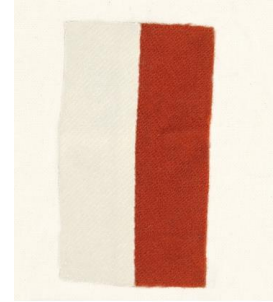




# A Soldier of the Great War

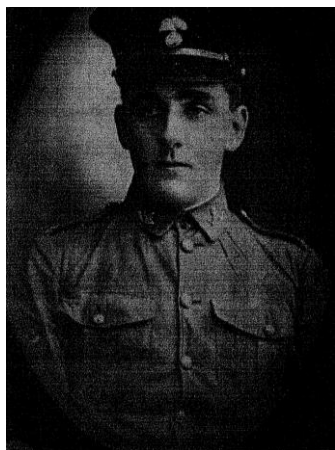
## Corporal Robert Daly

### 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF



#### Corporal Robert Daly 2664

Place of birth	Toombullup, Victoria
Religion	Roman Catholic
Occupation	Farmer
Address	Omeo, Victoria
Marital status	Single
Age at embarkation	21
Next of kin	Mother, Mrs Margaret Daly, Tatong, via Benalla, Victoria
Enlistment date	1 September 1916
Date of enlistment from Nominal Roll	29 August 1916
Rank on enlistment	Private
Unit name	<a href="#">60th Battalion, 6th Reinforcement</a>
AWM Embarkation Roll number	23/77/4
Embarkation details	Unit embarked from Melbourne, Victoria, on board HMAT A71 <i>Nestor</i> on 2 October 1916
Rank from Nominal Roll	Corporal
Unit from Nominal Roll	60th Battalion
Fate	Died of wounds 25 April 1918
Place of burial	Vignacourt British Cemetery (Plot I, Row D, Grave No. 21), France
Panel number, Roll of Honour, Australian War Memorial	169
Other details	War service: Western Front Medals: British War Medal, Victory Medal



Robert William Daly

**Robert Daly** was a 21 year old young man from Omeo in Victoria when he enlisted in the AIF on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1916.

He was initially placed in the 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion as a reinforcement.

After training he would depart for the Great War on the A71 NESTOR on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1916. He and his 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion reinforcements were fortunate to have missed the horror of the AIF's first engagement of the war, Fromelles.

*The 60th Battalion was raised in Egypt on 24 February 1916 as part of the "doubling" of the AIF. Half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 8th Battalion, and the other half, fresh reinforcements from Australia. The majority of both groups were Victorians. The new battalion formed part of the 15th Brigade of the 5th Australian Division.*

*Having only arrived in France on 28 June, the 60th became embroiled in its first major battle on the Western Front on 19 July, without the benefit of an introduction to the trenches in a "quiet" sector. The battle of Fromelles was a disaster for the battalion. In a single day, it was virtually wiped out, suffering 757 casualties. These losses meant the battalion saw little further offensive action in 1916.*

*Early in 1917, the battalion participated in the advance that followed the German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, but it was spared having to assault it. It did, however, defend gains made during the second battle of Bullecourt. Later in the year, the AIF's focus of operations switched to the Ypres sector in Belgium. The 60th's major battle here was at Polygon Wood on 26 September. This assault was a success - a product of the systematic way in which the early actions during the third battle of Ypres were fought.*

*With the collapse of Russia in October 1917, a major German offensive on the Western Front was expected in early 1918. This came in late March and the 5th Division moved to defend the sector around Corbie. During this defence, the 60th Battalion participated in the now legendary counter-attack at Villers-Bretonneux on 25 April. When the Allies launched their own offensive around Amiens in August, the 60th Battalion was amongst the troops in action on the first day.*

*By September 1918, however, the AIF was considerably under-strength and one battalion in each brigade was ordered to disband to reinforce the other three. The 60th Battalion was so ordered, and the men mutinied. After being addressed by Brigadier H.E. 'Pompey' Elliot they complied with the order and the battalion disbanded on 27 September 1918. Their actions are indicative of the high regard in which Elliot was held, and of the high standard of discipline within the 60th; it was the only Australian battalion ordered to disband in September 1918 that did so.*

Robert would arrive in England as the long winter approached, on the 16<sup>th</sup> November 1916 and would be part of the 15<sup>th</sup> Training Battalion undergoing various exercises. He became proficient at the Lewis Gun, was appointed as an Acting Corporal during this time, and later as an acting Sargeant . He would continue training at the AIF Hurdcotte base in England before finally joining his 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion, moving to Le

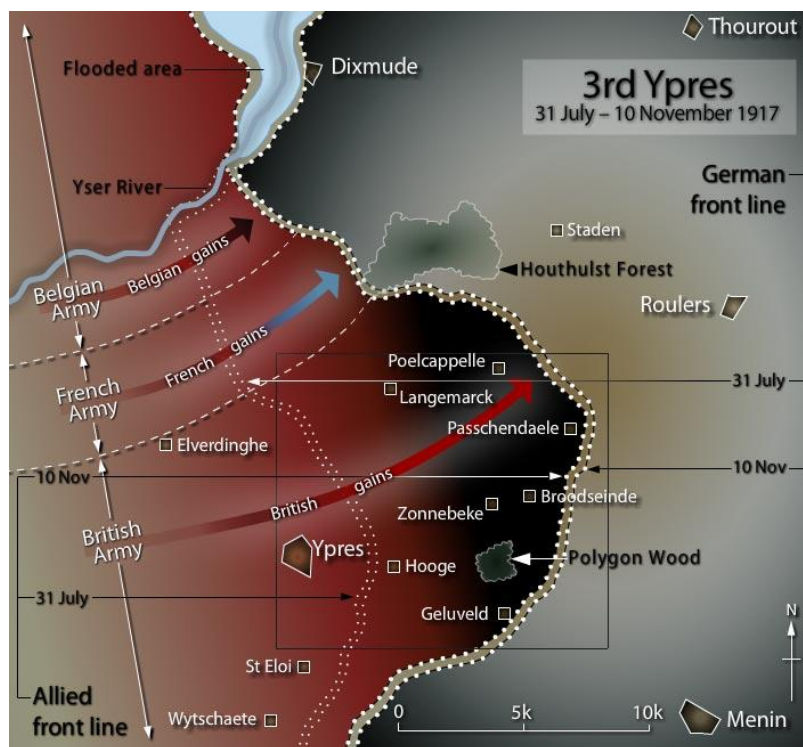
Havre in France on the 16<sup>th</sup> September 1917 and eventually in the field “taken on strength” on the 5<sup>th</sup> October 1917. Shortly afterwards on the 12<sup>th</sup> October he was promoted to Lance Corporal and then Corporal. The Salient had been the site of horrific battles at Passchendaele and Polygon Wood and Menin Road during September and October. Robert had managed to miss these occasions.

During October 1917 the Battalion was located at Dominion Camp in Belgium and was rotated in and out of the front line in the Ypres area. During the entire war the front line of the Salient moved very little with close range trench warfare the norm for almost 4 years. It was here that Robert would spend considerable time in those trenches as well as reinforcing other Battalions and working behind the lines.

November and December saw the Battalion located at Kemmel and in ongoing training. The battalion would often be rotated through the trenches with little action taking place. The winter conditions meant that the battle conditions were often quite stable with only shelling and spasmodic machine gun fire taking place. Raiding parties took place to often try to achieve some type of advantage. The trenches were often only meters apart. Communication, trenches and general maintenance of the battlefield were all achieved at this time. It was also a time of respite from war to some degree. Soldiers were billeted behind the lines and enjoyed a small moment of peace. The Xmas truces were often encountered with both sides sharing cigarettes and even playing soccer. The English commanders frowned severely on this while Australian Generals were a little more lenient.



Beussent,Locre and Doudaville were areas frequented during this time.



269

17

## APPENDIX.

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Report on patrol in vicinity of RIFLE FARM

April 69

Patrol went out at 9.45 and returned at 11.45. We went from No.7 post in an easterly direction. Owing to the broken condition of the ground, we went in a very irregular formation. About 150 yards in front of No. 7 Post we passed an empty, destroyed pill-box. After going about 350 or 400 yards from No. 7 Post we encountered a hedge; through this we crossed and lay against a bank, like a trench, from this position we listened and observed. From where we were we could see that a hedge or line of trees, roughly formed a four-sided figure. We concluded that we were actually in RIFLE FARM. In front of us, about thirty yards away, was some piled up earth, about five or six yards long, which appeared to be a parapet of a strong point. To our left front there was an old house about forty yards from us. Owing to movement of one man in our patrol, machine gun and rifle fire was brought to bear on us. We were discovered but they did not know our strength. A party of the enemy were seen walking across about fifty yards in front of us. We went back about fifty yards and observed again. We could plainly see a party moving to their right front, also a party of two men moving towards the spot where we had been. We located another machine gun which was further down towards the WAMBEEK and I think there is a rifle post or a bombing post where we saw that parapet. After retiring a little further we waited and saw plenty of movement and noticed that the two machine guns every now and again would open spasmodically. Altogether, this place seemed strongly defended and there seemed to be continual movement as if working parties were busy. There are at least three posts there, two machine guns and one infantry post. From there, he has a good field of fire, especially for traversing. Very little wire was seen in front of his post; the only wire we struck was some distance in front of the hedge. Of course, we could not see whether his machine gun positions were wired, but there was not wire in front of that parapet, which we observed first.

night 3rd./4th Dec.

Sgd. C.V. HERON Lieut.  
12.30 a.m.

The above account from the 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion Diary indicates the type of activity Robert may have been involved in during November and December 1917.

During January to March the Battalion continued to hold the line in Belgium in and around the Messines Ridge and Wytscharte area. This area had seen great loss of life in 1917.

*By the spring of 1918, the Allies knew that there would be a major German attack – they just did not know where it would come. The British reinforced their positions near the coast while the French strengthened their positions to the south of the British. However, this left a weakness in the British line to the west of Cambrai. Here the British trench system had not been completed and those that had been dug were inadequate. Sir Hubert Gough, who commanded the Fifth Army in this area, was well aware of his predicament and more conscious of the fact that he had few reserves to call on if the Germans did attack the sector where the Fifth Army was stationed. German reconnaissance had made them aware that the area was less well defended.*

*On March 21st, 1918, Ludendorff launched the offensive. In just five hours, the Germans fired one million artillery shells at the British lines held by the Fifth Army – over 3000 shells fired every minute. The artillery bombardment was followed by an attack by elite storm troopers. These soldiers travelled lightly and were skilled in fast, hard-hitting attacks before moving on to their next target. Unlike soldiers burdened with weighty kit etc, the storm troopers carried little except weaponry (such as flame throwers) that could cause much panic, as proved to be the case in this attack.*

*By the end of the first day of the attack, 21,000 British soldiers had been taken prisoner and the Germans had made great advances through the lines of the Fifth Army. Senior British military commanders lost control of the situation. They had spent three years used to static warfare and suddenly they had to cope with a German onslaught. Gough ordered the Fifth Army to withdraw. The German attack was the biggest breakthrough in three years of warfare on the Western Front. Ironically, the British gave up to the Germans the Somme region – where so many British and German soldiers had been killed in the battle of 1916.*

*The German advance also put Paris in the firing line. The Germans had built the world's largest artillery gun. Three Krupps cannons were moved to the front line and used to shell Paris. Paris was 120 kilometres from the front line but a shell from the huge guns only took just over 200 seconds to reach the city and 183 huge shells landed on the capital of France causing many Parisians to leave the city.*

*The first few days of the attack were such an overwhelming success, that William II declared March 24th to be a national holiday. Many in Germany assumed that the war was all but over.*

With this offensive taking place the 5<sup>th</sup> Division of which Robert's 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion was a part of was rushed south to the Somme to reinforce and assist in holding back the German advancement.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> March the Robert was stationed around La Neuville and Corbie and billeted at Bonnay near the Somme.

Corbie had been evacuated with the advance of the German forces and homes were left at short notice. Shelling was continuing at a very heavy rate. The 60<sup>th</sup> Battalion was stationed here to hold the advancement.

April was to be a turning point in the war. On the 11<sup>th</sup> April 1918 Robert and his battalion advanced to Blangy Tronville and prepared to hold the line. 2 officers and 150 men were sent to Aubigny to reinforce the line. On the 16<sup>th</sup> April word came that the enemy was likely to advance on Villers Bretonneux. Gas and shelling had been experienced at Aubigny and the line was reinforced. It was from Blangy Troville that the Villers Bretonneux campaign would be directed.

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> the enemy attacked. If Villers Bretonneux were to fall the Amiens and the supply lines were an easy target.

*On 24 April 1918 the Germans had taken Villers-Bretonneux and were pushing out west of the town in the direction of Amiens. As soon as this grave news was relayed to British headquarters 'orders showered down', in Charles Bean's words, to retake this vital position from whose commanding heights north of the town the spires of Amiens Cathedral were clearly visible. Along with some British battalions, the job of retaking Villers-Bretonneux was assigned to two Australian brigades of the 4th and 5th Divisions—the 13th, commanded by Brigadier-General William Glasgow, and the 15th, commanded by Brigadier-General Harold 'Pompey' Elliott.*

*The plan to recapture Villers-Bretonneux was relatively simple, but difficult and dangerous. The Germans had been able to place a significant number of men and machine guns in the town and along the railway embankment to the south and west. Strong enemy elements had also established themselves in the woods to the west of the town.*

*The Australian plan was for a surprise night attack, with no preliminary artillery bombardment. Two battalions (the 51st and 52nd Battalions, about 1500 men) of the 13th Brigade, 4th Division, would attack to the south of Villers-Bretonneux towards the east. Three battalions (the 57th, 59th and 60th Battalions, about 2400 men) of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division, would similarly attack from the north of the town towards the east and then swing south-east to the old Roman road heading out of Villers-Bretonneux. Thus would the Germans be encircled and trapped.*

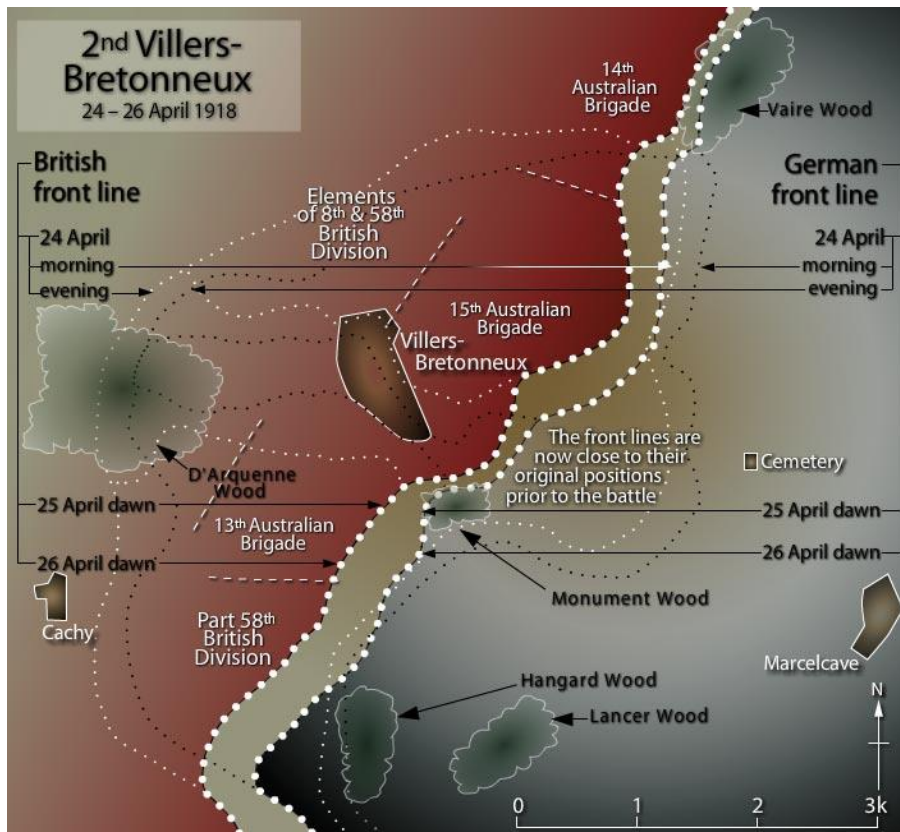
*The northern attack battalions formed up in the dark along the Fouilloy-Cachy road to the west across the fields from the entrance to the Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery and the Australian National Memorial and did not begin their advance until an hour after the appointed time. The battalions then moved up out of the valley, and over the ground on which the cemetery and memorial now stand, through to the Villers-Bretonneux–Le Hamel road not far beyond the back of the memorial. And so, by the morning of 25 April 1918 the men of the AIF, with some assistance by British units, had virtually surrounded*

*Villers-Bretonneux. It took the rest of that day and into 26 April to completely secure the town and to establish a new front line east of it. This, the Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux, had been a remarkable achievement and a clear-cut success for the AIF. It marked the end of the great German offensive on the Somme which had begun so successfully on 21 March 1918.*

Robert was part of this historic and momentous battle as he and over 2400 Australian soldiers of the 5<sup>th</sup> Division attacked from the north towards the east.







On the 25<sup>th</sup> April 1918 during the advance on Villers- Bretonneux, Robert was to suffer gunshot wounds to the side, hip and abdomen.

He was attended to by the 13<sup>th</sup> Australian Field ambulance and then transferred to the 61<sup>st</sup> Casualty clearing station located at Vignacourt.

*The Casualty Clearing Station was part of the casualty evacuation chain, further back from the front line than the Aid Posts and Field Ambulances. The job of the CCS was to treat a man sufficiently for his return to duty or, in most cases, to enable him to be evacuated to a Base Hospital. It was not a place for a long-term stay. CCS's were generally located on or near railway lines, to facilitate movement of casualties from the battlefield and on to the hospitals. Although they were quite large, CCS's moved quite frequently, especially in the wake of the great German attacks in the spring of 1918 and the victorious Allied advance in the summer and autumn of that year.*

The 20<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> Casualty Clearing Stations were in Vignacourt when the German advance began in March 1918. The cemetery was opened in April and closed in August, after 584 soldiers had been buried there.

Robert was to die on the 26<sup>th</sup> April 1918 from his wounds and subsequently be buried in Vignacourt cemetery where he is remembered today.

Corporal  
 Army Form B. 103. 60TH BATTALION A.I.F. Regimental Number 2664  
 Casualty Form - Active Service.  
 Regiment or Corps... 6th-Inf-60th-Bn.  
 Rank... Surname... D A L Y Christian Name... Robert William  
 Religion... Age on Enlistment... years... months  
 Enlisted (a) 1.9.16. Terms of Service (a) Service reckons from (a)  
 Date of promotion to present rank... Date of appointment to lance rank...  
 Extended ( ) Re-engaged ( ) Qualification (b) or Corps Trade and rate...  
 Occupation... Signature of Officer

Date	From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form 321A, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.219, Army Form A.36, or other official documents.
	O.C. Troops	A.71 "Nestor"	Embarked... Melbourne Disembarked... Plymouth	2.10.16. 16.11.16.	B.R.8640.
.6.17.	C.O. 15th Trng Battalion.	Reverts to Ranks on marching in from Australia.	Hurdcott	16.11.16.	C.R.4331/1/18. D.O.59, 8.8.17.
.6.17.	do	Appointed Acting-Corporal	do	16.11.16.	C.R.4331/1/18. D.O.58, 8.8.17.
2.17.	A.I.F. Depots in U.K. Orders Page 1880.	Obtained 1st class qualification and passed as having fair knowledge of a Lewis Gun, at 6 Rifle Course Tidworth from 3.1.17. to 25.1.17.	England	25.7.17.	D.O.14, 24.2.17.
.7.17.	C.O. 15th Trng Battalion.	Appointed Acting-Sgt	Hurdcott	21.7.17.	L.R.5968. D.O.62E, 18.8.17.
.9.17.	do	Reverts to Ranks on proceeding Overseas.	do	17.9.17.	L.R.8256. D.O.72E, 22.9.17.

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.  
 (b) Signaller, Shewing-Smith, & Co. W. 8022-M2723 2000m. 9/17 (2661). C. P. & S., Ltd., Form B.103 E/1007. P.T.O.

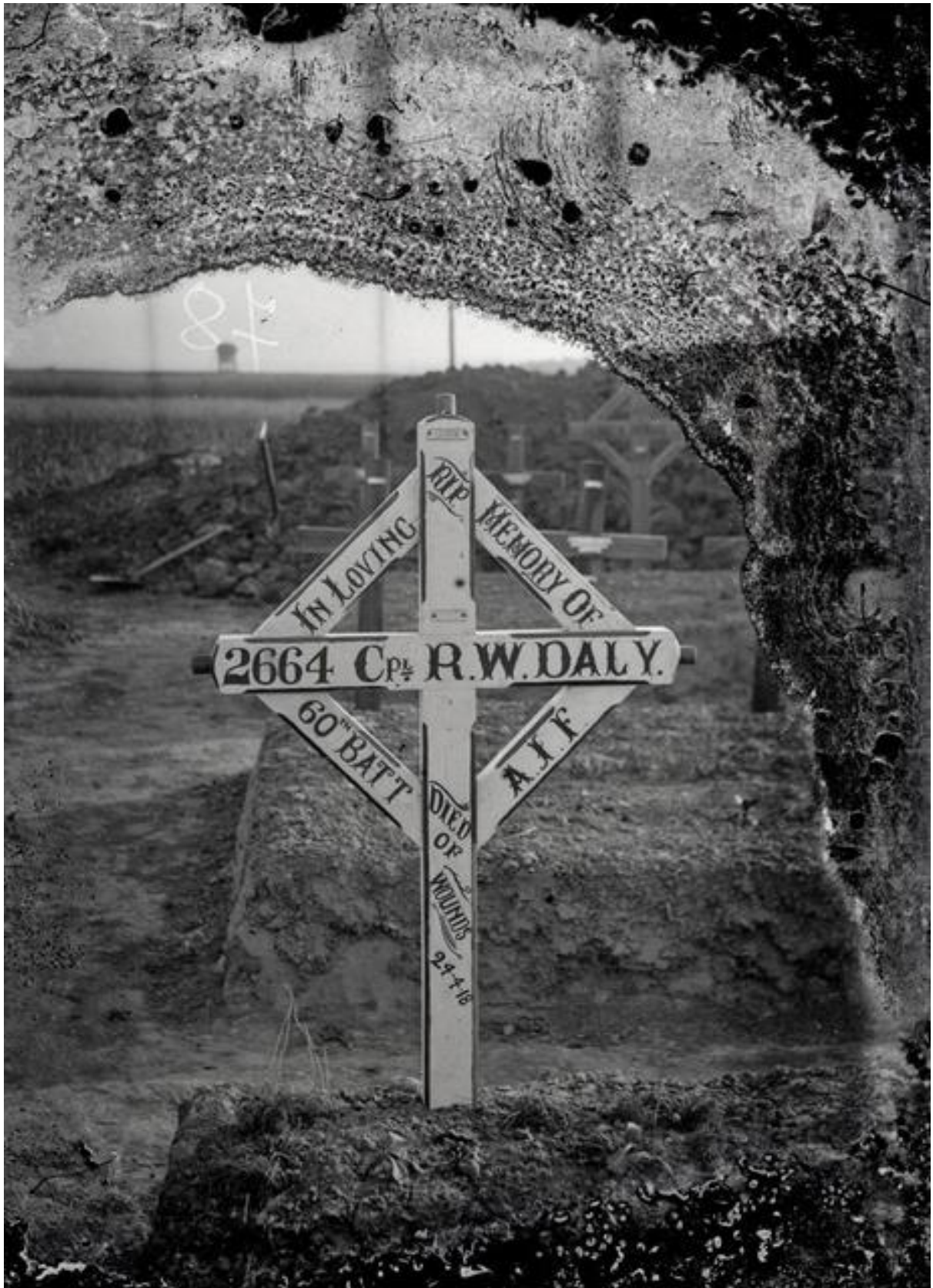


AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P10550.082

Vignacourt Cemetery

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c. during active service, as reported on Army Form B.218, Army Form A. 28, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.218, Army Form A.28, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received C.O.				
16.9.17.	No. 12 Camp.	Proceeded Overseas to France-Hurdcott ex 15th Trng Bn via Southampton.		17.9.17.	L.R. 8256. D.O. 72E, 22.9.17.
19.9.17.	C.O. 5th Aust Div. Base Depot.	Marched in from England	Revre	18.9.17.	A.X. 11463.
27.9.17.	do	Marched out to join Unit	do	25.9.17.	A.X. 11535.
5.10.17.	C.O. 60th Bn B.218.	Taken on Strength	Field	29.9.17.	E 23/40.D.O. 41/5870.
12.10.17.	do	Appointed Lance-Corporal	do	4.10.17.	E 23/41.D.O. 43/6319.
11.4.18.	do	Promoted Corporal vice 1122 Cpl Blair J.J. Pay Book No. 145943.	do	11.4.18.	E 23/37.D.O. 16/1307.
3.5.18.	do	Wounded in Action	do	25.4.18.	E 23/70.
25.4.18.	14th Aust Field Amb.	Admitted & transferred to C.C.S. (G.S.A. Right Side)	do	25.4.18.	A.K. 2651/2.
27.4.18.	61st Casualty Clearing Stn.	Admitted (G.S.W. Hip penetrated Abdomen)	do	25.4.18.	A.K. 2651/5.
26.4.18.	do	DIED OF WOUNDS	In the Field France,	25.4.18.	A.K. 2651/5.V.I. 698. A.T. 21371.D.A.A.G.(2) G.H.Q. D.O. 20/1939.
AUSTRALIAN SECTION, 3RD ECHELON, G.H.Q., British Expeditionary Force.				(Sgd) F. T. LUKIN	Lieut. FOR C.O. 1/c Records.
<i>1.7.18 Director of Buried Vignacourt British Graves. Cemetery 3 miles North North West of Amiens.</i>				<i>B.1426</i>	<i>8/0.53E/1673 8/7/18</i>



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P10550.069

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3887 Dental Treatment

C

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.

No. 2664

Name { Surname DALY
in full { Christian Name Robert William

V 51967

Unit 6th Reinf. Co. Batt.

Joined on

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

- 1. What is your Name? 1. DALY Robert William
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born? 2. In the Parish of ... in or near the Town of Toombullup in the County of Victoria
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? 3. Natural Born British Subject
4. What is your Age? 4. 21 years 4 months
5. What is your Trade or Calling? 5. Farmer
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? 6. no
7. Are you married? 7. no single
8. Who is your next of kin? 8. Mrs Margaret Daly TATONG VICTORIA
9. What is your permanent address in Australia? 9. One Victoria
10. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? 10. No Regt Melbourne 7915
11. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? 11. yes
12. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? 12. no
13. Do you understand that no separation allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which together with pay would reach eight shillings per day? 13.
14. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small pox and enteric fever? 14. Yes
15. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? 15. no

Robert William Daly do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children.

Date 29. 8. 16

R W Daly Signature of person enlisted.

\* This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.
† Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

PB. 60145943

B103 France 17-9-17 LR 8256

4

Statement of Service of No. 2664 Name DALY, Robert William

Unit in which served.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Period of service in each rank.		Remarks.
		From—	To—	
C. Coy. <del>Reserves</del>	Pte.	1-9-16	11-9-16	T. to 4/30/16
7/38 <sup>th</sup> Bn.	"	11-9-16	25/9/16	Transf. to 6/60 Bn.
6/60 Bn Bundigo	A/Cpl	25-AUG. 1916		
	Embarked... Neston.. Mribourne.	2. 10. 16		
	Disembarked Plymouth	16. 11. 16		E-R-8640
	Obtained 1 <sup>st</sup> Class qualification & passed as having fair knowledge of Lewis Gun & C. Rifle Course Tidworth from 3.1.17 to 25.1.17. (A. J. F. Report in U.L. Graus Para. 1860)	3/1/17 to 25/1/17		P2 14/3658. 24.2.17
	Later report 2.			
V.O. Cpl	Reverts to Rank on march: into 15 <sup>th</sup> Eng Bn C.R. 4331/1/18	Hurdcoth	16/11/16	P2 59/4502 8/8/17
	A/Cpl A/Cpl: 15 <sup>th</sup> Eng Bn C.R. 4331/1/18	Hurdcoth	16/11/16	P2 59/4515 8/8/17
A/Cpl	A/Cpl A/Cpl: 21/7/17 (15 <sup>th</sup> Eng Bn)	Hurdcoth	21/7/17	P2 62/4653 8/18/8/17. PR 5966
	A/Sgt. reverts to the ranks. on proceeding Overseas to	France.	17-9-17	LR 8256. DO 72/22E. 22-9-17
	Proceeding Overseas FRANCE via Southampton	17-9-17		LR 8256. DO 72/22E. 22-9-17
A/Sgt.	Reverts to Perm: grade of Pte at 5 <sup>th</sup> A.D.B.D.	France	18.9.17	P2 39/5684. 24.9.17
A/Sgt	Rel D.O. 39/5684 reading, reverts to perm: grade at 5 <sup>th</sup> A.D.B.D. 18.9.17.			Do 40/5755 4.10.17
Pte	7/0/5 60 <sup>th</sup> Bn U.I.F. ex 6/1/16 60 <sup>th</sup> Bn ex 5 <sup>th</sup> A.D.B.D.	France	29/9/17	Do 41/5840. 21/10/17

I have examined the above details, and find them correct in every respect.

Casualty Form—Active Service.

D43887  
 Regiment or Corps 960 Coy.  
 Regimental No. 2664 Rank 1st Lt. Name Daly, Robert  
 Enlisted (a) 1916 Terms of Service (a) 5 Yrs. Service reckons from (a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of promotion to present rank \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to lance rank \_\_\_\_\_ Numerical position on roll of N.C.Os. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extended \_\_\_\_\_ Re-engaged \_\_\_\_\_ Qualification (b) \_\_\_\_\_

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
	O.C. Troops.	A71 NESTOR	(Embarked: Melbourne, (Disembd: Plymouth,	2/10/16.) 16/11/16.)	E.R. 8640.
3.2.17	A.I.F. depot in U.K.	Obtained 1st class qualification as having fair knowledge of Lewis & Vickers at 6 Rifle course. Sidmouth from 3-1-17 to 25-1-17	Eng.	3-1-17 25-7-17	70 14 24 27
2 23-6-17	15th Tng Bn.	V. O. pl. Reverts to the ranks on M/S to Tng Bn.	Hurdcott.	16-11-16	CR 4331/1/18. Do 59. 8-8-17
3 23-6-17	"	Pl. Appointed A/cpl Hurdcott	Hurdcott	16-11-16	CR 4331/1/18 Adm H.P. Do 59E 8/8/17
5 22-7-17	"	Cpl appointed c/sgt	"	21-7-17	LR 5966. D/b 628. 18/9/17
6 16-9-17	"	C/Sgt. Reverts to the ranks on proceeding of seas. to France.	France.	17-9-17	LR 8256. DO 72E. 22-9-17

(4) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D. Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.  
 (5) e.g., Signaller, Shoeing Smith, etc., etc., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties. P.T.O.

REPORT OF GRAVE REGISTRATION.

Vignacourt British Cemetery,

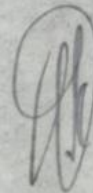
Plot *1* Row *D* Grave *21*

Ref. to <sup>M</sup> 54/921 - Register

Order form despatched 27.2.23

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E.V.





VL

xxx 4780

DESPATCHED

16th March, 1922.

Dear Madam,

With reference to the Memorial Form "A" completed by you in respect of your son, the late No. 2664, Corporal R.W. Daly, 60th Battalion, it is noted that the personal inscription submitted viz :-

"Silence is no certain token. That no hidden grief is there. <sup>Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.</sup> ~~There is never spoken.~~ Is the hardest grief <sup>Officer in Charge, Base Records.</sup> ~~grief.~~

If not Delivered within 7 Days please return to

contains over 100 letters and spaces, whereas the available accommodation on the headstone will not permit of more than 66 letters (less the number of spaces between words, each space counting as a letter) being cut. If you do not desire to abbreviate the above, kindly choose a shorter inscription.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. M. Daly,  
Post Office,  
TATONG, Vic. 'S 'W 'H 'O

Major.  
Officer i/c Base Records.

*Form A  
with the children*

*As reply to form. Form A despatched to Hamilton on inscription 29.5.22*

**Australian Imperial Force.**



A.I.F. KIT STORE,  
110, GREYHOUND ROAD,  
HAMMERSMITH,  
LONDON, W. 6.

Inventory of Effects of - No. 2664. Daly R.W. 60th. Btn. A.I.F.

Forwarded to - LEGATEE.

Mother,  
Mrs Margaret Daly,  
Tatong,  
Via Benalla,  
VICTORIA.

45926.

EFFECTS.

Ex. 3rd Echelon France. (3/1155) 3.6.18.

Disc, Religious Medallion, Religious book,  
Rosary, Scissors, Metal watch and cover, 2 Note  
books, Letters, Photos, Card, Coin, Gold? ring (damaged).

Per "Barunga" 21.6.18.  
In Case No. 1253.

D/S. 35750.

No. of Package

Checked by

WAR GRATUITY SCHEDULE

Transferred to

DEFENCE B.R.

51527

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

No. 2664

Rank Private Cpl. Name DALY R. W.

Unit 60th Bn.

LIST. 401 Casualty Rep. Died (enguring rate) at 61st C.C. Str. cause of death not stated investigating

OIBL 2487 / 1385 dated London 30/1/18 Received B. R. 24/1/18

405 Ref. C. 2487 Few abdomen penetrating lip 25/1/18

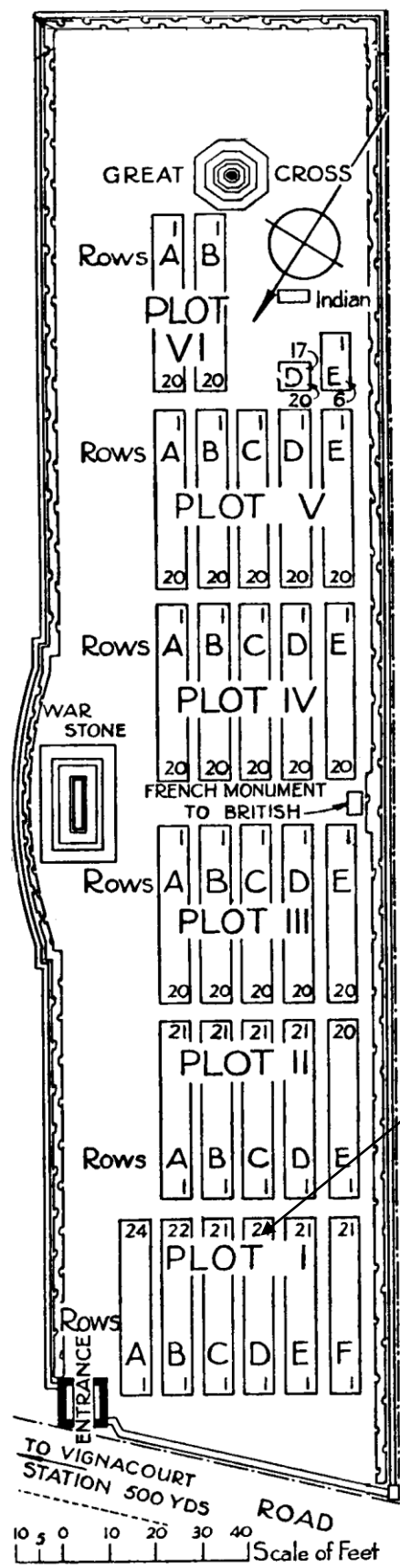
OIBL 2510 / 1233 dated London 7/5/18 Received B. R. 2/5/18

Wounded. Dangerous adm. 4/18 61st C.C. Str.

WSML 706 / 1452 dated London 7/5/18 Received B. R. 2/5/18



DATE.	A. F. B. 103 Received PURPORT.	REF. NO.
MAY 8, 1918	M. O. 3 Advised Died Eng date & cause	3/565
10 MAR 18	COPY MADE FOR WAR PENSIONS	
14-5-18	M. O. 3 ADVISED, DIED OF WOUNDS. 25/4/18	
18-7-18	Pensions advised re Casualty No Statement No. 163	
	"VIII" to D.P.M. 3rd M.B. m31/339	
	CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF G.O. NO. 62 P. 2487 vide 12/301 2nd 6/6/18	
	CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF G.O. NO. 62 P. 2510 vide 12/296 2nd 13/5/18	
31-12-18	PERSONAL EFFECTS EX. Australerag in duplicate.	
10-9-19	PHOTOGRAPH OF GRAVE TRANSMITTED TO NEXT OF KIN. B. R. 45/340.	
	Effects ex "Barunga" lost at sea M83/003	
	Circular B.R.M. 46/1368 & Booklet re Graves despatched 7/12/19	
	FINAL NOTICE 29/11/1822	
	WAR RECORD	
No. 2, 20	PHOTOGRAPH OF GRAVE TRANSMITTED TO NEXT OF KIN. B. R. 41/1490	
15/4/21	BRITISH WAR MEDAL to Comdt 3rd M.D.B.R.M. 68/424	



Corporal Robert Daly  
1- D- 21

VIGNACOURT BRITISH CEMETERY

In Memory of

Corporal

## Robert William Daly

2664, 60th Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F. who died on 25 April 1918

Remembered with Honour  
Vignacourt British Cemetery



Commemorated in perpetuity by  
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission