, State: New South Wales, Page: 4

<sup>13</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 September 2018), entry for Mary Woodward, Marriage Registration number: 337/1890, District: Sydney

<sup>14</sup> "Sydney, Australia, Anglican Parish Registers 1814–2011," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2018) entry for Rena A. Woodward, Marriage date: 14 April 1927. Note: On the marriage certificate, it was recorded that she was known as Jean Hardie.

<sup>15</sup> "Federation," *Australia Government* (<https://www.australia.gov.au/about-government/how-government-works/federation>: accessed 12 September 2018)

<sup>16</sup> "First World War 1914–1918," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/atwar/first-world-war>: accessed 12 September 2018)

<sup>17</sup> J. R. Poynter, "Munro Ferguson, Sir Ronald Craufurd (1860–1934)," *Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University* (<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/munro-ferguson-sir-ronald-craufurd-7688>: accessed 19 September 2018)

<sup>18</sup> Joan Beaumont, *Broken Nation: Australians in the Great War* (Sydney, NSW: Allen & Unwin, 2013), e-book (Apple), chap. 1, "Why did they volunteer?", pages 39–44

<sup>19</sup> "Conscription during the First World War, 1914–1918," *Australian War Memorial* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/second-world-war/faces-second-war/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=1733&>: accessed 27 September 2018)

<sup>20</sup> "Enlistment statistics, First World War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/enlistment/ww1>: accessed 1 November 2018)

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- <sup>21</sup> Charles E. W. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918, Volume 1: The Story of ANZAC from the outbreak of war to the end of the first phase of the Gallipoli Campaign, May 4, 1915* (11 edition, 1941) *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/understanding-military-history/official-histories>: accessed 3 October 2018), page 125
- <sup>22</sup> “Australian fatalities at Gallipoli,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/gallipoli/fatalities>: accessed 3 October 2018)
- <sup>23</sup> “First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–1920,” entry for Woodward, Roy Louis, NAA: B2455, *National Archives of Australia*, (<http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/a-z/researching-war-service.aspx>: accessed 27 September 2018). Note: All information about Roy Louis Woodward’s military career comes from this source. The file is incomplete. Although Roy joined in April 1915, all the documents are dated from 9 August 1915. Missing is Roy’s original Attestation form and the letter from his father giving permission to enlist.
- <sup>24</sup> “First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–1920,” entry for Woodward, Henry Milton, NAA: B2455, *National Archives of Australia*, (<http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/a-z/researching-war-service.aspx>: accessed 27 September 2018) Note: All information about Henry Milton Woodward comes from this file unless otherwise noted.
- <sup>25</sup> Joan Beaumont, op. cit., chap. 2, “The home front mobilises,” pages 101-119
- <sup>26</sup> “Australian Imperial Force Embarkation Roll 1914–1918,” *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 29 January 2018), entry for Woodward, Roy Louis
- <sup>27</sup> M.J. Lynch, “With the Troops. Ex-Resident’s Impressions,” *The Wyalong Advocate and Mining, Agricultural and Pastoral Gazette*, 27 October 1915, *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 October 2018), page 2. Note: M. J. Lynch died in Egypt on 11 October 1918. He sailed on the *Runic* at the same time as Roy Woodward.
- <sup>28</sup> Private H. E. Coath, “Letters from the Front,” *Wellington Times*, 11 November 1915, *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 October 2018) page 2. Note: Private H. E. Coath sailed on the *Runic* on 9 August 1915 with Roy Woodward. Although wounded, he survived the war.
- <sup>29</sup> Joan Beaumont, op. cit., chap. 1, “The home front,” page 57
- <sup>30</sup> Private H. E. Coath, op. cit.
- <sup>31</sup> “18th Australian Infantry Battalion,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/U51458>: accessed 3 October 2018)
- <sup>32</sup> Joan Beaumont, op. cit., chap. 2, “Life at Anzac,” page 123
- <sup>33</sup> “Field Punishment,” *Wikipedia* [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field\\_punishment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_punishment): accessed 15 October 2018). A soldier given Field Punishment Number Two was placed in fetters and handcuffs but was able to move.
- <sup>34</sup> “Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/4 November 1915 and AWM4 23/35/5 December 1915. Note: All information about the battalion’s activities in November and December 1915 comes from this source.
- <sup>35</sup> Private Douglas Bond, “Soldiers’ Letters,” *Richmond River Express & Kyogle Advertiser*, 15 August 1916, *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 October 2018), page 6. Note: Private Douglas Bond served in the 18th Battalion in Egypt and France during the same time period as Roy Woodward. He did not serve in Gallipoli. Although wounded, Bond survived the war.
- <sup>36</sup> Charles E. W. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914–1918, Volume III: The Australian Imperial Force in France, 1916*. (12th edition, 1941), *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1416844>: accessed 15 October 2018), pages 32–68
- <sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* pages 56–57
- <sup>38</sup> The Australians gave familiar Australian names to some of the natural features in the area east of the Suez Canal where they were training and setting up defences.
- <sup>39</sup> “Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th

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Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/7 January 1916. Note: Information about the battalion's activities in January comes from this source.

<sup>40</sup> This area was named after Mount Kembla in New South Wales.

<sup>41</sup> Private Douglas Bond, op. cit.

<sup>42</sup> "Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/7 February 1916. Note: Information about the battalion's activities in February comes from this source.

<sup>43</sup> "Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/8 March 1916, entry for March 12, 1916. Note: The words from the Henry Newbolt poem, *Vitai Lampada* were also used as an Australian recruitment slogan.

<sup>44</sup> Private Douglas Bond, op.cit.

<sup>45</sup> Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/8 March 1916, entry for 31 March 1916.

<sup>46</sup> Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/9 April 1916, entry for April 7, 1916. Note: Information about battalion's activities in April comes from this source.

<sup>47</sup> Joan Beaumont, op. cit., chap.3, "To the Western Front," page 165

<sup>48</sup> "Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/9 April 1916 and AWM4 23/35/10 May 1916. Note: Information about the battalion's activities in May comes from this source.

<sup>49</sup> C.E.W. Bean, op. cit., Volume: III, page 248

<sup>50</sup> Private Douglas Bond, op. cit.

<sup>51</sup> C.E.W. Bean, op. cit., Volume III, pages 242–251

<sup>52</sup> "Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1342797>: accessed 11 October 2018), AWM4 Subclass 23/35–18th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/35/11 June 1916, entries for 6 and 7 June 1916

<sup>53</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://data2.archives.ca/e/e061/e001509285.jpg>: accessed 17 October 2018) entry for 8 June 1916

<sup>54</sup> "No.1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* ([www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca): accessed 30 July 2018), entry for Pte R. L. Woodward, Record number: 118

<sup>55</sup> "Australian Casualties 184th List," *Daily Advertiser* 14 July 1916, *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 October 2018), page 2

<sup>56</sup> Joan Beaumont, op. cit., chap. 2, "The home front mobilises," page 104

<sup>57</sup> "Family Notices," *The Daily Telegraph*, 15 July 1916, *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 October 2018), page 8

<sup>58</sup> "Australian Heroes killed in France," *Sydney Mail* 16 August 1916 *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 October 2018), page 7

<sup>59</sup> "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)* (<https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 13 August 2018), entry for Lilian Woodward, Death Registration number: 9793/1922, District: Sydney

<sup>60</sup> "Australian, World War II, Military Service Records, 1938–1948," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 28 October 2018), entry for Roy Louis Woodward, B:883, Army 2nd AIF

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<sup>61</sup> "Roll of Honour," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1680985>: accessed 22 October 2018) entry for Roy Louis Woodward