

**St. Andrews Roman Catholic Cemetery,  
Dumfries, Scotland**

**War Grave**



*Lest We Forget*

**World War 1**



**2103 PRIVATE**

**M. J. MARLOW**

**35TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.**

**22ND JULY, 1920 Age 31**

## Michael MARLOW

Michael John Marlow was born in the parish of St. Andrews, Dumfries, Scotland in early 1889 to parents William McCauly Marlow & Catherine Marlow.

The 1891 England Census recorded Michael John Marlow as a 2 year old living with his family at St. Mary's Place Kirby St., Maryport, Cockermouth, Cumberland, England. His parents were listed as William Marlow (Stone Mason, aged 34, born Scotland) & Catherine Marlow (aged 36, born Scotland). Michael was the youngest of three children listed on this Census – Hugh Marlow (Scholar, aged 7, born Scotland), James Marlow (aged 2, born Scotland) then Michael.

The 1901 Scotland Census listed Michael Marlow as a 12 year old Scholar, living with his family at 130 St. Michael St., Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His parents were listed as William Marlow (Mason, aged 45) & Katherine Marlow (aged 36, born Scotland). Michael was one of four children listed on this Census – Hugh Marlow (Mason, aged 17), James Marlow (Upholsterer Apprentice, aged 15), then Michael and William Marlow (Scholar, aged 9).

A "Michael Marlow", aged 22, born Scotland, was a passenger on Ship *Torilla* which departed from London, England on 21st August, 1911 & arrived at the port of Brisbane, Queensland on 10th October, 1911. Michael Marlow had contracted to land at the port of Townsville, Queensland.

Michael Marlow was a 27 year old, single, Labourer from Dumfries, Scotland when he enlisted at Goulburn, NSW on 14th April, 1916 with the 9th Infantry Brigade, 35th Infantry Battalion, 3rd Reinforcements of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His service number was 2103 & his religion was Roman Catholic. His next of kin was listed as his father – Mr William Marlow, of St. Andrew's parish, Dumfries, Scotland.

Private Michael Marlow was posted to Depot Camp at Goulburn, NSW on 14th April, 1916. He was later transferred to Rutherford Depot Camp with 35th Battalion Reinforcements on 5th May, 1916.

Private Michael Marlow embarked from Sydney on HMAT *Anchises* (A68) on 24th August, 1916 & disembarked at Devonport, England on 11th October, 1916.

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

Private Michael Marlow was written up for an Offence - "Failing to salute an Officer" on 4th November, 1916 at Larkhill, Wiltshire. He was awarded 2 days C.B. (Confined to Barracks) on 8th November, 1916.

Private Michael Marlow was marched out to 35th Battalion in England on 26th October, 1916 from 9th Training Battalion, Codford, Wiltshire.

Private Michael Marlow proceeded overseas to France via Southampton on 21st November, 1916.

Private Michael Marlow was taken to 11th Australian Field Ambulance in the field on 10th March, 1917 with Bursitis elbows. He was transferred to 2nd Australian Casualty Clearing Station on 11th March, 1917. Pte Marlow was transferred by Ambulance Train No. 26 on 14th March, 1917 & admitted to 8th Stationary Hospital at Wimereux on 14th March, 1917. Pte Marlow was discharged to Base Details on 16th March, 1917. He was marched in to 3rd A.D.B.D. (Australian Divisional Base Depot) at Etaples, France on 20th March, 1917.

Private Michael Marlow was marched out from 3rd A.D.B.D. to join his Unit on 3rd April, 1917 & rejoined his Unit in the field on 4th April, 1917.

Private Michael Marlow was written up for an Offence on 8th August, 1917 while in the field – "Absent from billets after 9 pm" & on 9th August, 1917 - "Absent without leave from noon to 2 pm. He was awarded 14 days F.P. No. 2 (Field Punishment) on 10th August, 1917.

Private Michael Marlow was on leave to UK from 15th February, 1918 to 29th February, 1918.

## 35th Battalion

The 35th Battalion became part of the 9th Brigade of the 3rd Australian Division. It crossed to France in late November, and moved into the trenches of the Western Front for the first time on 26 November, just in time for the onset of the terrible winter of 1916-17.

The battalion had to wait until the emphasis of British and Dominion operations switched to the Ypres Sector of Belgium in mid-1917 to take part in its first major battle; this was the battle of Messines, launched on 7 June. The 35th's next major battle was around Passchendaele on 12 October. Heavy rain, though, had deluged the battlefield, and thick mud tugged at the advancing troops and fouled their weapons. The battle was a disaster for the 35th; 508 men crossed the start line but only 90 remained unwounded at the end.

For the next five months the 35th alternated between periods of rest, training, labouring, and service in the line. When the German Army launched its last great offensive in the spring of 1918, the battalion was part of the force deployed to defend the approaches to Amiens around Villers-Bretonneux. It took part in a counter-attack at Hangard Wood on 30 March, and helped to defeat a major drive on Villers-Bretonneux on 4 April. The desperate nature of the fighting at this time is revealed by the fact that the 35th Battalion suffered nearly 70 per cent casualties during these operations.

*(Information from The Australian War Memorial)*

Private Michael Marlow was attached for duty to 3rd Machine Gun Battalion on 15th March, 1918.

Private Michael Marlow was admitted to 7th Field Ambulance on 12th April, 1918 – P.U.O. (Pyrexia (fever) of unknown origin). He was transferred & admitted to 9th General Hospital at Rouen, France on 13th April, 1918. Pte Marlow was transferred to No. 2 Convalescent Depot on 15th April, 1918 then transferred & admitted to 6th General Hospital at Rouen on 16th April, 1918. Pte Marlow was returned to No. 2 Convalescent Depot on 20th April, 1918. Pte Marlow was transferred to No. 11 Convalescent Depot at Buchy on 23rd April, 1918 with Myalgia. He was discharged to Base on 21st May, 1918.

Private Michael Marlow was marched in to A.I.B. (Australian Infantry Base) Depot at Havre, France on 21st May, 1918 then marched out to his Unit on 24th May, 1918.

Private Michael Marlow was wounded in action on 22nd August, 1918. Pte Marlow was admitted to 10th Australian Field Ambulance with shrapnel wounds to face then transferred to Casualty Clearing Station. From there he was transferred & admitted to 11th Stationary Hospital on 23rd August, 1918. Pte Marlow was invalided to England on Hospital Ship *Essequibo* on 26th August, 1918 from Rouen, France.

### **War Diary - 3rd Machine Gun Battalion**

*Somme – 22nd August, 1918:*

*Operation. Enemy artillery activity was normal up to 2.15am on 22nd. From 2.15 am to 4.30 am enemy heavily bombarded Western extremities of ETINEHEM and Valley of the SOMME in K.24.c. and d. with 15 cm 10.5 cm and 77 mm. 30 minutes prior to Zero enemy put own a heavy and well distributed barrage on our tape line in L.10 causing casualties to 23rd Coy. ("F" Battery) in L.10.d. Our barrage opened at 4.45 am at which time enemy shelling of valley in K.24 decreased considerably. Guns fired according to schedule on appointed tasks, the total expenditure being 420,000 rounds. No opportunity targets were engaged during the first three hours of operation. Reports as to the progress of the infantry were indefinite for some time but by 10 am it was definitely established that our troops were on the green line. By 12 noon, as the infantry appeared to be established on their final objective arrangements were made to organise defence of the sector. Four guns of the 9th Coy. which had gone forward with the attacking infantry took up a position protecting the left flank about L.9.a. central and L.8.b. central. The remaining 12 guns of the 9th Coy. were distributed in depth about the area as follows:- two guns to right and two guns to left battalion for work in support line, remaining guns to form a protective barrage North of BRAY. Two sections of the 11th Coy. acting as mobile guns were allotted one section each to 43rd and 44th Battalions. As there was no work for these guns they were withdrawn to shelters towards the rear. 16 guns of the 10th Coy. remained in positions in L.19.b. ready to put down a protective barrage East of BRAY in L.16.a. and to engage any targets that showed on the*

hillside East of BRAY. "A" and "B" Batteries (8 guns 11th Coy.) "E" and "F" Batteries (16 guns 23rd Coy.) were withdrawn to dug-outs in K.24.d.

Enemy Counter-attack. At 5.45 pm the 9th A.I. Brigade reported parties of enemy North of BRAY active against our line. Orders were issued to 10th M.G. Coy. to engage any parties of enemy visible. If no targets were visible they were to barrage line from L. 16.central to 500 yds North. Barrage carried out.

At 6 pm 9th A.I.Bde. reported about two battalions of enemy moving towards Bray in L. 17.b. and d. The 10th Coy. were informed and the target was engaged when arrived in L. 16.b, and d. This target was later engaged by artillery. The leading wave disappeared in trenches or sunken road, last wave coming over crest retired. Attack repulsed.

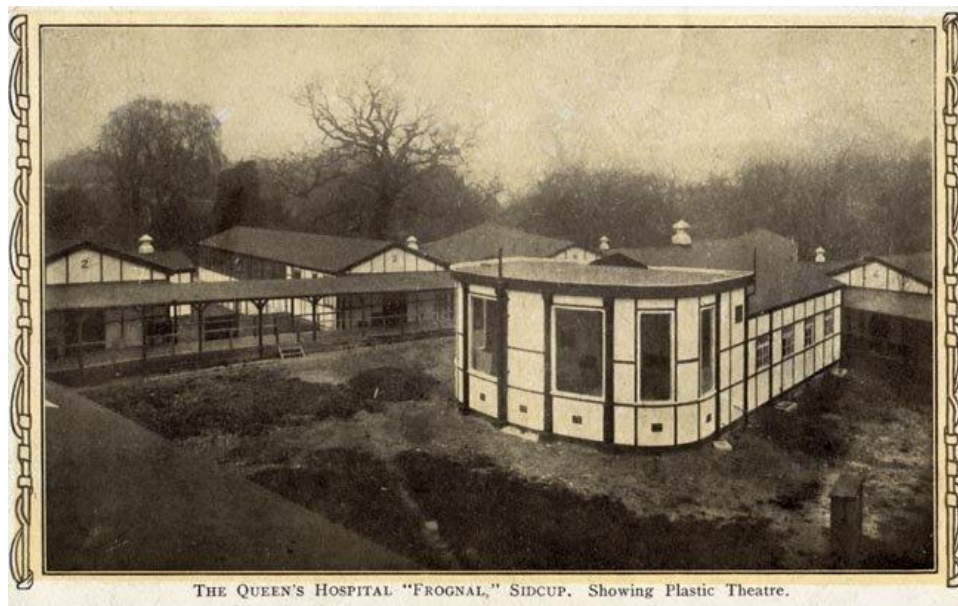
6.55 pm Enemy reporting to be advancing on our left and occupying HAPPY VALLEY. One section of the 11th Coy. was detailed to take up a position about L. 14 A to command this valley and to protect left flank of the Division. This section reported in position in L. 13.b.90.10 by 8.45 pm.

7.30 pm. Requested by 9th A.I. Bde. to place one extra section at the disposal of Colonel White 35th A.I. section moved off at 8.45 pm with the assistance of a carrying party of 12 men of the Pioneer Battalion. Section reported in position at 9.30 pm.

Casualties for 22nd August – Killed 6 O.R. Wounded 18 O.R. Missing 2 O.R.

(Information from The Australian War Memorial)

Private Michael Marlow was admitted to 1st Southern Hospital, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England on 27th August, 1918 with gunshot wounds to jaw - severe. The Hospital Admissions form has "Fract. Mandible." He was discharged on 23rd September, 1918 & transferred to The Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, South East London on the same day.



THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL "FROGNAL," SIDCUP. Showing Plastic Theatre.

*The Queen's Hospital was opened in 1917 in the grounds of Frognaal House. It comprised a group of prefabricated buildings, and initially provided pioneering plastic surgery to First World War soldiers with facial injuries, under the auspices of Sir Harold Gillies, until 1925.*

Private Michael Marlow was written up for an Offence on 24th September, 1918 – "AWL from 7 pm 24.9.18 to 10.30 pm 24.9.18". He forfeited 1 days' pay as punishment awarded by O.C. Queen's Hospital Sidcup.

Private Michael Marlow was discharged from Queen's Hospital, Sidcup on 28th September, 1918 & was to report to Queen's Hospital on 12th October, 1918. Pte Marlow was transferred to 3rd Auxiliary Hospital at Dartford, Kent on 20th October, 1918.

Private Michael Marlow was discharged from 3rd Auxiliary Hospital at Dartford on 13th December, 1918 to Hospital Ship *Karoola* for return to Australia.

Private Michael Marlow was discharged from A.I.F. on 14th April, 1919.

Private Michael Marlow was entitled to British War Medal & the Victory Medal.

A "Mr M. Marlow", Labourer, aged 31, was a passenger on the *Orontes* which departed from Sydney bound for London & arrived on 2nd February, 1920.

Michael Marlow died on 22nd July, 1920 at Dumfries, Scotland.

#### **Details from Death Certificate:**

Michael John Marlow, Car Finisher, Pte 36th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force (single), died at 4.45 am on 22nd July, 1920 at 2 Welldale Terrace, Maxwelltown, aged 31 years from Diabetes Mellitus. His parents were William McCauley Marlow & Catherine Marlow (N.S. Callachan). His father, William McCauley Marlow was present at the death.

Newspaper Notice from *Dumfries and Galloway Standard and Advertiser* - 24 July, 1920:

#### **Deaths**

*MARLOW – On the 22nd inst., at Welldale Terrace, Maxwelltown, Michael John Marlow, aged 31 years.*

Michael Marlow was buried in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Dumfries, Scotland and is included on the family's private headstone. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission still acknowledges his death.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private M. J. Marlow – service number 2103, of 35th Battalion Australian Infantry. No family details are listed.

Private M. Marlow unfortunately is not commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia. To be eligible for the Roll of Honour an individual had to have died during service as a member of the Australian armed forces & to have died before 31st March, 1921. Michael Marlow was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force in 1919.



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

(26 pages of Pte Michael Marlow'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*

## Newspaper Notices

### LOCAL and GENERAL

RECRUITING – The following additional recruits have been enrolled last week at the Goulburn Drill Hall:- Leslie E. Royston, Bowral; Eric J. M. Mackay and Frederick J. Reynolds, Moss Vale; **Michael Marlow, Mittagong.**

*(The Scrutineer and Berrima District Press, NSW – 19 April, 1916)*

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### 436th CASUALTY LIST

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

##### WOUNDED

Pte MICHAEL MARLOW, Scotland

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

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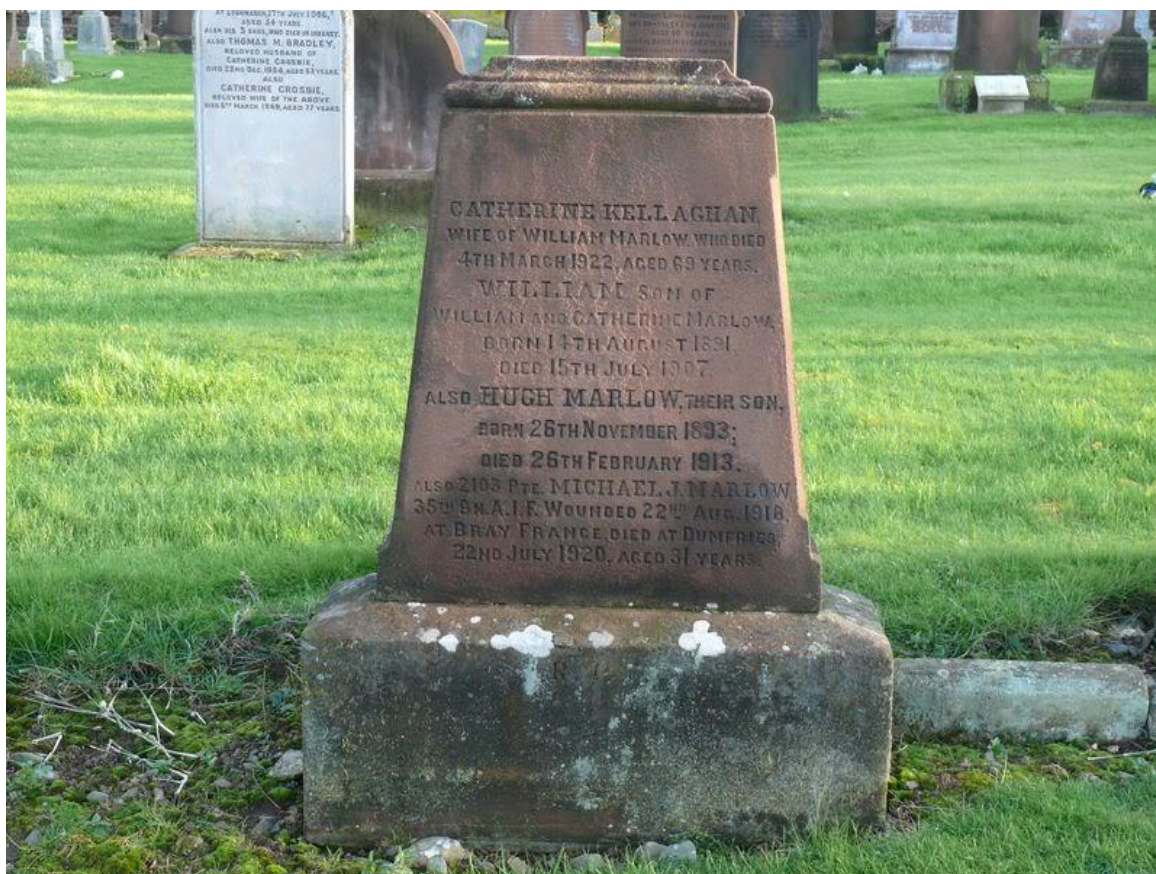
### **St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Dumfries, Scotland**

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Dumfries contains 33 War Graves – 5 relate to the First World War & 28 are from World War 2.

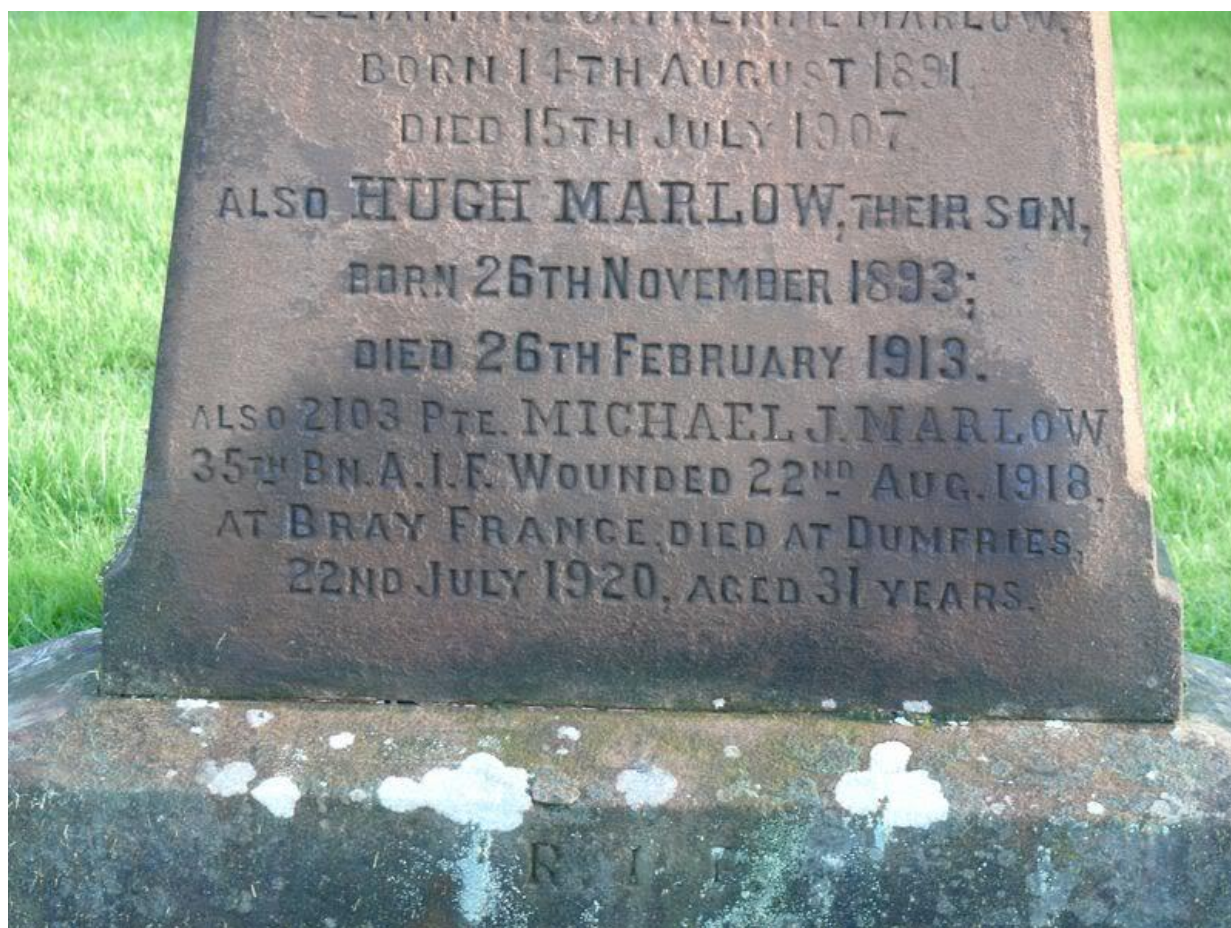


**St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Dumfries, Scotland** *(Photo by Spoons – The Scottish War Graves Project)*

Photo of Pte Michael J. Marlow's name of the private family headstone in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Dumfries, Scotland.



(Photo by Spoons – The Scottish War Graves Project)



**CATHERINE KELLAGHAN**

*Wife of William Marlow Who Died*

*4th March 1922, Aged 69 Years.*

**WILLIAM** Son Of

*WILLIAM and CATHERINE MARLOW,*

*Born 14th August 1891*

*Died 15th July 1907.*

Also **HUGH MARLOW**, Their Son,

*Born 26th November 1893*

*Died 26th February 1913*

**Also 2103 PTE. MICHAEL J. MARLOW**

**35<sup>TH</sup> Bn. A.I.F. WOUNDED 22<sup>ND</sup> AUG. 1918**

**AT BRAY FRANCE, DIED AT DUMFIRES**

**22<sup>ND</sup> JULY 1920, AGED 31 YEARS**



**St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Dumfries, Scotland** (Photo from CWGC)