

**St. Mary's Church of Ireland Churchyard,
Macosquin, Northern Ireland**

War Grave



Lest We Forget

World War 1



2418 LANCE SERJT.

W. H. MOORE

4TH AUSTRALIAN PIONEERS

21ST OCTOBER, 1918 Age 31

*In Memory Of
The Dearly Loved Son Of
William John & Susan Moore
Ardverness*

William Hugh MOORE

William Hugh Moore was born in 1888 to parents William John and Susan Moore.

[According to details provided by William John Moore, father of William Hugh Moore, for the Roll of Honour - he was born at Ardverness, Macosquin, Coleraine, Co. Derry, Northern Ireland. According to Attestation Papers completed when enlisting in the Australian Imperial Force – William Hugh Moore stated he was born at Greenock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.]

The 1901 Ireland Census recorded William Hugh Moore as a 13 year old living with his family at Ardvarness, Drumcroon, Londonderry, Ireland. His parents were listed as William John Moore (Carpenter – Master & Farmer, aged 47, born Londonderry) & Susan Moore (aged 41, born Londonderry). William Hugh Moore was one of five children listed on this Census – Minnie Moore (Seamstress, aged 21, born Londonderry), Margaret Ann Moore (aged 19, born Londonderry), Jane Moore (aged 17, born Londonderry), then William Hugh Moore & Lizzie Moore (aged 5, born Londonderry).

The 1911 Ireland Census recorded William Hugh Moore as a 20 year old Carpenter living with his family at Ardvarness, Drumcroon, Londonderry, Ireland. His parents were listed as William John Moore (Carpenter & Farmer, aged 54) & Susan Moore (aged 48). William John Moore & Susan Moore had been married for 28 years & had five children, all still living. William Hugh Moore was one of five children listed on this Census – Minnie Moore (Dressmaker, aged 26), Margaret Ann Moore (aged 24), Jeannie Moore (Draper's Assistant, aged 22), then William Hugh Moore & Elizabeth Moore (Draper's Apprentice, aged 15).

William Hugh Moore had been apprentice to W. J. Moore at Greenock, Scotland for 5 years.

According to details provided by William John Moore, father of William Hugh Moore, for the Roll of Honour - William Hugh Moore came to Australia when he was aged 25. William Moore, Carpenter, aged 25, was a passenger on *Osterley* which departed from London on 31st January, 1913 bound for Australia.

William Hugh Moore was a 26 year old, single, Carpenter/Joiner from Bundaberg, Queensland when he enlisted at Bundaberg on 13th May, 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His service number was 2418 & his religion was Church of England. His next of kin was listed as his father – William John Moore of Cartsbourne Street, Greenock, Scotland, later altered to shown Ardverness, Macosquin, Coleraine, Co. Derry, Northern Ireland (Records altered 13th August, 1917).

Private William Hugh Moore embarked from Sydney, NSW on HMAT *Shropshire (A9)* on 20th August, 1915 with the 9th Infantry Battalion, 7th Reinforcements. He was taken on strength with 9th Infantry Battalion at Tel-el-Kebir on 7th January, 1916.

9th Infantry Battalion

The 9th Battalion was among the first infantry units raised for the AIF during the First World War. It was the first battalion recruited in Queensland, and with the 10th, 11th and 12th Battalions it formed the 3rd Brigade.....

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private William Hugh Moore was transferred to 49th Battalion at Habeita on 25th February, 1916.

49th Infantry Battalion

The 49th Battalion was raised in Egypt on 27 February 1916 as part of the "doubling" of the AIF. Approximately half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 9th Battalion, and the other half, fresh reinforcements from Australia. Reflecting the composition of the 9th, the 49th was predominantly composed of men from Queensland. The battalion became part of the 13th Brigade of the 4th Australian Division.....

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private William Hugh Moore was transferred & taken on strength with the 4th Pioneer Battalion at Tel-el-Kebir on 16th March, 1916.

4th Pioneer Battalion

The 4th Pioneer Battalion was an Australian infantry and light engineer unit raised for service during the First World War as part of the all volunteer Australian Imperial Force (AIF). Formed in Egypt in March 1916, the battalion subsequently served on the Western Front in France and Belgium, after being transferred to the European battlefields shortly after its establishment. Assigned to the 4th Division, the 4th Pioneer Battalion fought in most of the major battles that the AIF participated in between mid-1916 and the end of the war in November 1918. It was subsequently disbanded in early 1919.

The 4th Pioneers were established on 16 March 1916, at Tel-el-Kebir in Egypt, and were subsequently assigned to the 4th Division. The battalion was formed in the aftermath of the failed Gallipoli campaign when the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) was expanded as part of plans to transfer it from the Middle East to Europe for service in the trenches along the Western Front. This expansion saw several new infantry divisions raised in Egypt and Australia, as well as specialist support units such as machine gun companies, engineer companies, artillery batteries and pioneer battalions, which were needed to meet the conditions prevalent on the Western Front.

Trained as infantrymen, they were also tasked with some engineer functions, with a large number of personnel possessing trade qualifications from civilian life. As such, they were designated as pioneer units. The pioneer concept had existed within the British Indian Army before the war, but had not initially been adopted in other British Empire forces. In early 1916, the Australian Army was reorganised ahead of its transfer to the Western Front in Europe. A total of five pioneer battalions were raised by the AIF at this time, with one being assigned to each of the five infantry divisions that the Australians deployed to the battlefield in France and Belgium. Tasked with digging trenches, labouring, constructing strong points and light railways, and undertaking battlefield clearance, the troops assigned to the pioneers required construction and engineering experience in addition to basic soldiering skills.

Consisting largely of volunteers drawn from Queensland, the battalion consisted of four companies, under a headquarters company. The battalion's first commanding officer was Lieutenant Colonel James Corlette. For a period in 1917, the 26-year-old Vernon Sturdee, who later rose to be Chief of the General Staff, served as commanding officer. The battalion subsequently served on the Western Front from mid-1916 until the end of the war. To identify the battalion's personnel, they were issued with a purple and white unit colour patch. The colours were in common with other Australian pioneer battalions, while the circle shape denoted that the unit was part of the 4th Division.

After arriving in Europe in mid-1916, the 4th Pioneers gained their first experience of trench warfare around Armentieres, which was considered a quiet sector where newly arrived troops could gain experience prior to being committed to more hectic parts of the front. Their stay within the nursery sector was short, as the 4th Division was sent to the Somme shortly afterwards to replace the 2nd Division around Pozieres, arriving in late July – early August. They subsequently took part in the defence of the heights during the final phase of the Battle of Pozieres. This would be their first major battle of the war and for the next two-and-a-half-years, the battalion took part – albeit in a support role only and never in their infantry role – in most of the major battles that involved Australian troops, such as: the Battle of Mouquet Farm, the Battle of Bullecourt, the Battle of Messines, the Third Battle of Ypres, the German spring offensive – with defensive actions around Hebuterne and Dernancourt – and the Hundred Days Offensive, which finally brought an end to the war in November 1918.....

(Extract of Pioneer Battalion information from Wikipedia)

Private William Hugh Moore was written up on 18th April, 1916 while at Serapeum as he was absent without leave from 21.00hrs on 14th April, 1916 until 05.30 hrs on 18th April, 1916 – about 80 hours, while on active service. He forfeited 5 days' pay.

Private William Hugh Moore was appointed Lance Corporal with 4th Pioneers on 27th May, 1916.

Lance Corporal William Hugh Moore proceeded to join B.E.F. (British Expeditionary Force) from Alexandria on 4th June, 1916 & disembarked at Marseilles, France on 11th June, 1916.

Lance Corporal William Hugh Moore was appointed Corporal with 4th Pioneers on 11th September, 1916 – vice Corporal Kneale killed.

Corporal William Hugh Moore was sent to 4th Field Ambulance then transferred & admitted to 1st Australian General Hospital with Pleurisy on 28th October, 1916.

Corporal William Hugh Moore was marched in to 4th A.D.B.D. (Australian Divisional Base Depot) on 5th November, 1916. He was discharged to his Unit on 16th November, 1916 & re-joined his Unit in France from Hospital on 19th November, 1917.

Corporal William Hugh Moore was sent to 4th Div. Infantry School on 10th February, 1917 & re-joined his Unit on 12th March, 1917.

Corporal William Hugh Moore was appointed Lance Sergeant with 4th Pioneers on 26th March, 1917 – vice Lance Sergeant Sharp promoted.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was on leave from 17th April to 27th April, 1917. He reported at Administrative Headquarters, London on 28th April, 1917 having missed his train. He produced a certificate obtained from RTO, Amiens Street Station, Dublin.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was wounded in action in Belgium on 24th June, 1917 with "*H E Shell Hand*" (High explosive). He was taken to 9th Field Ambulance then transferred to 53rd Casualty Clearing Station with gunshot wounds to left wrist. Lance Sergeant Moore was transferred by Ambulance Train 17 on 25th June, 1917 & admitted to 13th General Hospital at Boulogne on 25th June, 1917 with gunshot wounds to left wrist – slight. Lance Sergeant Moore was transferred to No. 1 Convalescent Depot at Boulogne on 27th June, 1917. He was declared fit & transferred to No. 3 Rest Camp at Boulogne on 28th June, 1917.

War Diary – 4th Australian Pioneer Battalion

24th June, 1917 – Heavy shelling in camp – 6 casualties. Battalion moved to camp at T.10.d.1.O.

Appendix No. 1

Casualties

24/6/19172418 L/Sgt Moore, W. H. Wounded in hand by H. E. Shell....

(Extract of War Diary from the Australian War Memorial)

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was marched in to 4th A.D.B.D. (Australian Divisional Base Depot) at Havre from Hospital on 30th June, 1917. He was marched out to join his Unit from Rouelles on 16th August, 1917 & re-joined his Unit in the field on 19th August, 1917.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore reported sick on 26th December, 1917. He was taken to 4th Australian Field Ambulance & admitted with debility. He was transferred to 5th Casualty Clearing Station on 1st January, 1918 then transferred by Ambulance Train to 12th General Hospital at Rouen, France on 4th January, 1918. Lance Sergeant Moore was transferred to England on 7th January, 1918 on Hospital Ship *Essiquibo*.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was admitted to Military Hospital at Sutton Veny, Wiltshire, England on 8th January, 1918 with Debility – severe.

A Medical Report was completed on Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore on 15th January, 1918 at Military Hospital, Sutton Veny, Wiltshire. It was stated that Lance Sergeant Moore was suffering from Paraplegia (Spastic). The original disability occurred on 1st December, 1917 it "*began with pains in knees & shins. Was sent to C.R.S. & then to C.C.S. & thence to No. 12 General Hospital. There the pains left him, but the feet became swollen, & he began to have loss of power in the legs. There was also loss of sensation in legs. These symptoms continue. He is unable to stand & any attempt to move the legs sets up violent clonic spasms.*" "*It was apparent attributable to exposure to cold & wet on service abroad in present war.*" It was recommended that "*this man is not likely to be fit for service within six months.*"

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was placed on Supernumerary List on 26th February, 1918 as he had been absent from his Unit for 3 months.

A Medical Report was completed on Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore on 4th September, 1918 at Military Hospital, Sutton Veny, Wiltshire. It was stated that Lance Sergeant Moore was suffering from Paraplegia (Spastic) & Fracture-dislocation of spine (lower dorsal region). The original disability occurred on 26th December, 1917 while on active service with B.E.F. (British Expeditionary Force) at Peronne, France. Lance Sergeant Moore was "*knocked down by shell explosion in France, pain in the legs and areas of anaesthesia. On arrival here, loss of power in both legs with marked anaesthesia... No control over bladder or rectum.*" His injury to the "*spine by shell explosion was attributable to war service.*" It was recommended that he be discharged as permanently unfit for General & Home Service.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore died on 21st October, 1918 at Sutton Veny Military Hospital from Paraplegia Spastic & Pneumonia.

A death for William Moore, aged 30, was registered in the December quarter, 1918 in the district of Warminster, Wiltshire, England.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was buried on 25th October, 1918 in St. Mary's Church of Ireland Churchyard, Macosquin, Northern Ireland – East of the Church and has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. From the burial report of Lance Sergeant Moore - *Coffin was polished Elm, good quality. The deceased soldier was buried privately by his relatives in Ireland. Administrative Headquarters, A.I.F. London were represented. Names of relatives & friends present at the funeral – Father – Mr W. J. Moore, Macosquin, near Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, Ireland.*

Sergeant William Hugh Moore requested in his Will dated 3rd June, 1917 that all his personal estate be bequeathed to his sister – Miss Jeannie Moore, of Macosquin, Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland.

Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Lance Sergeant Moore's father - Mr W. J. Moore, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll & Plaque both sent November, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore – service number 2418, aged 31, of 4th Australian Pioneers. He was the son of William John and Susan Moore of Ardverness, Macosquin, Coleraine, Ireland.

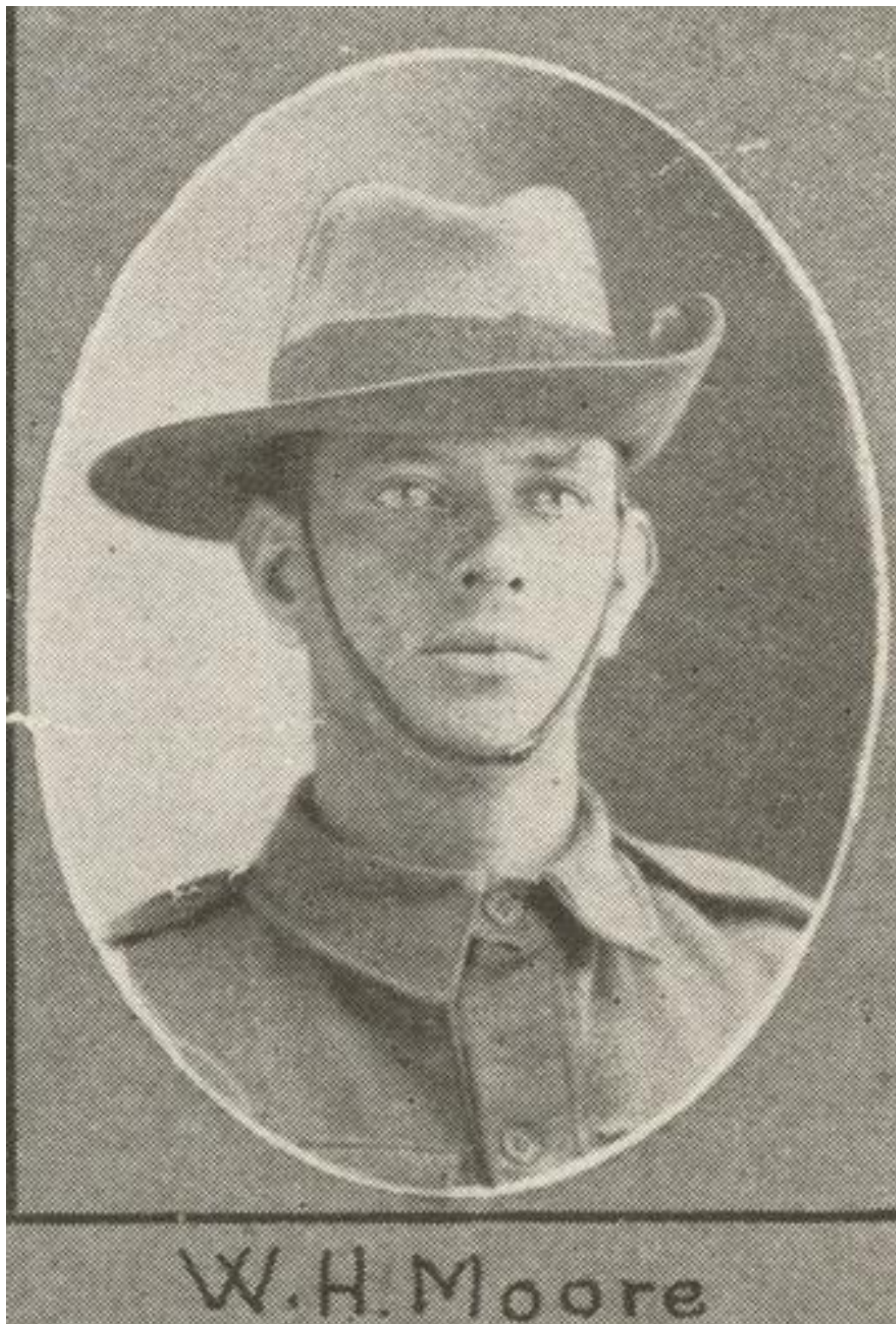
Lance Sergeant W. H. Moore is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 174.



Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

(58 pages of Lance Sergeant William Hugh Moore's Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

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



(The Queenslander Pictorial within The Queenslander – 17 July, 1915 – page 26)



(The Queenslander Pictorial within The Queenslander – 17 July, 1915 – page 26)



Newspaper Notices

ROLL OF HONOUR

Casualty List No. 381

89 Queenslanders Included

ILL

L.-Sgt. W. H. Moore, Ireland, ser., p.r.w. (*Serious, previously reported wounded*)

(*The Telegraph*, Brisbane, Qld – 31 January, 1918)

CASUALTIES

LISTS NOS. 450A AND 450

ILL

L.-Sgt. W. H. Moore, Ireland (2nd occ.)

(*Daily Standard*, Brisbane, Qld – 7 December, 1918)

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES

LIST No. 456

Died from Illness

Lance-sergeant W. H. Moore

(*Morning Bulletin*, Rockhampton, Qld – 31 January, 1919)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

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

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

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

Lance Sergeant W. H. Moore does have a personal inscription on his headstone.

*In Memory Of The Dearly Loved Son Of
William John & Susan Moore, Ardverness*

St. Mary's Church of Ireland Churchyard, Macosquin, Coleraine, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland

St. Mary's Church of Ireland Churchyard, Macosquin, Northern Ireland contains 4 Commonwealth War Graves – 3 from World War 1 & 1 from World War 2. There is only 1 Australian Forces burial.



St. Mary's Church of Ireland Church, Macosquin (Photo below by Simon Mamouney)



Photo of Lance Serjt. W. H. Moore's Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstone in St. Mary's Church of Ireland Churchyard, Macosquin, Coleraine, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland.



(Photos by Simon Mamouney)



(Photos by Simon Mamouney)

