

Private William Warren Daly[©]

Regimental number: 4474

58th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force

born: 25 July 1892–died: 22 July 1916

Private William Warren Daly's life in the context of World War I became inextricably intertwined with that of his brother's, Private James Fitzgibbon Daly. Both men enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force around the same time, served in the same battalion and were killed within days of each other; two of 61,522 Australians who died in or because of the First World War.¹

William was born on 25 July 1892 in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia,² the second child of Christina (née Warren) Daly (1864–1947)³ and William Daly (1844–1912).⁴ James, born in 1898, was their sixth child. Their mother Christina was born in Kensington Hill, Victoria, and their father William in Cork, Ireland. William and Christina married on 18 November 1890 in Ballarat.⁵

The couple had eight children, of whom seven survived to adulthood. Their first child, Elvina Augusta (1891–1951),⁶ was followed by William Warren, Bessie Margaret (1893–1962),⁷ Constance Vera (1895–1961),⁸ an unnamed male child (1896–1896),⁹ James Fitzgibbon (1898–1916),¹⁰ Edward (1901–1989),¹¹ and finally Christina (1905–).¹² At the time of William Warren's birth, his father was a commercial traveller¹³ and the family was living on Durham Street, Ballarat. For the next two decades, his father continued in this occupation while the family resided in Ballarat. In 1905, the Dalys were living at 51 Ascot Street and in 1909 at 132 Ragland Street, South Ballarat.¹⁴ William attended Pleasant Street State School and Sunday school. The death of his father in 1912 must have been a difficult time emotionally and economically. William at 20 years of age became the sole support of the family.¹⁵

On 4 August 1914 (5 August in Australia), Britain declared war on Germany. As a dominion of the British Empire, Australia was automatically at war. William was 22 years old, living with his mother and siblings at 132 Ragland Street and working as a labourer. His sister Elvina was employed as a clerk.¹⁶ James was a salesman at Beath, Schiess and Felstead Ltd., a whole sale distribution company located at 9 Armstrong Street, South Ballarat.¹⁷

Australia was in the midst of an election campaign. With Cabinet members dispersed electioneering, Governor General Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, who had been appointed on 14 May 1914, took the lead: recalling Cabinet, implementing a mobilization plan and promoting the war effort.¹⁸

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 (AIF), which would be staffed by volunteers. These would be men at least 5 ft. 6 in. (168 cm) tall with good eyesight and teeth and between the ages of 18 and 45. (Those 18 to 21 years of age needed a parent's permission.) The pay was six shillings a day for a private, which was higher than some of the other forces.¹⁹ By the end of 1914, 52,000 men had volunteered. However, when the volunteering rate declined, Prime Minister Hughes²⁰ attempted to introduce conscription on 18 October 1916 and 20 December 1917, but both times the public voted against it.²¹ By the end of the war, 417,000 men had volunteered (about two-fifths of the eligible men), of which 315,000 served overseas.²²

The volunteers to the AIF were sent for training to Egypt, where the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) was already in action defending the Suez Canal. Lieutenant General William Riddell Birdwood was assigned command of the New Zealand and Australian armies by Britain's Lord Kitchener. Birdwood and his staff coined the acronym ANZAC to describe the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.²³ 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 BEF, were committed to the Gallipoli campaign, which failed dismally. By 8 January 1916, when the last Australian was evacuated, 8,709 Australian soldiers were dead and 17,924 wounded.²⁴

When news of the Gallipoli landing reached Australia on 8 May 1915, patriotic fervour swept the country, with the result that 10,526 men volunteered that month. By the end of 1915, the peak year for enlistment, 165,912 had volunteered.²⁵ Two of these volunteers were William Warren Daly and his brother James Fitzgibbon Daly.²⁶ Newlywed Elvina's husband, Henry Alfred Hudson, enlisted on 22 September 1915.²⁷

William enlisted on 25 August 1915 in Melbourne. He had a reddish complexion, auburn hair, light brown eyes and weighed 157 lb (71 kg); at 5 ft. 5¼ in. (166 cm) tall he was slightly under the height requirement. His brother James, although only 16 years old, enlisted on 12 July 1915, falsely claiming that he was 18 years old. His mother provided a note agreeing to his enlistment. James was 5 ft. 5¼ in. (166 cm) tall, had a fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes and weighed 136 lb (62 kg). Both men were assigned to the 14th Reinforcements, 8th Battalion. James had originally been posted to the 31st Battalion, but on 19 October 1915 he was reassigned to the 14th Reinforcements, 8th Battalion.

During the following months, William and James trained at military camps in the Melbourne area. On a hot and humid Friday, 28 January 1916, the brothers embarked on HMAT [His Majesty's Australian Transport] A32 *Themistocles* from Melbourne, destined for Cairo, Egypt. William and James were two of 1,524 troops perched on every available spot on the ship.²⁸ The *Themistocles* docked at Port Suez at the south end of the Suez Canal on 28 February 1916. The recruits boarded trains to take them to the Australian army camp at Zeitoun near Cairo.

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 AIF expanded from two to five divisions.²⁹ The new commander-in-chief of the BEF in Egypt, General Sir Archibald Murray, expressed concern that the AIF troops were untidily dressed, lacked discipline, and needed to be trained to respect and salute officers.³⁰

William and James spent March 1916 training with the 2nd Training Battalion at Zeitoun. On 8 March, Lieutenant General Birdwood informed the Australian troops that they were going to France and asked them to uphold the good name of Australia among the people of France and "to play the game." The transportation of Australian troops to Marseilles, France, commenced on 13 March 1916.³¹

Although William and James travelled out to Egypt with the 14th Reinforcements, 8th Battalion, on 1 April 1916, they were posted to the 58th Battalion, which had been raised in Egypt on 17 February 1916.³² Half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 6th Battalion and the other half, fresh reinforcements, like William and James. The majority of both groups were from Victoria. The 58th Battalion was part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Australian Division,³³ commanded by Major General James Whiteside McCay.³⁴ By then, the battalion was stationed at Ferry Post, located 2 km east of the Suez Canal.

The battalion's officers began the process of integrating the recruits into the battalion using the prescribed syllabus of training. William and James were taught basic military operations such as drills, manoeuvres, and equipment usage. On 16 April the battalion moved to the Hogs Back camp, where the recruits dug trenches for the defence line.³⁵ 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."³⁶ William was admitted to the 8th Field Ambulance hospital on 21 April for not yet diagnosed reasons. He was back with the battalion by 25 April, Anzac Day, which was celebrated with a parade and a half-day holiday.

The battalion marched to Little Walton on 8 May, where it cleared existing trenches and dug new ones. It returned to Hogs Back on 16 May and then marched to Ferry Post, where it would spend the rest of the month. All the men completed the trek successfully. On 2 June, the battalion received orders to march to Moascar Camp, near Ismailia. The next day, William, James and the other recruits spent the day in musketry training, bayonet fighting, and rifle exercises, followed by a swim and then a parade. This routine continued until 10:00 p.m. on 16 June, when the 58th Battalion's 27 officers and 989 other ranks (ORs) embarked by train for Alexandria, arriving at 6:00 a.m. on 17 June. The battalion boarded the HMT *Transylvania*. On 18 June, the ship left Alexandria Harbour, docking at Marseilles, France, on 23 June.

That day, the battalion marched through Marseilles to the train station, where it began the 1,020-km journey to Steenbecque, France, arriving there at 4:00 a.m. on 26 June. During the next 17 days, the battalion was "in the field" attending training sessions and then holding the line in trenches near Sailly-sur-la-Lys. James spent four days in hospital (2 July to 6 July) with tonsillitis.

On 14 July, four ORs were killed and nine wounded by enemy shell fire. The next day, starting at 9:30 a.m., the enemy bombarded the "Mine and Cellar Farm Lane" section held by the battalion's A and B companies. Around 12:30 a.m. on 16 July, the enemy attacked, capturing a Lewis gun and taking three prisoners. The battalion's casualties were high: 1 officer killed, 1 wounded; 41 ORs killed, 102 wounded and 5 missing.

After the dead and wounded were evacuated, the battalion moved into billets at Sailly-sur-la-Lys for a rest period. The next day, the battalion's officers received orders to prepare for an attack on the Sugarloaf, an enemy-held strongpoint that jutted forward and rose slightly above the surrounding landscape near the village of Fromelles (a.k.a. Fleurbaix), France. The 58th Battalion was assigned a dual role: moving supplies to the firing line and providing a reserve force for an attack if needed.

Fromelles was the first major battle fought by Australian troops on the Western Front. The attack, led by troops from the 5th Australian and 61st British Divisions, was intended primarily as a feint to draw enemy troops away from the Somme Offensive. On 19 July, the BEF's seven-hour preparatory bombardment of the enemy trenches did little damage but alerted the enemy to the upcoming attack. The 59th and 60th Battalions, 5th Australian Division, attacked the enemy trenches in four waves starting at 6:45 p.m. and were mowed down by the enemy's machine gun fire. At 10:00 p.m. the 58th Battalion's reserve force was ordered to charge the enemy's position. William, James and the other men obeyed and were cut down by machine gun fire.

The 58th Battalion's casualties were 6 officers wounded, 4 missing, 27 ORs killed, 161 wounded and 49 missing.³⁷ The 5th Australian Division suffered 5,533 casualties, the 61st British Division 1,547, and the enemy about 1,000.

The attack was a complete failure and had no impact upon the progress of the Somme Offensive.³⁸ Charles E. W. Bean, the official Australian war correspondent, concluded that it failed because of “loose thinking and reckless decision-making on the part of higher staff.”³⁹

The battle at Fromelles received brief coverage in the Australian newspapers. The number of casualties was not mentioned, but the Australian troops were praised for the manner in which they carried through the operation, which was “worthy of the tradition of Anzac.”⁴⁰ The newspapers did mention the enemy’s communique that expressed puzzlement about the British attack at Fromelles because it seemed to serve no purpose.⁴¹

James Fitzgibbon Daly died at Fromelles and was buried by Reverend Frederick Percy Williams, the Anglican chaplain, 58th Battalion,⁴² at Rue-du-Bois Military Cemetery, Fleubaix (II.A.I Coll.)⁴³ on 20 July. William Daly was critically injured with gunshot wounds to his back and both arms. He was treated first at the 14th Field Ambulance station and then transferred on 21 July to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCCS), Bailleul, France, about 15 km away.⁴⁴

William was one of 284 casualties admitted there on 21 July. He was one of nine patients who died on Saturday 22 July.⁴⁵ His death was recorded by the No. 1 CCCS chaplain.⁴⁶

Private William Warren Daly was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord (Grave/Memorial Reference II. F. 43).⁴⁷ 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 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.

William’s mother Christina was informed of his death on 7 August by the Reverend Joseph Snell, a Methodist minister and a chaplain.⁴⁸ A brief obituary with William’s photo was published in *The Ballarat Courier* on 9 August.⁴⁹ His name also appeared in the *Australian Casualties List No. 192*, published on 14 August.⁵⁰

Christina was overcome with grief. When news of James’ death reached the Reverend Snell, he feared that in her present condition of health, the shock would prove fatal. He informed Christina’s daughters and wrote to Colonel J. C. Hawker on 21 August requesting that James’ name be withheld from the casualty list. Unfortunately, his letter was overlooked; J.F. Daly’s name appeared in the combined *Australian Casualties Lists No. 202* and *203*, published on 1 September.⁵¹ However, on 22 August, the Reverend Snell did inform Christina. James’s obituary and photograph appeared in *The Ballarat Courier* on 23 August.⁵² On 5 September, the Major, Officer in Charge of Base Records, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, apologized to Reverend Snell for the oversight.

Perhaps because of the support of her children, Christina was able to manage her profound sorrow. As next of kin, she was awarded a pension in October 1916. The next year, on 26 April, she received William’s personal effects—a wallet, four coins, cards, a purse, a ring, jack knife, a belt and a linen bag—and on 9 July, James’ effects—a wallet, cards, photos, a testament, a knife, six coins, a badge, a metal brooch and a money belt. She thanked the military for returning these items. She wanted the phrase *My Beloved Son* to be inscribed on each man’s gravestone, but for some reason this did not occur.

In 1917 on the anniversary of their deaths the Daly family remembered William and James with a notice in *The Ballarat Courier*. Four of James' friends recalled him fondly and felt that his sacrifice was "Duty nobly done."⁵³ William's friend N. Stevenson wrote this tribute.⁵⁴

One of the best Australia sent
To uphold his country's honour
Gladly he fought in battle
Bravely he bled and died

Privates William Warren Daly and James Fitzgibbon Daly were posthumously awarded the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre) and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918). Their mother also received parchment scrolls with the words "Where the Australians Rest" and memorial plaques commemorating each son.

The Daly family's world continued. In the following years, there were family celebrations as William's and James' siblings married and established families of their own. Their sister **Constance Vera** married Percival John Daniel Sullivan in 1922, **Christina** wed Joseph George Rowbury in 1931, **Edward** married Mary Pickering in 1932, and **Bessie Margaret** wed John William Stewart Orr in 1934.⁵⁵

In 1942, Australia was once more at war. William's mother Christina was living with Bessie Margaret and her husband at 16 Lyon St. South, Ballarat. That year, her daughter Christina Rowbury was also living there, working as an inspector⁵⁶ while her husband Joseph served in the Royal Australian Navy.⁵⁷

Private William Warren Daly and Private James Fitzgibbon Daly were not forgotten. When Christina Daly died in 1947, their siblings inscribed the names of their "dear brothers," William Warren Daly and James Fitzgibbon Daly, on her gravestone in Ballarat's Old Cemetery.⁵⁸ Two trees were planted in their memory on Ballarat's Avenue of Honour.⁵⁹ Their names are inscribed on panel 165 in the Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.⁶⁰ More recently, both were remembered in the AIF Project, UNSW Australia at Canberra.⁶¹

© 2022 BIFHSGO

¹ "First World War 1914–1918," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/atwar/first-world-war>: accessed 12 November 2021)

² "Historical birth certificate, uncertified," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria* (<https://my.rio.bdm.vic.gov.au/efamily-history/60b7ff0d0a2f001bed0dde3a/results?q=efamily>: accessed 10 November 2021), entry for William Warren Daly, Registration number: 1590/1892

³ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria* (<https://www.bdm.vic.gov.au/research-and-family-history/search-your-family-history>: accessed 8 November 2021), entry for Christina Warren, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1864, Registration number: 15184/1864; "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria*, entry for Christina Daly, Event: Death, Registration year: 1947, Registration number: 17863/1947, Age at death: 83

⁴ "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," entry for William Daly, Event: Death, Registration year: 1912, Registration number: 241/1912, Age at death: 68. Note: William's birthdate was calculated using this source. On William Warren Daly's birth certificate he listed his age as 40. If that was correct, his birthdate might have been 1852.

⁵ "Historical birth certificate, uncertified," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria*, entry for William Warren Daly

⁶ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for Elvina Augusta Daly, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1891, Registration number: 29510/1891; "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria*.

entry for Elvira Augusta Hudson, Event: Death, Registration year: 1951, Registration number: 19896/1951, Age at death: 59

⁷ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for Bessie Margaret Daly, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1893, Registration number: 28422/1893; "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria*, entry for Bessie Margaret Orr, Event: Death, Registration year: 1962, Registration number: 2006/1962, Age at death: 68

⁸ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for Constance Vera Daly, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1895, Registration number: 463/1895; "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria*, entry for Constance Vera Sullivan, Event: Death, Registration year: 1961, Registration number: 13909/1961, Age at death: 66

⁹ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for unnamed male child, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1896, Registration number: 8503/1896; "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria*, entry for unnamed male child, Event: Death, Registration year: 1896, Registration number: 4633/1896, Age at death: 8 days

¹⁰ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for James Fitzgibbon Daly, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1898, Registration number: 23802/1898; *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/292074/james-fitzgibbon-daly>: accessed 12 November 2021), entry for James Fitzgibbon Daly, Service number: 4643

¹¹ "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for Hy Hawkins [sic] Daly, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1901, Registration number: 16076/1901. Note: There was a transcription error. In later documents, he was called Edward. "Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903–1980," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 13 November 2021), entry for Edward Daly, Christina Daly and Bessie Margaret Daly, Electoral year: 1931, Electoral place: Soldiers Hill, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia; "Victoria, Australia, Death Index," entry for Edward Daly, Event: Death, Registration year: 1989, Registration number: 3153/1989, Age at death: 89

¹² "Victoria, Australia, Birth Index," entry for Ctina [sic] Daly, Event: Birth, Registration year: 1905, Registration number: 479/1905

¹³ "Was your ancestor a commercial traveler," *State Library of Queensland* (<https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/was-your-ancestor-commercial-traveller>: accessed 12 November 2021)

¹⁴ "Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903–1980," entry for William Daly and Christina Daly, Electoral years: 1905, 1909, Electoral place: Ballarat West, Ballarat, Victoria

¹⁵ "Heroes All," *The Evening Echo*, 8 August 1916, p. 4, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 November 2021)

¹⁶ "Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903–1980," entry for William Warren Daly, Elvina Daly and Christina Daly, Electoral year: 1914, Electoral place: Ballarat West, Ballarat, Victoria

¹⁷ "Fallen and Wounded," *The Ballarat Courier*, 26 August 1916, p. 4, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 19 November 2021); "Australia, City Directories, 1845–1948," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 1 December 2021), entry for Beath, Schiess & Felstead Ltd., Residence year: 1914, Residence place: Victoria, Australia

¹⁸ 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 5 January 2022)

¹⁹ Joan Beaumont, *Broken Nation: Australians in the Great War* (Sydney, NSW: Allen & Unwin, 2013), e-book (Apple), Chap. 1, "Why did they volunteer?" pp. 39–44. Note: The New Zealand Expeditionary Force paid a private five shillings; the British Expeditionary Force paid one shilling, later raised to three shillings.

²⁰ "William Hughes," *National Archives of Australia 1961–2021* (<https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/australias-prime-ministers/william-hughes>: accessed 1 December 2021)

²¹ "Conscription during the First World War, 1914–1918," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/conscription/ww1>: accessed 5 October 2021)

²² "Enlistment statistics, First World War," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/enlistment/ww1>: accessed 5 October 2021)

-
- ²³ 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* (11th edition, 1941), p. 25, *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/understanding-military-history/official-histories>: accessed 3 July 2021)
- ²⁴ “Australian fatalities at Gallipoli,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/gallipoli/fatalities>: accessed 3 July 2021)
- ²⁵ 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), Chapter I, “Preparations in Egypt,” p. 8, *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1416847>: accessed 21 December 2021)
- ²⁶ “First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–1920,” *National Archives of Australia* (<https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/defence-and-war-service-records/army-world-war-i-1914-18>: accessed 12 November 2021), entry for Daly, William Warren, Service number: 4474, NAA: B2455, Item ID: 3494884, Note: All information about William Warren Daly’s military career came from this source. “First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–1920,” *National Archives of Australia*, entry for Daly, John [sic] Fitzgibbon, Service number: 4643, NAA: B2455, Item ID: 3494902. Note: All information about James Fitzgibbon Daly’s military career came from this source.
- ²⁷ “Victoria, Australia, Marriage Index,” *Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria* (<https://www.bdm.vic.gov.au/research-and-family-history/search-your-family-history>: accessed 12 November 2021), entry for Elvina Augustus Daly, Event: Marriage, Registration year: 1915, Registration number: 2363/1915, Spouse: Henry Albert Hudson; “First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–1920,” *National Archives of Australia* (<https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/defence-and-war-service-records/army-world-war-i-1914-18>: accessed 12 November 2021), entry for Hudson, Henry Alfred, Service number: 4814, NAA: B2455, Item ID: 7017667. Note: Although injured, Henry Albert Hudson survived and returned to Australia on 18 December 1918.
- ²⁸ “The Weather,” *The Ballarat Star*, 28 January 1916, p. 4, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 16 November 2021); “First World War Embarkation Roll,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1979395>: accessed 16 November 2021), entry for William Warren Daly, Service number: 4474; “First World War Embarkation Roll,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1738443>: accessed 16 November 2021), entry for James Fitzgibbon Daly, Service number: 4643; “Sea Transport of AIF,” *Australian National Maritime Museum* (https://issuu.com/anmmuseum/docs/sea_transport_of_the_aif: accessed 19 November 2021), p. 130
- ²⁹ Charles E. W. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918, Volume III, Chapter II, “The Doubling of the A.I.F.”*, pp. 32–68
- ³⁰ *Ibid.*
- ³¹ Charles E. W. Bean, *op. cit.*, Volume III, Chapter II, “The Doubling of the A.I.F.” p. 66. Note: The words from the Henry Newbolt poem, *Vitai Lampada* were also used as an Australian recruitment slogan; Charles E. W. Bean, *op. cit.*, Volume III, Chapter III, “The Arrival in France,” p. 71
- ³² “Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1339121>: accessed 16 November 2021), AWM4 Subclass 23/75–58th Infantry Battalion, AWM4 23/75/1 February 1916 to AWM4 23/75/7 August 1916. Note: Information about the 58th Battalion’s activities in 1916 came from this source.
- ³³ “58th Australian Infantry Battalion,” *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/U51498>: accessed 17 November 2021)
- ³⁴ Geoffrey Serie, “McCay, Sir James Whiteside (1864–1930),” *Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University* (<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mccay-sir-james-whiteside-7312>: accessed 14 July 2021)
- ³⁵ 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 to their camps. There is a hill called Hog’s Back in Tasmania. Little Walton might have been named after Walton, Queensland.
- ³⁶ Private Douglas Bond, “Soldiers’ Letters,” *Richmond River Express & Kyogle Advertiser*, 15 August 1916, p. 6, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 15 July 2021). Note:

Private Douglas Bond, service number 2573, served in the 18th Battalion in Egypt and France during the same time period as William Warren Daly. Although wounded, Bond survived the war.

³⁷ "Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries 1914–1918 War," entry for 20 June 1916

³⁸ "Battle of Fromelles," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/E84321>: accessed 12 July 2021)

³⁹ Charles E. W. Bean, op. cit., Volume: III, Chapter XIII, "Battle of Fromelles (Continued)," p. 444

⁴⁰ "Where the Australians attacked," *The Argus*, 24 July 1916, p. 7; "An Australian Sortie. Bravery of Engineers. Severe Casualties," *The Mercury*, 14 July 1916, p. 5, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 25 July 2021)

⁴¹ "Enemy Experts Puzzled," *The Argus*, 24 July 1916, p. 7; "Object of Attacks. The Germans Puzzled, London, July 22," *The Mercury*, 24 July 1916, p. 5, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 25 July 2021)

⁴² "F. P. Williams," *Federation University-Australia* (<https://bih.federation.edu.au/index.php/F. P. Williams>: accessed 26 November 2021)

⁴³ *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*, entry for James Fitzgibbon Daly

⁴⁴ "Casualty Clearing Station," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualty_Clearing_Station: accessed 2 May 2021)

⁴⁵ "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 25 November 2021), entries for 21 and 22 July 1916

⁴⁶ "No.1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* (www.bifhsgo.ca: accessed 25 November 2021), entry no. 236 for Pte, W. W. Daly Service number: 4474

⁴⁷ *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*, entry for William Warren Daly, Service number: 4474

⁴⁸ "First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–1920," *National Archives of Australia* (<https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/defence-and-war-service-records/army-world-war-i-1914-18>: accessed 26 November 2021), entry for Snell, Joseph, Captain, Chaplain, NAA: B2455, Item ID: 8088400. Note: The Reverend Joseph Snell, The Methodist Church of Australasia (Victoria and Tasmania Conference) was chairman of the Ballarat District.

⁴⁹ "The Roll of Honor," *The Ballarat Courier*, 9 August 1916, p. 5, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 26 November 2021)

⁵⁰ "Australian Casualties," *The Argus*, 14 August 1916, p. 10, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 26 November 2021)

⁵¹ "Australian Casualties," *The Argus*, 1 September 1916, p. 8

⁵² "Private Jas F. G. Daly," *The Ballarat Courier*, 23 August 1916, p. 4; "Fallen and Wounded Ballarat and District Men," *The Ballarat Courier*, 26 August 1916, p. 4; "Fallen and Wounded," *The Ballarat Star*, 23 August 1916, p. 1, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 26 November 2021)

⁵³ "Family Notices. In Memoriam," *The Ballarat Courier*, 19 July 1917, p. 2, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 8 December 2021)

⁵⁴ "Family Notices," *The Geelong Advertiser*, 24 July 1917, p. 1, in *Trove, National Library of Australia* (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>: accessed 8 December 2021)

⁵⁵ "Victoria, Australia, Marriage Index," entry for Constance Vera Daly, Event: Marriage, Registration year: 1922, Registration number: 12309/1922, Spouse: Percival John Daniel Sullivan; "Victoria, Australia, Marriage Index," entry for Christina Daly, Event: Marriage, Registration year: 1931, Registration number: 2363/1931, Spouse: Joseph George Rowbury; "Victoria, Australia, Marriage Index," entry for Edward Daly, Event: Marriage, Registration year: 1932, Registration number: 2441/1932, Spouse: Mary Pickering; "Victoria, Australia, Marriage Index," entry for Bessie Margaret Daly, Event: Marriage, Registration year: 1934, Registration number: 13138/1934, Spouse: John William Stewart Orr

-
- ⁵⁶ "Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903–1980," entry for Christina Daly, Bessie Margaret Orr, Christina Rowbury, Year: 1942, Electoral place: Ballarat West, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia
- ⁵⁷ "Australian World War II Nominal Rolls, 1939–1945," *My Heritage.com* (<https://records.myheritagelibraryedition.com/research/record-10750-1161607/joseph-george-rowbury-in-australian-world-war-ii-nominal-roll>: accessed 28 December 2021), entry for Joseph George Rowbury, Service number: PM/V179
- ⁵⁸ "Australia, Sydney Branch Genealogical Library, Cemetery Inscriptions 1800–1960," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FLJT-YJ1>: accessed 9 December 2021), entry for Christina Daly, 1947
- ⁵⁹ "Ballarat Avenue of Honour," *Ballarat and District Industrial Heritage Wiki*, Federation University (https://bih.federation.edu.au/index.php/Ballarat_Avenue_of_Honour: accessed 30 December 2021)
- ⁶⁰ "Roll of Honour," *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1726965>: accessed 24 December 2021), entry for William Warren Daly, Service number: 4474 and James Fitzgibbon Daly, Service number: 4643
- ⁶¹ *The AIF Project: Australian Anzacs in the Great War* (<https://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=71778>: accessed 12 November 2021), UNSW Australia Defence Force Academy, Canberra, entry for William Warren Daly, Regimental number: 4474; *The AIF Project: Australian Anzacs in the Great War* (<https://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=71693>: accessed 24 December 2021), op. cit., entry for James Fitzgibbon Daly, Regimental number: 4643