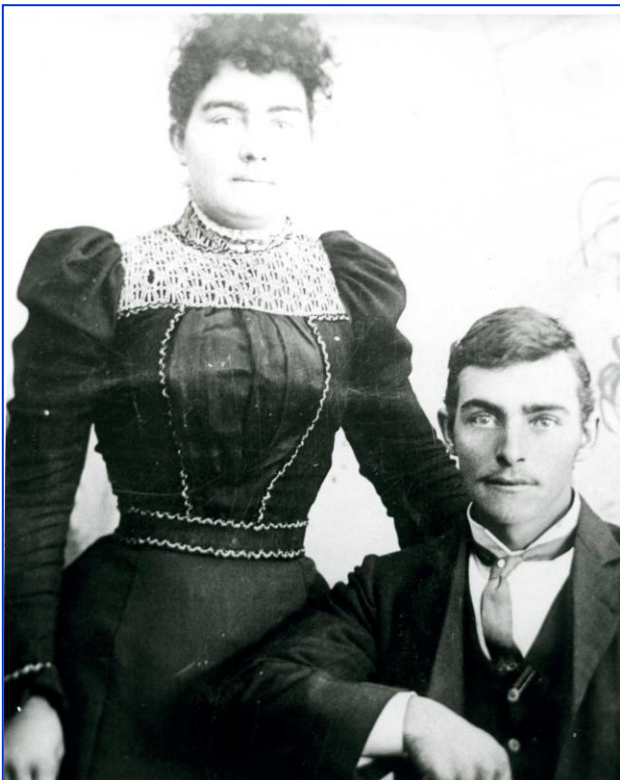
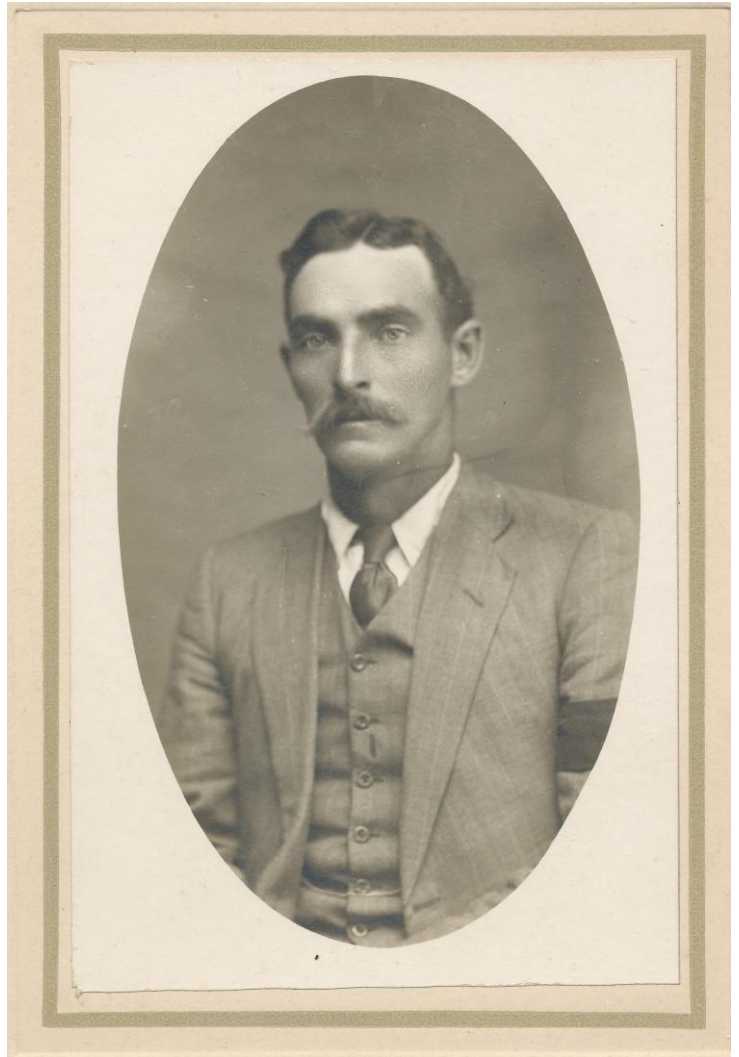
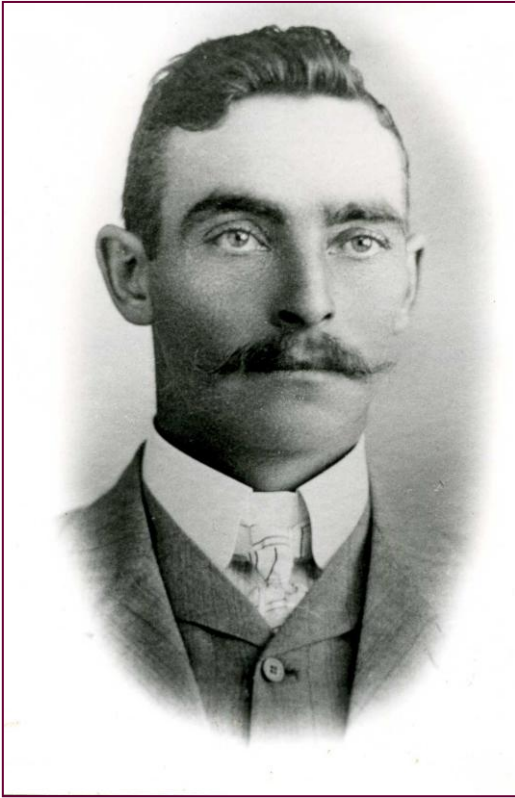


## WALTER JENKIN MALONE

Walter Jenkin Malone was the **first born son** of Patrick Thomas and Sarah Malone. He was born at **Frogmore**, near Boorowa on 8 May 1882.

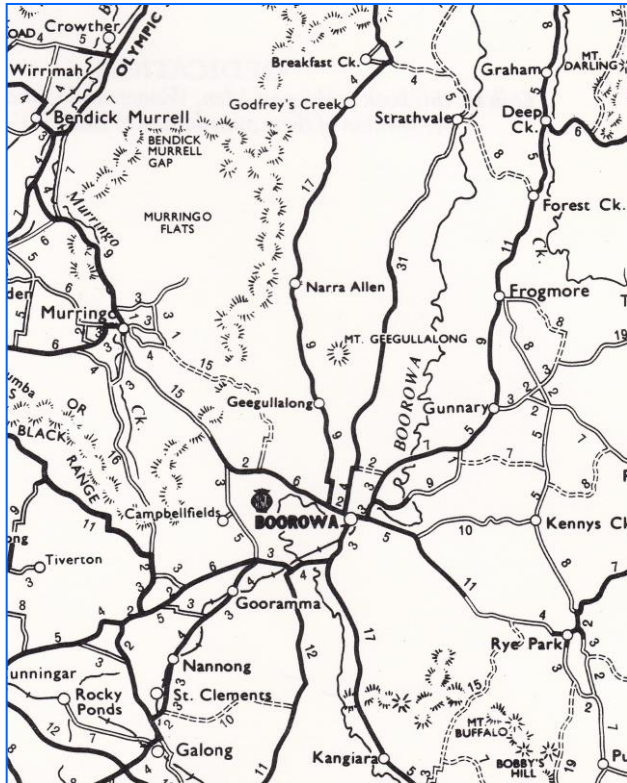


Walter Jenkin Malone seated beside  
his elder sister Ethel Mary Malone

## WALTER JENKIN MALONE – Early Life

Little is known of the early life of Walter Malone. It is likely that Walter worked around the Frogmore district as a farm labourer as did many of his brothers.

It appears that the small settlement of **Forest Creek**, just north of Frogmore played its part in the social / sporting life of **Walter Malone**, along with other members of the Malone family.



**Tennis** and **Cricket** appeared to be the sports of choice in that particular period at **Forest Creek**:

The “**Burrowa News**” dated **Friday, 23 September 1910** gives details of a competition **Tennis Match** between **Forest Creek** and **Teachers**.

Among the names mentioned are **Walter Malone** and numerous relatives:

B (Richard Benjamin) **Roberts** (later to marry Kathleen Malone)

F (**Frank**) **Malone** - brother

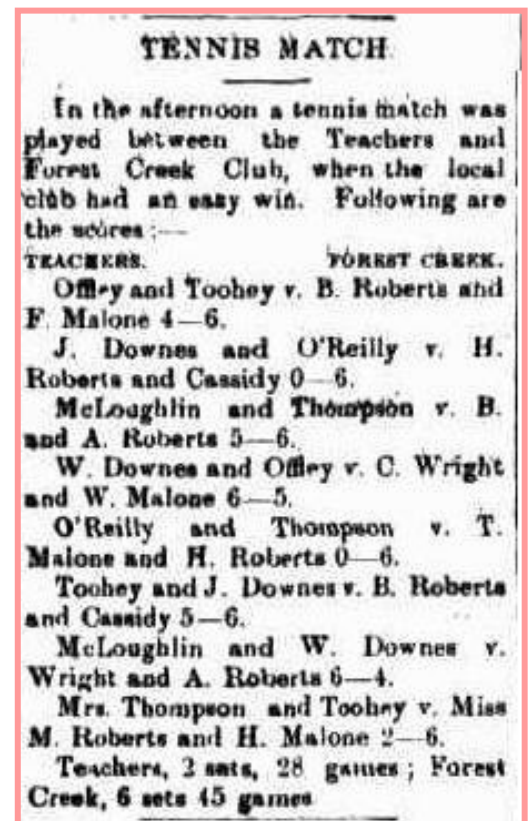
H (**Harry**) **Roberts** (later to marry Ethel Malone’s daughter Doris Good)

C (**Charles**) **Wright** (2<sup>nd</sup> cousin of Walter Malone)

**W (Walter) Malone**

T (Patrick Thomas ‘**Tom**’) **Malone** - brother

H (Herbert Lester ‘**Herb**’) **Malone** - brother





The **“Burrowa News”** dated **Friday, 10 March 1911** makes mention of a cricket match played between Forest Creek and Hovells Creek.

**Walter Malone** opened the batting in Forest Creek’s 1<sup>st</sup> Innings to score **12 runs** and then batted at No7 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Innings for **20 runs**.

*Also in the team were:*

**Harold** (Thomas Harold) **Prosser** (2<sup>nd</sup> cousin of Walter Malone)

**Walter Louis Morgan** (1st cousin of Walter Malone)

**Charles Wright** (2<sup>nd</sup> cousin of Walter Malone)

**Abraham** (William Abraham) **Roberts**

A **photo** of Walter Malone, Harold Prosser, Abraham Roberts and another Forest Creek Cricketer (absent in the game featured) were to be featured in the **ABC “Landline” program in 2017** (*full story account later in the document*).

Forest Creek.	
CRICKET.—On the 1st inst the local team journeyed to Rye Park and were defeated. Following are the scores:—	
Rye Park.	
H. Cook, b A. Roberts	18
G. Gorham, c H. Prosser, b McInerney	2
J. Hardiman, c and b McInerney	17
T. Daly, b Wright	7
J. E. Morgan, not out	8
S. Edwards, c W. Prosser, b McInerney	16
J. Gorham, c Howard, b Wright	8
A. Gorham, b McInerney	50
J. Silk, c Wright, b McInerney	0
J. Hardiman, b McInerney	3
A. Horton, c W. Malone, b McInerney	0
Sundries	6
Total	135
Bowling analysis: P. McInerney 7 wickets for 64; H. Prosser 0 for 12; A. Roberts, 1 for 17; C. Wright, 2 for 14; T. Malone, 0 for 8; W. Prosser, 0 for 8; J. Howard 0 for 6.	
Forest Creek.	
W. Thompson, c A. Horton, b Hardiman	2
F. Malone, b Hardiman	7
J. Howard, b Daly	22
W. Malone, c A. Gorham, b Cooke	6
P. McInerney, c G. Gorham, b Daly	4
H. Prosser, b Cooke	2
T. Fenton, b Cooke	0
C. Wright, b Daly	4
A. Roberts, b Cooke	5
W. Prosser, b Daly	2
H. Roberts, not out	9
Sundries	1
Total	64

Some two years later, the **“Burrowa News”** dated **Friday, 14 February 1913** mentioned Walter Malone, still playing cricket for Forest Creek, in this game where Forest Creek was opposed by Rye Park.

His brother F (**Frank**) **Malone** is listed in the team along with:

**Harold Prosser** (2<sup>nd</sup> cousin)

**Charles Wright** (2<sup>nd</sup> cousin)

**Abraham** (William Abraham) **Roberts**

**W** (Joseph William) **Prosser** (2<sup>nd</sup> cousin)

**Harry Roberts** (later to marry Ethel Malone’s daughter Doris Good)

**J E** (**John Evan**) **Morgan** (1<sup>st</sup> cousin) was playing for the opposition **Rye Park** side.

Forest Creek.	
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).	
On Saturday last Hovell's Creek and Forest Creek Clubs met on the latter's wicket in R. F. D. Cricket Competition, when the former won by 9 wickets. The chances of the locals looked "rosy" as 6 of Hovell's Creek were dismissed very quickly, but W. Johns and A. Sligar defied the efforts of the local trundlers for some time, and gave Hovell's Creek a substantial lead. Johns compiled 60 before he was dismissed by a catch on the boundary. Following are the scores:—	
FOREST CREEK—1st Innings.	
A. Roberts, sen., b F. Hudson	5
W. Malone, b Giles	12
C. Wright, c Giles, b Hudson	13
S. Roberts, b Giles	0
W. Morgan, run out	17
H. Prosser, c F. Hudson, b Giles	0
P. Downes, b Toohey	0
A. Roberts, junr., not out	0
S. Richardson, c Giles, b Toohey	17
A. Crowe, b. Toohey	0
W. Thomson, c F. Hudson, b G. Hudson	3
Sundries	9
Total	76
HOVELL'S CREEK—1st Innings.	
F. Hudson, b. o. w., b S. Roberts	13
G. Gay, b. Morgan	0
W. Giles, b Morgan	11
F. Toohey, h. o. w., b S. Roberts	0
G. Newham, b S. Roberts	6
A. Sligar, c J. Downes, b Richardson	31
P. Hudson, b Morgan	5
W. Johns, c Thompson, b Morgan	60
G. Hudson, l. b. w., b Wright	8
P. Smith, not out	13
J. Gummell, b S. Roberts	2
Sundries	4
Total	153
FOREST CREEK—2nd Innings.	
S. Richardson, c F. Hudson, b G. Hudson	4
A. Roberts, c & b G. Hudson	0
W. Morgan, c Giles, b G. Hudson	10
S. Roberts, b Newham	4
C. Wright, c and b Gay	32
W. Thomson, run out	3
W. Malone, c Smith, b Giles	20
A. Crowe, b Newham	2
P. Downes, b Newham	2
H. Prosser, not out	0
A. Roberts, b G. Hudson	0
Sundries	4
Total	81
HOVELL'S CREEK—2nd Innings.	

## Frogmore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

As previously stated, 8 of the pupils belonging to the Frogmore Public School sat for the recent Bursary Examinations, with the satisfactory result that one of them was successful in winning the coveted prize, the successful candidate being Master Noel Sligar, aged 12 years, son of Mr. Thos. Sligar, of Erin Park. We desire to congratulate him on his pass. Out of the others, six were successful in winning a certificate of merit, one out of the eight failing, which is most creditable to the school, especially considering that it is only a fifth class school.

On the 8th inst., a most violent thunderstorm passed over Frogmore, although only 15 points of rain were registered, but within a mile of the village fully three inches fell within an hour, doing considerable damage. On the Burrowa river and reserve, where the travelling stock route passes through it, a regular tornado passed along. Travelling in an easterly direction, it literally tore the timber on the reserve to pieces, large trees being uprooted, and the immense trunks of others being snapped off like carrots. A large haystack was turned completely over, the shearing shed demolished, a large portion of the galvanised iron roofing of the house was carried some considerable distance, also a wire netted fence was completely destroyed, all being the property of Mrs. Wm. Sligar. It next showed itself at Messrs. J. Chudleigh's, Jas. Petty's, and Thos. Dawnes, where it unroofed large sheds, twisting the galvanised iron about like paper, making it valueless. The hail in that portion being fully a foot deep. A considerable quantity of wire netting fences was washed down. During the storm a certain Burrowaite was travelling on his return home, and when the immense hail was striking him, he didn't know "where he are," but it caused him like a drowning man to review his past, and seriously think of his wife and family, &c. However he got through the ordeal safe and sound.

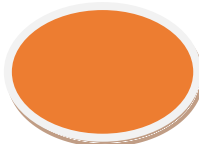
We are sorry to learn of Mr. Walter Malone's illness, who is suffering from appendicitis. We believe that he is to undergo an operation on the 14th inst. We trust all will be well with him.

The Frogmore Correspondent writing in the "Burrowa News" dated Friday, 16 February 1912 makes mention of a very common "Malone" medical condition.

*"We are sorry to learn of Mr. Walter Malone's illness, who is suffering from appendicitis.*

*We believe that he is to undergo an operation on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst.*

*We trust all will be well with him."*



The **Frogmore Correspondent** writing in the **"Burrowa News"** dated **Friday, 23 April 1915** lists **Walter Malone** and his cousin **Charles Wright** as being survivors of a fatal train accident involving the **Temora Mail Train** at the **Bowning Railway Station**.

A head on collision with the No 2 Express resulted in the death of Robert John Thomas, a tailor and father of eight children from Temora.

**THE BINALONG SMASH.**

**INJURED RECOVERING.**

**ROBERT THOMAS' DEATH.**

**NIGHT OFFICER CHARGED.**

SYDNEY, Monday.

An inquest was opened to-day concerning the death of Robert Thomas, who was fatally injured in Saturday's railway accident. The inquiry was adjourned till Thursday.

All the injured are making satisfactory progress.

Subsequently, at the Police Court, Yass, John Silvester Cotter, night officer at Binalong, was charged with causing the death of Robert Thomas. Sergeant Pocock deposed that when he was charged, accused made no reply. A remand was granted to Thursday. Bail was allowed, self in £100.



**Forest Creek.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

**BELGIAN FUND.**—The response for assistance towards the Sports and Concert on Saturday, 1st May, has been splendid, and with fine weather a record day is almost assured. Several gifts as prizes have been promised for the sports, and a number from Burrowa intend coming to assist at the Concert. The cause, being such a worthy one, deserves the support of everyone who can possibly assist, and we hope to see a record crowd at the Sports.

**WEATHER.**—On Saturday night last rain set in, and continued for part of Monday, 21 points being registered.

Two local residents, Messrs. W. Malone and C. Wright, were in the Temora Mail at the time of the accident last Saturday morning, at Binalong, but, I am glad to say, both escaped injury.

*“Two local residents, Messrs. W. Malone and C. Wright, were in the Temora Mail at the time of the accident last Saturday morning, at Binalong, but, I am glad to say, both escaped injury.”*



## WALTER JENKIN MALONE – “Fight For Your Country”

The outbreak of World War 1 in 1914 saw great pressure being place on young men and women throughout Australia to assist in the war effort.

The “propaganda” machine was in full swing encouraging especially young men to assist Britain in their fight against the German army.



In 1916 when **Walter Malone** was just over 34 years of age he journeyed to Goulburn where he enlisted in the Army.

On his enlistment on 2 August, 1916, Walter Malone was allotted the **Army number 2934** and given the rank of private.

***Around 420,000 Australians enlisted for service in the First World War, representing 38.7 per cent of the male population aged between 18 and 44.***

***Walter Malone was just 1 of those 420,000.***

The “**Burrowa News**” dated **Friday, 29 September 1916** relates to the Frogmore – Forest Creek Community coming together to farewell four of its young men.

## FOREST CREEK.

(From our Correspondent).

On Saturday evening, 29th ultimo, the members of Forest Creek C.O. tendered a farewell social to four of their club mates—Messrs. A. Roberts, W. Malone, H. Prosser, and E. Grimson—who were leaving for Goulburn Camp on the 1st inst. The social took place at Mr. W. Roberts', who had very kindly granted the use of the building. During the day rain fell heavily, but cleared about 3 p.m., though the weather remained threatening. Despite this, however, a great number of visitors and friends came along to do honor to the volunteers. Dancing was indulged in to the 'wee sma' hours' to music rendered by Messrs. J. Fogarty, Wilcox, P. Corcoran, M. Slattery, and H. Keefe. The duties of M.O. were ably discharged by Mr. G. Evans.

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*The social took place at Mr. W. Roberts', who had very kindly granted the use of the building.*

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*Despite this, however, a great number of visitors and friends came along to do honour to the volunteers.*

*Dancing was indulged into the wee small hours to music rendered by Messrs. J. Fogarty, Wilcox, P. Corcoran, M. Slattery, and H. Keefe.*

*The duties of M.C. were ably discharged by Mr. G. Evans.*

The photo below is of huge significance as it relates directly to the above newspaper story:



*The unearthing of the photo has its own interesting narrative relating to 2 significant events that took place in 2017:*



**Villers-Bretonneux**

**ANZAC Day Service**

**25 April 2017**

**ABC – “Landline”**

**Television Production**

*First shown on ABC TV - 23 April 2017*

*It was the first occasion on ANZAC Day, 2017 that I was able to watch on TV the entire ANZAC Day Service from Villers-Bretonneux (France).*

*It was nearing the end of the service that the wreath laying service took place – my ears pricked with the mention of the name “**Harold Prosser**”, not once, but twice.*

*Harold Prosser was a name my father Harry Malone had often mentioned, I knew he was a relative, so I consulted my Family Tree Maker program just to see how Harold Prosser fitted into the family.*

*His full name – Thomas **Harold Prosser** – a “second cousin” of Walter Malone as well as my father Harry Malone.*

### Relationship: Walter Jenkin Malone to Thomas Harold Prosser

Thomas Harold Prosser is the 1st cousin 1x removed of Walter Jenkin Malone

Grandparent



**Jenkin Morgan**

b: 1817  
Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, Cardigan  
d: 21 Feb 1877  
Frogmore, New South Wales, Aus



**Mary Morgans**

b: 1817  
Llanddewi Aber-arth, Cardiganshi  
d: 17 Jul 1885  
Frogmore, New South Wales, Aus

Mother



**Sarah Morgan**

b: 21 Jun 1856  
Narrallen, New South Wales, Aust  
d: 28 Mar 1932  
Burrowa, New South Wales, Austr

Aunt



**Eleanor Morgan**

b: 16 Aug 1848  
Goulburn, New South Wales, Aus  
d: 02 Mar 1899  
Temora, New South Wales, Austr

Self



**Walter Jenkin Malone**

b: 08 May 1882  
Frogmore, New South Wales, Aus  
d: 31 Aug 1918  
Péronne, Saône-et-Loire, Bourgo

Maternal 1st cousin



**Eleanor Clements**

b: 03 Aug 1867  
Burrowa, New South Wales, Austr  
d: 09 Jun 1931  
Boorowa, New South Wales, Aust

1st cousin 1x removed



**Thomas Harold Prosser**

b: 02 Jun 1894  
Boorowa, New South Wales, Aust  
d: 03 May 1917  
France



## ABC – “Landline”

It was not until watching a repeat of the ABC Landline Program that the name “**Harold Prosser**” reappeared and took my interest.

*The program featured the artwork of Queensland **Garry Dolan** and friends, the artwork painted at **Frogmore, NSW** and linking into the background **life of Harold Prosser**.*

Early into the “Landline” segment a group photo appeared:

My first reaction –

The Soldier with the **moustache** had to be my uncle – Walter Jenkin Malone



A Summary of the Landline Program is extracted from the Landline Website below:

### Anzac Day 2017: Artists honour digger who died in the battle for Bullecourt

#### Landline

By Sean Murphy

An Australian digger will be honoured with art in the village of Bullecourt, France next week — a century after he was killed there in one of the major battles of the Somme campaign of World War I.

**Harold Prosser** died on May 3, 1917, on the first day of the second battle of Bullecourt in which 7,500 Australians were killed or wounded.

Queensland artist Garry Dolan has produced a collection that will be hung in the Bullecourt town hall as part of the centenary commemoration of the battle.

Earlier this year he invited fellow artists Barry Back and Brett "Mon" Garling to paint the landscape at **Frogmore** in the central west of New South Wales, where Private Prosser grew up and share farmed before his enlistment in 1916.



The trio painted a stretch of the Boorowa River known as **Prosser's Crossing** where they believed Private Prosser swam and fished before his death at the age of 24.



"If we want to tell his story we really need to come and see it and experience it for ourselves, it gives us a chance to know exactly what he was dealing with, what he left to go and fight in the war," Dolan said.

According to NSW War Memorial historian Brad Manera, Private Prosser would have known what to expect when he volunteered in 1916.

"They weren't those caught up in the first flush of enthusiasm for enlistment, they had seen the casualty figures," Mr Manera said.

"They knew how bloody this war was going to be, it wasn't going to be over by Christmas and so he's a realist, he believes in what he's doing and so he enlists to go to war and step into the bloodiest killing fields on earth, the Western Front."

**Private Prosser enlisted with three mates from his local cricket club; Ted Grimson, Abe Roberts and **Walter Malone**.**

**Mr Manera said this was typical of the men who made up the 19th Battalion, Fifth Brigade.**

"These are all New South Welshmen, they enlist together, many of them had grown up together, so they were groups of mates, they'd known each other in civil life, they trained together and they fought and died together at Bullecourt."

On the first day of the 14-day battle, Fifth Brigade had to cross a near 700-metre stretch of "no man's land" between the Australian and German lines. Private Prosser was carrying steel mesh to lay over German barbed wire.

"I mean he's not only got all his own battle equipment, he's got this extra load and he and 3,000 of his mates are crossing hundreds of metres of open ground under fire from in front and both flanks .... and they're just being torn to pieces," Mr Manera said.



Over 14 days the Australians held off seven German counter attacks, but they captured Bullecourt, breaching the so called Hindenburg Line for the first time and delivering the first major victory of 1917.

Private Prosser's body was never recovered and it took months before his family was officially notified of his death.

Private Prosser was one of 11 children and **one of his younger sisters was the grandmother of Dolan's wife Kate.**

The Dolans began researching his story on a family trip to France in 2004. A decade later they returned to the Villers Brettoneux Australian War Memorial and to Bullecourt where Dolan produced a series of paintings for an exhibition on Queensland's Sunshine Coast.

This year he drafted his colleagues Back and Garling to add to the collection for the centenary. Some of the work is also being donated to the Bullecourt School.

"I'm not telling the story just for the sake of it, it is an important story to tell, it's good for people to have a bit of a sense of what these guys went through," Dolan said.

= = = = =

**Ex-Members of the Forest Creek Cricket Club**

	<p><b><u>Back Row:</u></b>            (left) Thomas <b>Harold Prosser</b>             (middle) _____             (right) Edward David <b>"Ted" Grimson</b></p> 	
	<p><b><u>Front Row:</u></b>            (left) <b>Walter Jenkin Malone</b>             (right) William <b>Abraham Roberts</b></p>	

## WALTER JENKIN MALONE – “Fight For Your Country” - continued

Walter Malone’s enlistment in the Army took place at **Goulburn** on 2 August 1916.

*The Goulburn military camp was established in 1915, when enthusiasm for the war and volunteering for the Australian Imperial Force was still strong.*

*The **showground** on the north-west edge of Goulburn was taken over for the camp. It was intended that the camp accept men from the local regions and take the strain off the state's main camp outside Liverpool near Sydney.*



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART91194

*'Goulburn in wartime' was painted at a time when the camp was very active. Among the facilities it had a hospital, quartermasters' store, and a dry canteen. The pavilion was used as the soldier's mess hall, and the former oval was a parade ground, almost devoid of grass. The artist shows troops going about their work of training, instruction and drill.*

After initial training at Goulburn, Walter found himself bound for England with the 7th Reinforcements, 56th Infantry Battalion, per His Majesty’s Army Transport ship HMAT ‘**ASCANIUS**’.

The ship departed from Sydney on 25th October, 1916 barely two months after Walter’s enlistment.



**Army Transport Ship “Ascanius”**

**Photos** – an earlier transport voyage of soldiers from Australia





The name '**ASCANTIUS**' was not forgotten by Walter's sister Kathleen, as the **property** belonging to **Kath** and Richard Benjamin "**Ben**" Roberts was also given the very same name.

Walter **disembarked** at the Port of **Devonport, England** on 28 December, 1916.

That very day he joined the **14th Training Battalion**.

The **Hurdcott Training Camp** at **Fovant** on the Salisbury Plain in the County of Wiltshire was be the base for Walter and his fellow 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion soldiers.

The camp at Fovant was **200km** from the Port of Devonport – it appears that soldiers were transported by train towards the camp.

*The camp housed 20,000 men in prefab wooden huts with corrugated iron cladding and roofs, a wood burning stove in the centre and about 30 men per hut. As the building materials arrived at Dinton Station and required hauling the 5 miles to Fovant it soon became clear that a spur railway line would be essential. This was used for moving stores, equipment, wounded personnel and occasionally villagers. Soldiers marched. At least one Brigade, arriving in the small hours one cold December night, sang to cheer themselves up as they marched to camp. Not so popular with tired villagers!*



**Australian Soldiers  
Marching into  
Hurdcott Camp  
at Fovant**



**Hurdcott Camp  
at Fovant**

**\*Australian  
Military Badge  
Carved into the  
Chalk Hillside**

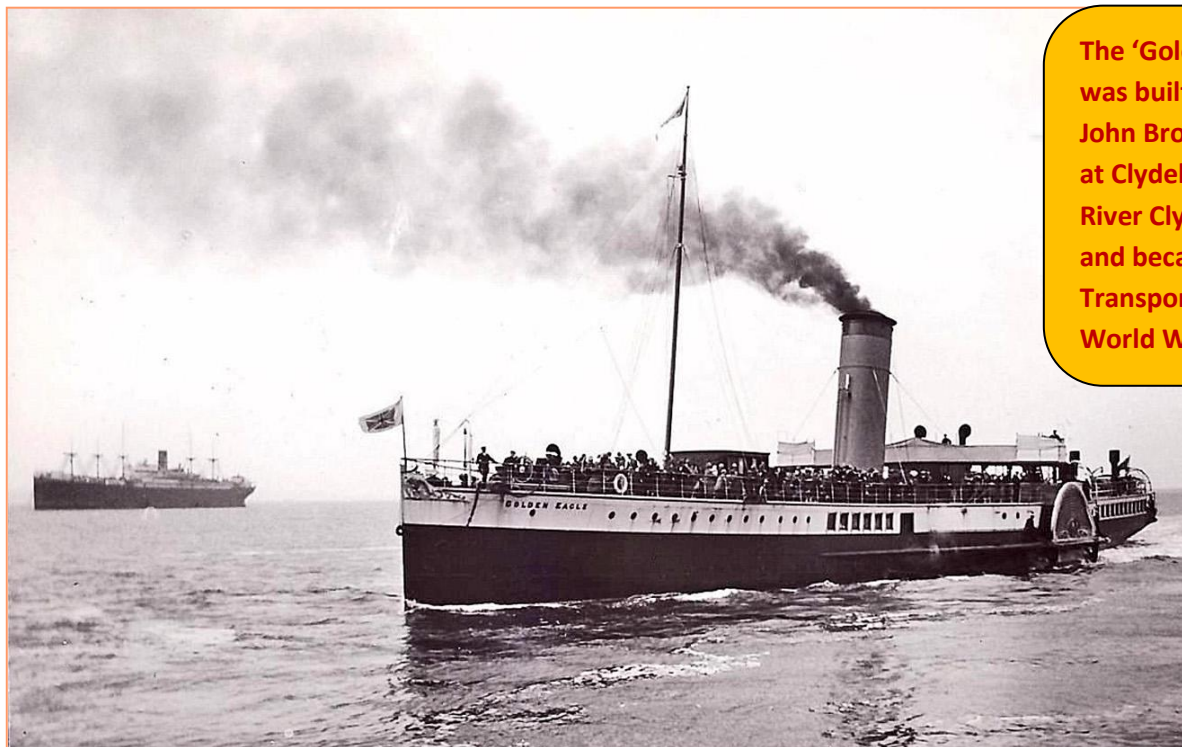
It was **Winter time in England** when the Australian soldiers arrived.

On 24 January 1917, Walter Malone was sent to the nearby **Fovant Military Hospital** for observation.

Walter was suffering from **bronchitis**.

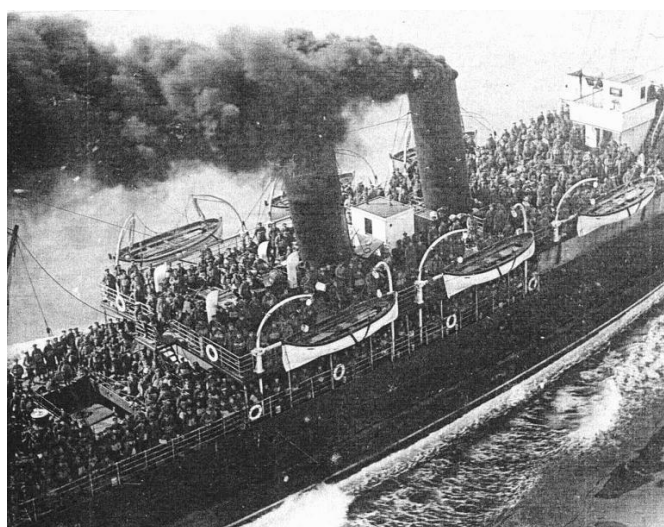
After 2 weeks in hospital, on 12 February 1917, Walter Malone was sent back to the Hurdcott Army Training Camp where he continued with his Army training.

Just before the end of the month, on 27 February, 1917 Walter Malone and other members of the 14<sup>th</sup> Training Battalion, boarded the Army Transport Paddle Steamer “Golden Eagle” at Folkestone in Kent and were headed towards France.



The ‘Golden Eagle’ was built in 1909 by John Brown & Co Ltd at Clydebank (on the River Clyde) Scotland and became an Army Transport Ship during World War 1.

*Folkestone was an important port in the First World War with approximately **10 million troops** and others, including nurses, passing through the **harbour**. Some were troops embarking to serve on the Western Front and others were troops returning home because they had leave or were wounded.*



A fully loaded troop ship leaving Folkestone Harbour during World War 1



## Walter Malone - Etaples Army Base Camp, France

On 3 March, 1917, after the short journey across the English Channel from Folkestone Harbour, Walter was encamped at the 5th Base Depot at Etaples



British Army Base Camp at Etaples, France – showing the hospital

### Market Square at Etaples, France

## Étaples

Étaples is a very old fishing town and port, which lies at the mouth of the River Canche in the region of Pas de Calais in Picardy. The Étaples Army Base Camp, the largest of its kind ever established overseas by the British,

was built along the railway adjacent to the town. It was served by a network of railways, canals, and roads connecting the camp to the southern and eastern fields of battle in France and to ships carrying troops, supplies, guns, equipment, and thousands of men and women across the English Channel.

It was a base for British, Canadian, Scottish and Australian forces.

The camp was a training base, a depot for supplies, a detention centre for prisoners, and a centre for the treatment of the sick and wounded, with almost twenty general hospitals. At its peak, the camp housed over **100,000 people**; altogether, its hospitals could treat 22,000 patients.

With its vast conglomeration of the wounded, of prisoners, of soldiers training for battle, and of those simply waiting to return to the front, Étaples could appear a dark place.

Wilfred Owen [*Collected Letters*. Oxford University Press] described it as,

*A vast, dreadful encampment. It seemed neither France nor England, but a kind of paddock where the beasts are kept a few days before the shambles ... Chiefly I thought of the very strange look on all the faces in that camp; an incomprehensible look, which a man will never see in England; nor can it be seen in any battle, but only in Étaples. It was not despair, or terror, it was more terrible than terror, for it was a blindfold look, and without expression, like a dead rabbit's.*



## Walter Malone – Action on the Western Front

Upon moving into the **19th Battalion** on 23 March, 1917 Walter Jenkin Malone had his Regimental Number: 2934 added to with the letter "B" to become: 2934B

*“Orders were later issued that soldiers reallocated to other units would retain their original number, with an “A” or “B” added to that number if it had **already been allotted to another soldier** within that unit.”*

In less than a month a realisation of what war was all about soon struck home.

Walter received a **bullet wound to the right arm** on 15 April, 1917.

He was admitted to the 56th Clearing Station and then 2 days later transferred to the **5th General Hospital at Rouen (about 150km south of the Etaples Army Base Camp)**.

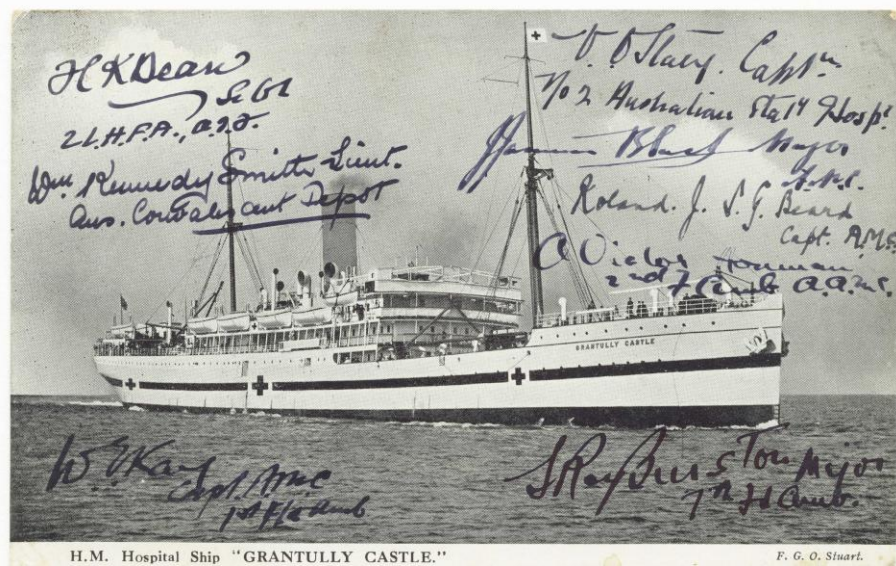


## Typical Scene for the Wounded World War 1, France



## 5<sup>th</sup> General Hospital, France

His wound was serious enough for Walter to be transported from the **Port of LeHavre**, France, back to **England** on the 2 May 1917, on the Hospital Ship **“Grantully Castle”** where he was admitted to the **1st Southern General Hospital** at **Dudley Road, Birmingham**, England on 3rd May, 1917.



**Postcard (signed by Australian Soldiers) depicting the British Hospital Ship “Grantully Castle”.**



Thomas **Harold Prosser** {Forest Creek Cricket Club Teammate and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cousin} was **Killed in Action** on 3 May 1917 – the same day that Walter was admitted to Hospital in England!



*The flow of casualties from the various theatres of war soon overwhelmed the existing medical facilities in the United Kingdom, just as it did the recently established bases in France and Flanders.*

*Many civilian hospitals and large buildings were turned over to military use.*

Birmingham University was used as the **1st Southern General Hospital**, with the first wounded soldiers arriving on 1 September 1914, and 1,000 beds provided by early 1915. As casualties increased many other buildings became hospitals, such as the **Poor Law Infirmary on Dudley Road** in 1915 (Walter Malone was sent to the **Poor Law Infirmary at Dudley Road**).

Walter Malone was granted a fortnights “furlough” (*a period of time that a worker or a soldier is allowed to be absent*) from 6 June 2017 to 21 June 2017 as part of the recuperation process.

On 24 June 1917 Walter Malone, after being discharged from hospital and completing his fortnights “furlough”, was sent to Camp Headquarters at Perham Downs on the Salisbury Plains.

*“From mid-1917, those deemed fit enough to **resume active service** were then sent from the Command Depots to the **Overseas Training Brigade** to harden them up for life back in the trenches. The Overseas Training Brigade for the AIF was formed in **Perham Downs** in June 1917 and then moved to **Longbridge Deverill** near Sutton Veny in October 1917.”*

*“Those **not** expected to be fit within six months were sent to Weymouth, and in preparation for repatriation and Return to Australia.”*

On the day after his arrival back into camp, Walter Malone was in trouble for **“Failing to salute an officer of His Majesty’s Forces”** and Major B B Rodd issued the ruling that Walter had to forfeit a day’s pay.

Walter was at **Perham Downs** and then **Longbridge Deverill** for a very long period – 24 June 1917 to 8 May 1918 (**over 10 months**), building skills and strength for his **return to the battlefields of France**.



### *“Lambs to the Slaughter”*

It was back to **France via the Port of Folkestone** for Walter and on 8 May, 1918 again reached the **5<sup>th</sup> Base Depot at Etaples**.

Just 2 days later Walter moved from the Base Depot to once again join the **19th Battalion** on 18 May 1918.

Within **2 weeks** of re-joining his battalion, Walter was wounded in action again after being **gassed** on 30th May 1918.

The gassing resulted in an enforced time of hospitalisation and convalescence at both the 7th Stationary Hospital and the Convalescent Depot at both **Boulogne** and **LeHavre** in France.

*Although the use of toxic chemicals as weapons dates back thousands of years, the first large scale use of chemical weapons was during World War I. They were primarily used to demoralize, injure, and kill entrenched defenders, against whom the indiscriminate and generally very slow-moving or static nature of gas clouds would be most effective. The types of weapons employed ranged from disabling chemicals, such as tear gas, to lethal agents like phosgene, chlorine, and mustard gas.*

*This chemical warfare was a major component of the first global war and first total war of the 20th century. The killing capacity of gas was limited, with only about ninety thousand fatalities from a total of some 1.3 million casualties caused by gas attacks. Gas was unlike most other weapons of the period because it was possible to develop effective countermeasures, such as gas masks. In the later stages of the war, as the use of gas increased, its overall effectiveness diminished.*

***Poison gas** was probably the most feared of all weapons in World War One. Poison gas was indiscriminate and could be used on the trenches even when no attack was going on. Whereas the machine gun killed more soldiers overall during the war, death was frequently instant or not drawn out and soldiers could find some shelter in bomb/shell craters from gunfire. A poison gas attack meant soldiers having to put on crude gas masks and if these were unsuccessful, an attack could leave a victim in agony for days and weeks before he finally succumbed to his injuries.*



***Hospital at La Havre, France.***

***Walter Malone was a patient here after being “gassed”***

Once again Walter re-joined the **19th Battalion** on **3 August, 1918**.

**Before the month was through, however, Walter was to see his last service for his country!**

# **Walter Jenkin Malone was Killed in Action – Day 1 of:**

## **Battle of Mont St Quentin – Peronne**

**(Source: Australian War Memorial)**

The spring of 1918 brought a major German offensive that the **19th Battalion** helped to stop. The 19th participated in the battles that pushed the German Army ever closer to defeat:

- Amiens on 8 August, 1918
- The legendary attack on Mont St Quentin on **31 August, 1918**
- The forcing of the Beaurevoir Line around Montbrehain on 3 October, 1918. Montbrehain was the battalion's last battle.

On 10 October 1918 the 19th Battalion was **disbanded** to reinforce other battalions in the brigade.

The end of August found German troops at their last stronghold at **Mont St Quentin** - overlooking the **Somme River** and the town of **Péronne**. Mont St Quentin stood out in the surrounding country, making it a perfect observation point and a vital strategic area to control. This area was key to the German defence of the Somme line. As it was such an important area, Lieutenant General Sir John Monash was keen to capture it and thus possess a valuable position.

### **The Attack**



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART02929

***Capture of Mont St Quentin, by Fred Leist.***

Australians of the Second Division crossed to the north bank of the Somme River on the evening of 30 August. At 5 am on 31 August 1918, supported by artillery, two significantly undermanned Australian battalions, charged up Mont St Quentin ordered by Monash to '**scream like bushrangers**'. The Germans quickly surrendered and the Australians continued to the main German trench-line.



This Australian operation is sometimes regarded as the finest achievement of the AIF. The 2nd Australian Division crossed the Somme River on the night of 31 August, and attacked Mont St Quentin at 5 am, from the unexpected position of northwest. It was a difficult position as it was an uphill fight for the troops, across very open ground where they were vulnerable to attack from the German-held heights above.

Rifle grenades and trench mortars were employed to outflank outpost positions. The battalions positioned to the right made a lot of noise to distract the Germans, while the centre and left battalions got a foothold on the hill and in Feuillaucourt.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART03043

**Péronne,  
heavy artillery  
advancing  
through the  
town 1918, by  
Louis  
McCubbin.**

By 7 am, the troops had gained the village of Mont St Quentin and the slope and summit of the hill, by working in small groups. The five German divisions were confused and dispersed, and many had fled.

By midnight on 31 August, Monash's troops had captured 14,500 prisoners and 170 guns since 8 August.

Allied troops also broke through lines to Péronne by 8.20 am on 1 September.

However, the Germans quickly regrouped and launched a counter-attack, and the first day of September saw fierce fighting and heavy losses. Germans attacked and heavily shelled Péronne. Much of the fighting was hand-to-hand combat.

The outnumbered Australians were pushed back off the summit of Mont St Quentin, and lost Feuillaucourt. Relief battalions were sent, and with their reinforcement, all the areas were retaken by the Australians, but at the cost of **3,000 casualties**.

Private Alex Barclay of the 17th Battalion was shot in the head by a sniper's bullet during the attack. Miraculously the bullet passed right through his skull, and he survived to re-enlist in the Second World War!



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

E031 27A

*This panorama, showing Biaches, Mont St Quentin, and the high ground north of Peronne, photographed from near La Maisonette, **29th August 1918.***

*On this date the Australian line, established that morning, ran through Biaches and along the near side of the canal. A great deal of enemy movement could be observed.*

*Walter Jenkin Malone **died 2 days** after this photo was taken.*



**Members of the 6th Australian Infantry Brigade about to renew the assault on Mont St Quentin on 1 September 1918.**





The battle grounds of Mont St Quentin being shown to Australian journalists, 1 September 1918

**Soldiers from a machine-gun position established in the fighting in the ruins of Péronne, photographed on 2 September 1918.**

After heavy and exhausting fighting, the Australians established a stronghold on the area and forced the complete withdrawal of the Germans from Péronne. By the night of 3 September, the Australians held Péronne. They captured Flamicourt the next day, and advanced 2 miles to the east.



Monash said of the Mont St Quentin and Péronne campaign that it *“furnished the finest example in the war of spirited and successful infantry action conducted by three divisions operating simultaneously side by side.”*

The fight had also included battalions from every Australian state. British Commander General Lord Rawlinson remarked that this feat by the Australian troops under Monash's command was the greatest of the war.

Forced out of Péronne, the Germans had to retreat to their last line of defence- the Hindenburg Line.

***On 11 November 1918 Armistice Day is commemorated every year on 11 November to mark the armistice signed between the Allies of World War I and Germany at Compiègne, France, for the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front of World War I, which took effect at eleven o'clock in the morning—the "eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month" of 1918.***

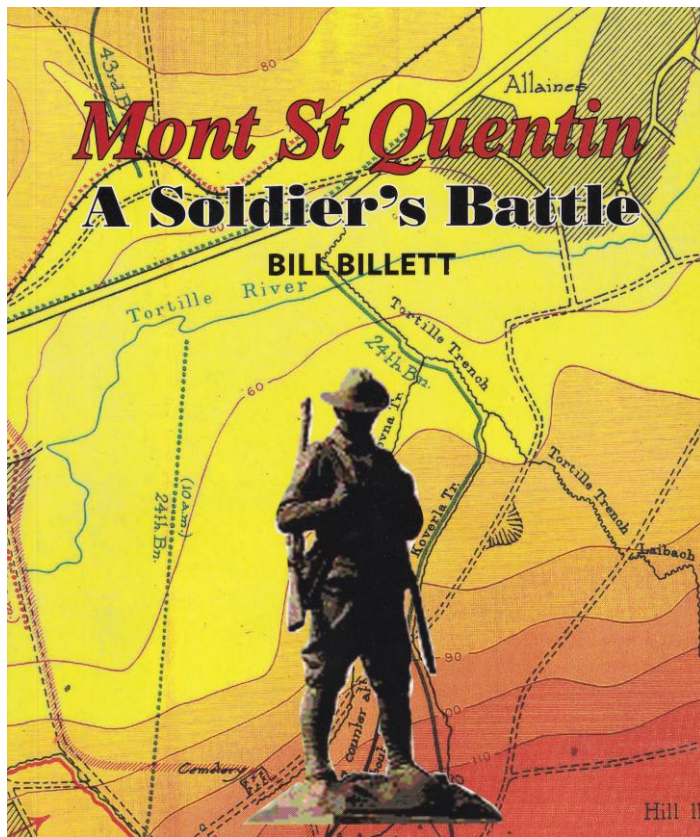
\*\*\*\*\*

- Walter Malone's **niece** Kathleen Malone (later Russell), the daughter of Herb Malone and Mary Alice Prosser was born at “Kenyu”, Frogmore on 12 November 1918, just a day after the signing of the Armistice.
- She was named **Kathleen “Peace” Malone**



# Mont St Quentin – A Soldiers Battle by Bill Billett

## Extracts – 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion – Walter Malone's Battalion



In order to piece together a greater understanding of the context of Walter Malone's death, Bill Billett's Book **Mont St Quentin – A Soldier's Battle** has been used to build up a profile of the movements of the **19<sup>th</sup> Battalion** during the Battle for Mont St Quentin and Peronne.

**The following extracts may give a greater insight into the last hours of the life of Walter Jenkin Malone:**

### Mont St Quentin: Take the High Ground and Hold It – Page 50

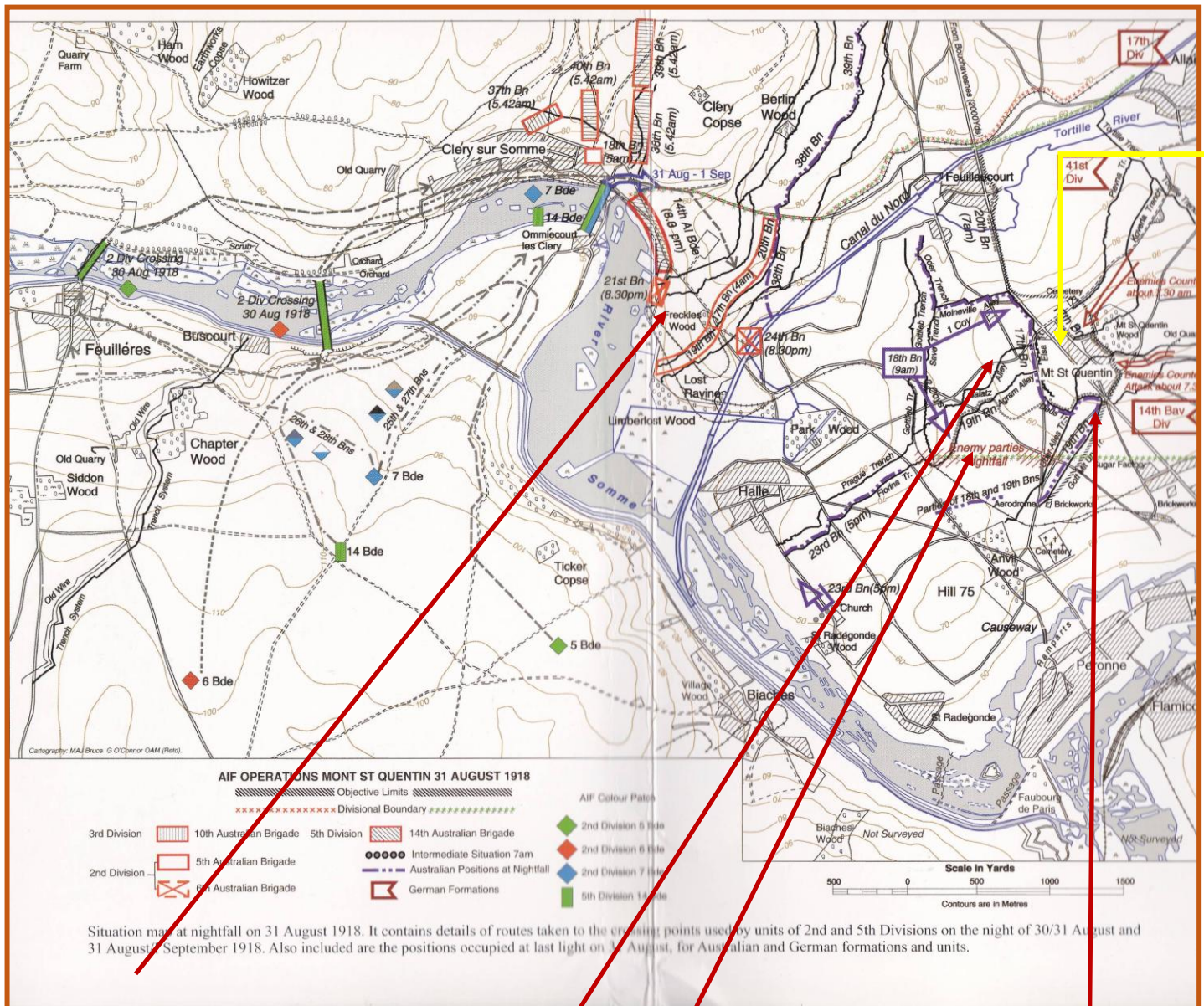
In the early hours of 31 August, the **19<sup>th</sup> Battalion** crossed the Somme at Ommiecourt under the cover of darkness. The 5th Brigade, mainly composed of soldiers from New South Wales, was now concentrated on the north bank, of the **Somme River** and moving off to their assembly areas to form up for the attack on **Mont St Quentin**. They were each joined at this time by a section of Vickers machine guns and two Stokes mortars to provide close fire support, under the command of the battalions, in the coming battle. Strength returns on this day reveal that the brigade, including headquarters staff was down to 70 officers and 1250 other ranks, well under strength. A brigade at full strength was 4080, complete with transport etc. The fighting strength was around 3584, but normally only about 2500 were available for combat. Brigade organisation at the time was, four battalions of 1017 men, each with four companies 227 strong, made up in turn of four platoons of 60 infantrymen. Each battalion's normal fighting strength was about 550. In addition to the month's casualties, there were always men away on leave, sick, and on training and promotion courses etc., and the pool of reinforcements had all but dried up.

To capture Mont St Quentin an attack on a three-battalion front with one in reserve was planned. The 5th Brigade War Diary for 30 /31 August records the following allocation of troops to objectives: **19<sup>th</sup> Battalion** was on the right of the line. Its objective was to capture **Uber Alles** and **Got Mit Uns trench systems** on the southern front of the village. In the centre, the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion was ordered to take the high ground, and Mt St Quentin village.



## Inside Cover Mont St Quentin – A Soldiers Battle by Bill Billett

### Mont St Quentin



19<sup>th</sup> Battalion & 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion - 4.00am

19<sup>th</sup> Battalion – Agram Alley

Parties of the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion

19<sup>th</sup> Battalion – Got Mit Uns Trench

\*\* (Walter Malone Died in a Trench – Possibly Got Mit Uns Trench)

## Mont St Quentin: Take the High Ground and Hold It – Page 51

On the left, the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion was to take Feuillaucourt, a small village approximately 800 metres north-west of Mont St Quentin. The 18th Battalion was to be in support.

**Early in the morning a small issue of rum was distributed to the men. They were to move off to the assembly area behind the start-line by 5 am, so they had time to swallow their tot of rum while making final preparations for the coming battle.** This was a time when men tried to compose themselves and concentrate on the plan of the attack. Equipment and ammunition was checked and finally in the dark, all was ready. At the appointed time they moved to the start-line that ran from the eastern edge of Clery, then south-east along the line of the riverbank for one and a half kilometres. During the move to the assembly area, because of the low fighting strength of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Battalions it had been agreed by the two leading company commanders that, on meeting opposition in the dark, they would simply charge making as much noise as possible. That is how it is recorded in the 17th Battalion's War Diary. C.E.W. Bean mentions in *Anzac to Amiens* that, 'The company leaders decided that the best chance lay in making a **noise as they attacked "yelling"**, as Capt E.T. Manefield urged, **"like a lot of bushrangers"**. This is also recorded in Col. K.W. Mackenzie's history of 17th Battalion, in which he recorded that Manefield suggested this idea. 'The suggestion was contagious and was accepted enthusiastically by everybody present [at the Orders Group] despite what might appear to be its lack of the slightest resemblance to the tactics laid down in "the book of words". It worked, and during the advance they captured a large number of the enemy, including a nest of seven machine guns in this way. **The absence of a preliminary bombardment before the attack was scheduled meant the enemy was not alerted, and they were caught very much by surprise.**

Just before the advance began at 5am, the assembly area came under heavy machine-gun fire from Park Wood. The company commander on the right used his initiative and engaged the opposition. According to Mackenzie: Alan's Company nearest the river, encountered fairly heavy machine-gun fire from the strong outposts on the bank, and with a yell his men charged each in turn, mopping up everything in the way, and the enemy surrendered freely.

## Mont St Quentin: Take the High Ground and Hold It – Page 52

Ahead of them, the ground rose in a gentle uniform slope, but it was covered with a maze of old trenches and wire entanglements. Distances to the objectives varied. From the north to south, Feuillaucourt, the 20th Battalion's objective, was about 450 metres. To the far side of Mont St Quentin village, the 17th's objective was about 450 metres. **Gott Mit Uns Trench** the **19<sup>th</sup> Battalion's** objective, was 2285 metres from the start-line.

The 17<sup>th</sup> in the centre, and the 20th on the left, met with little opposition and made good progress towards their objectives. Lt Guard's memory of the 20th's attack on the left is recorded in his notes. Guard, commanding Company of the 20th recorded his memories of the attack, from his viewpoint on the left, towards their objective - the Bapaume Road, which runs from Feuillaucourt to Mont St Quentin.

## Mont St Quentin: Take the High Ground and Hold It – Page 58

Now, back to the advancing infantry on the right, the **19th Battalion** had made good progress until it reached the high ground south—west of Mont St Quentin. Their initial advance was supported by artillery firing on known enemy positions. They pushed on to the line **Save Trench-Galatz Alley-Agram Alley** where they come under relentless machine-gun fire from the direction of St Denis, the airfield and Anvil Wood. German 77 mm guns were firing point blank from the airfield and Anvil Wood. The combined effect of the enemy artillery and accurate machine-gun fire halted the advance. Artillery support was requested, which was most effective and neutralised the enemy's gunfire.



After this successful counter barrage, the advance resumed on the right flank. A Company of the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion, commanded by Capt. H.T. Allan MC that had earlier dealt with enemy machine-gun positions in Park Wood, assessed that the battalion's right flank was vulnerable. He asked Lt G. Small of the following company to take his place in the attack on Mont St Quentin while his company protected the flank. He then joined forces with the **19<sup>th</sup> Battalion** and together they brought up the right flank to take the area **Agram Alley-Rothwell Trench, and Deus Trench**. These trenches guarded the western approaches, on the outskirts of Mont St Quentin. Parties also occupied **Save Trench and Galatz Alley**, running from Mont St Quentin down the slope towards Halle. The leading troops were now right up to the edge of Mont St Quentin, just east of the road from St Denis to the south and Feuillaucourt to the north-west.

#### Mont St Quentin: Take the High Ground and Hold It – Page 62

As the advance continued, a gap had developed between the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion on the outskirts of Mont St Quentin and the 20th around Feuillaucourt. At 9 am, the 18th was ordered up from its reserve position in rear. One of its companies was ordered to fill the gap and close it. Two other companies were sent to reinforce the right flank of the 19<sup>th</sup>. They were also ordered to clear Anvil Wood, which is located in the saddle between about Mont St Quentin and Hill 75. They did not get that far as the enemy fire prevented them advancing beyond Johannes trench and Agram Alley, but they did establish contact with the 19<sup>th</sup>. At about 11.20 am the 20<sup>th</sup> was able to establish contact with the 17th, but not with the brigade from the 3rd Division across the divisional boundary, the Canal du Nord. Although it was thin in places and contact had not been made with the units from the 3rd Division leaving a gap on the left flank, 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade had established a line from Feuillaucourt, to the edge of Mont St Quentin, then to the approaches to Anvil Wood.

At 11.30 am entries in the brigade's war diary indicate that the Germans were preparing for a further counter-attack on the left flank. They were pushing men into a quarry just north-east of the village, then along Plevna or Koverla trench. There were also large parties moving along the road from Aizecourt towards St Denis. Seizing the advantage, the Germans exploited the gap north of the 20th Battalion's position and at 11.55 am they launched their attack, supported by heavy machine-gun and 77 mm gun enfilade fire into the flanks of the 20th. The commanding officer, Lt-Col. F.W.D. Forbes, considered the situation his unit was in and withdrew his men to a defensive position in Oder trench, about 450 metres west of the Peronne-Bouchavesnes road.

The 17<sup>th</sup> was in a desperate situation, but still they were holding on. At 11.35 am they had made urgent requests for a resupply of ammunition, rifles, grenades, cup dischargers and bombs, indicative of close combat. German forward positions were behind a long brick garden wall on the outskirts of the village on the road to **Peronne**. They had well sited machine-gun positions firing through breaches in the wall and in the ruins of houses in the village. **The first assault on Mont St Quentin was over for the day.**



***At the end of this day  
Walter Jenkin Malone  
had breathed his last breath!***

*The Army Record of Walter Jenkin is summarised below:*

<u>MALONE</u> <u>Surname</u>	<u>WALTER JENKIN (PTE)</u> <u>Other Names</u>	<u>2934.B</u> <u>Regimental No.</u>	<u>7 / 56<sup>th</sup> Battalion</u> <u>Unit</u>
<u>Date</u>	<u>Report Details</u>		
2 August 1916	Enlisted in the Australian Army at <b>Goulburn</b> NSW and went into Military Camp. Allocated Army Number 2934 and the rank of 'Private'		
24 October 1916	Moved from Goulburn Military Camp to Sydney		
<b>25 October 1916</b>	Embarked at <b>Sydney</b> NSW Australia for England: with the 7 <sup>th</sup> Reinforcements, 56 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion per His Majesty's Army Transport ship "Ascanius"		
28 December 1916	Disembarked from "Ascanius" at <b>Devonport</b> , England		
28 December 1916	Taken on Strength – 14 <sup>th</sup> Training Battalion – Hurdcott Camp, Fovant		
<b>24 January 1917</b>	Sick to Hospital from 14 <sup>th</sup> Training Battalion Camp		
25 January 1917	Admitted to Fovant Military Hospital, Wiltshire England - Observation		
3 February 1917	Discharged from Fovant Military Hospital - Bronchitis		
4 February 1917	Marched from Hospital into the 14 <sup>th</sup> (NSW) Training Battalion – to 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> camps at Hurdcott		
27 February 1917	Proceeding overseas to France to reinforce 5 <sup>th</sup> Division per SS "Golden Eagle" from Folkestone, England		
1 March 1917	Taken on strength of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Base Depot at Etaples		
3 March 1917	Admitted to 1 <sup>st</sup> Southern General Hospital – <b>Shell wound to the arm</b>		
21 March 1917	Taken on strength of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Battalion Letter B added to the Army number: 2934 <b>B</b>		
15 April 1917	Wounded in Action – <b>Bullet wound to the right arm</b> Admitted to the 56 <sup>th</sup> Battalion Casualty Clearing Station		
16 April 1917	Transferred to the Ambulance Train		
17 April 1917	Transferred to the 5 <sup>th</sup> General Hospital at Rouen, France		
2 May 1917	Proceeded to England via ship "Grantully Castle" from the port of Havre, France		
3 May 1917	In England - admitted to the 1 <sup>st</sup> Southern General Hospital at Dudley Road, Birmingham		
6 June 1917	Discharged from Hospital for a "furlough" or period of unpaid leave until 21 June 2017		
23 June 1917	Taken on strength of the Overseas Training Brigade at Perham Downs on the Salisbury Plains		
11 August 1917	<b>CRIME</b> – Failing to salute an officer of His Majesty's Forces		
23 August 1917	<b>AWARD</b> – forfeited 1 Days Pay by Major B B Rodd		
June 1917-May 1918	Period of Training ( <b>over 10 months</b> ) at Perham Downs and later Longbridge Deverill on the Salisbury Plains		
<b>8 May 1918</b>	Proceeded back overseas from Folkestone, England to Etaples, France		
10 May 1918	Re-joined 19 <sup>th</sup> Battalion		
30 May 1918	Wounded in Action (2 <sup>nd</sup> occasion) – <b>Gassed</b> Admitted to the 5 <sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance		
3 June 1918	Transferred to the 7 <sup>th</sup> Stationary Hospital at Boulogne, France		
20 June 1918	Transferred to the 7 <sup>th</sup> Convalescent Hospital at Havre, France		
25 July 1918	Discharged to Base Depot from *****		
3 August 1918	Re-joined the 19 <sup>th</sup> Battalion		
31 August 1918	<b>Killed in Action during the Battle for Mont St Quentin &amp; Peronne</b>		
11 November 1918	<b>Armistice Declared (just 9 weeks after Walter Malone was Killed in Action)</b>		



# 4 pages D 51947 2934B Army Form B. 103. CASUALTY FORM - ACTIVE SERVICE.

Regiment or Corps *19th Infantry Battalion*  
 Regimental No. *2934B* Rank *Private* Name *MALONE Walter Jenkin*  
 Enlisted (a) *2/8/16* Terms of Service (a) *Period of Service reckons from (a) 2/8/16*  
 Date of Promotion to present rank } Date of appointment to lance rank } Numerical position on roll of N.C.O.'s }  
 Extended Re-engaged Qualification (b)

Report.		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., 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	A 11 "Ascanius" Bn.	Sidney	25.10.16.	BR. 7170
		Disemb.	Devonport	28.12.16.	
24.1.17	14th Inf Bn Camp 119/12	Lick to Hospital (Observing) Forward mil Hosp	Hundredth	24-1-17	BR 7545-2/10/17 5-2-17 1592
12-2-17	" " "	Inf Bn from Hosp	" "	4-2-17	BR 9644 2/10/17 20-2-17 1140
24.2.17	14th Inf Bn	PROCEEDED OVERSEAS, FRANCE. per SS Golden Eagle.	Folkestone	24.2.17	LR 288 DO 16E 6.3.17. 1249.
3-3-17	5 A.D.B.D.	Marched in from England	Etaples	1-3-17	E 57/9
21-3-17	do	Marched out to 19th Bn	do	21-3-17	E 57/12
24.3.17	CO. 19 Bn.	Joined ex Rcts. 56 Bn	France	23 MAR 1917	B 23.58/12 0031/3094 1.4.17
1.4.17.	C.O.	WOUNDED,	FRANCE.	15/4/17	B213B2/16 1230/29/14/17 2040/37/17 29.4.17
4.17	STACES.	W.R. Am. Trans Amb Train	"	15.4.17	ATK 1058/75

(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) e.g., Signaller, Shoeing Smith, &c., &c., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties.

(P.T.O.)

D. 802/6.16 - C. 7516 - 50M.

Report.		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., 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.				
8.4.17	5th Gen Hosp.	W.R. Am. 1st Bn	Rouen	17/4/17	ATK 1058/93
8.5.17	do	W.R. Am. to England	"	5/5/17	ATK 1162/74
2/5/17	Manitely Castle	W.R. Am. to England	Harve	2/5/17	ATK 1162/79 24.5.17
3.3.14	1st Sthn Gen	Cte Adm Shell Ld. Arm	Woolley Rd.	3.3.14	10025/16 14/5.17
6.6.14.	1st Sthn Gen	Cte Sth Arm Adm 1st Sthn 3.5.14	England	21.6.14	
		Shurlough. 6.6.14 to 21.6.14			
		Nindarke to Berham Wms.			
24.6.17.	Asst Bn.	Cte Info to Camps Idggs Berham, Wms.	Berham Wms.	23.6.17.	B213 LR. 4602 R23 LR 145 865
24.6.17.	Asst Bn.	Cte Info from Berham Wms. (Bless a (3))	Berham Wms	22.6.17.	B213 LR. 4652 R23 LR 175 865.
24.6.17.	Asst Bn.	Cte Info to Camps Idggs Berham Wms.	Berham Wms	24.6.17.	B213 LR 5050 R23 LR 175 865
24.6.17.	Asst Bn.	Cte Info from Berham Wms. Report Berham Wms.	Berham Wms	23.6.17.	B213 LR 4656
25.8.14	Asst Bn.	Offence P. Wms. Fading to salute an officer of His Majesty's Forces Award 1st pay by Major B.B. Rodd.	Eng.	11.8.14	610 69/5412 12.9.1 L.R. 4596 B2069
				23.8.14	



## Casualty Form - Active Service.

Regiment or Corps 19th Battalion  
 Rank Pte Surname MALONE Christian Name Walter Jenkin  
 Religion ..... Age on Enlistment ..... years ..... months  
 Enlisted (a) ..... 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

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c. 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 of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.213, Army Form A.36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
		Embarked			
		Disembarked			
19	9.5.18	Uphas Eng Bde	Pt. Provided Uphas to France		L3921.
20	8.5.18	Can 1. B D	ex Longbridge Deyrell via	Falkstone	8.5.18 D.034/ E.13.5.18
21	10.5.18		Marched in England	Staples	8.5.18 HK2570/135
22	18.5.18	CO. 19th	Marched out to Unit	"	10.5.18 HK2570/135
23	1.6.18		Rejoined Bn	France	10.5.18 Bn B.8/12
24	30.5.18	5th AF	Wounded in action (2nd occ)	"	30.5.18 Bn B.8/12
25		Adm	Adm	"	30.5.18
26	2.6.18	20 Co	Adm	"	30.5.18 HK2690/145
27			Adm	"	30.5.18 HK2690/145
28	3.6.18	7th Shy Hosp (H) W. Gasford	Adm	Boulogne	3.6.18 HK2690/145

(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, Shoeing-Smith, &c.

W. 8495-M2733 2000m 9/17 (35611) C/P & S, Ltd. Form B.103 E/1807.

P.T.O.

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c. 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 of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.213, Army Form A.36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
29 18.6.18	1 <sup>st</sup> Shy Hosp	(H) Gasford Bn Depot	Boulogne	18.6.18	HK 2690/138
30 18.6.18	7 <sup>th</sup> Con Depot	" " Bn	"	18.6.18	HK 2690/142
31 19.6.18	"	" " 10 <sup>th</sup> Aus Con Depot	"	19.6.18	HK 2690/142
32 20.6.18	Aus Con Depot	" " Bn	Havre	20.6.18	HK 2690/143
33 25.7.18	do	" " Dis. to Bn Depot	do	25.7.18	HK 2690/142
34 26.7.18	A.I. B.D	" Adm in Hosp	do	25.7.18	HK 2690/142
35 29.7.18	A.I.B.D	" Adm out to Unit	do	29.7.18	HK 2690/143
36 3.8.18	CO. 19 <sup>th</sup> Bn	" Rejoined Bn	France	3.8.18	Bn B.8/12
37 7.9.18	"	" Killed in action	"	31.8.18	Bn B.8/12
38 7.9.18	"	Burned Steel 62 c N.W. 1/20,000			Bn B.8/12
		1.15 Central.			
		Lieut			
		For Officer 1/c Records			
AUSTRALIAN SECTION 3rd ECHELON G.H.Q.					
British Expeditionary Force.					
24 SEP 1918					



*The news of Walter Malone's death obviously stunned his Frogmore family and friends.*

*Walter's death followed by just over a fortnight the death of his close friend and fellow Forest Creek cricketing teammate William Abraham "Abe" Roberts.*

**KILLED IN ACTION.**—On 26th September, word came to Mr. and Mrs. P. Malone that their son Walter, had paid the supreme penalty whilst fighting in France. The deceased hero was of a quiet and unassuming character but was highly respected by everyone, for his industrious and honest performance of any work undertaken by him. He had been away about two years, having enlisted with Private Grimson, Roberts and Prosser, three of his clubmates from Forest Creek C. C. He was previously wounded and gassed. On Sunday, 29th September, a memorial service for Privates Malone and A. Roberts was conducted at Frogmore, the preacher being Rev. F. W. Rettie, of Burrowa. The congregation was the largest ever seen in Frogmore, testifying to the esteem in which the two deceased soldiers were held by the residents of the district.

*The announcement of his Walter's death was broadcast to the local Frogmore / Boorowa community:*

**Burrowa News: Friday 11 October 1918**

*Killed in Action — On 26<sup>th</sup> September, word came to Mr. and Mrs. P. Malone that their son Walter, had paid the supreme penalty whilst fighting in France. The deceased hero was of a quiet and unassuming character but was highly respected by everyone, for his industrious and honest performance of any work undertaken by him. He had been away about two years, having enlisted with Private Grimson, Roberts and Prosser, three of his clubmates from Forest Creek C.C. He was previously wounded and gassed. On Sunday, 29th September, a memorial service for Privates Malone and A. Roberts was conducted at Frogmore, the preacher being Rev. F. W. Rettie, of Burrowa. The congregation was the largest ever seen in Frogmore, testifying to the esteem in which the two deceased soldiers were held by the residents of the district.*



3/489

MILITARY FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.  
2nd Military District.

District Head-Quarters, Victoria Barracks,

Sydney, 27th. September, 1918.

Mrs. S. Malone,  
Frogmore,  
Via BOOROWA.

Dear Madam,

In confirmation of my telegraphic advice, it is with sincere regret I have to inform you that your Son, No. 2934B Private WALTER JENKIN MALONE, 19th. (late 56th.) Battalion, A.I.F. is officially reported to have been "Killed in Action" on the 31st. August, 1918.

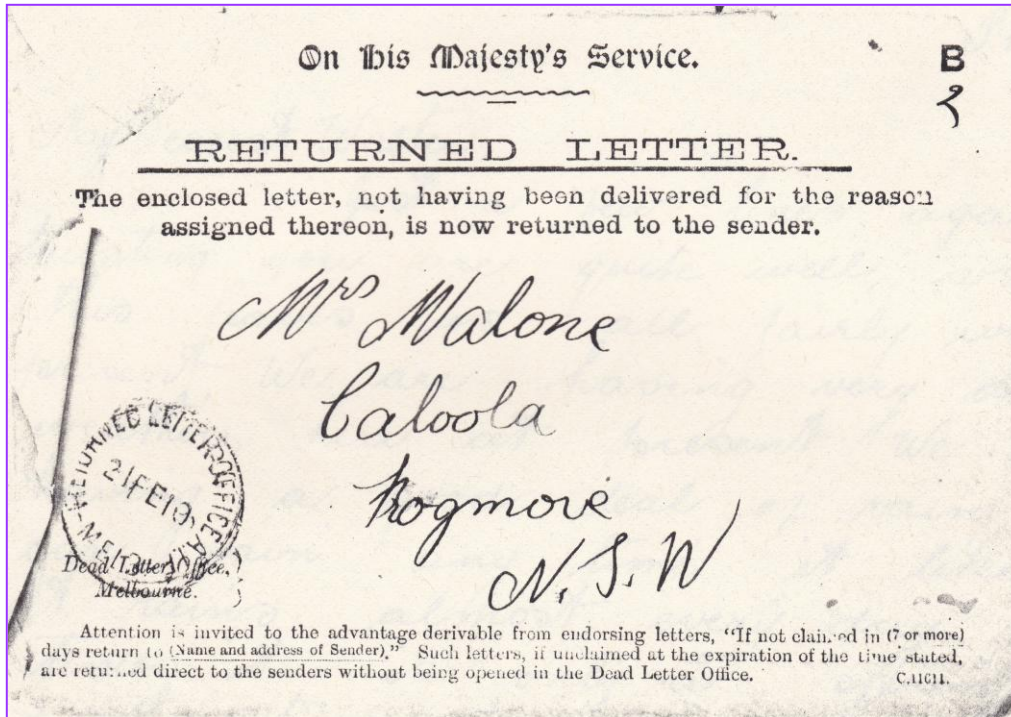
I am directed to convey to you the deep regret and sympathy of Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Commonwealth Government in the loss that you and the Army have sustained by the death of this Soldier.

Yours faithfully,

for A.A.G. 2nd. Military District.



The following letter was returned to Walter Malone's mother, Sarah Malone after the death of her son, Walter, during operations in France during World War I.



Caloola  
Frogmore  
5. 8. 18.  
Thursday

My Dearest Walter.

Just a few lines again,  
trusting you are quite well, as  
this leaves us all fairly well at  
present. We are having very decent  
weather, here at present. We are  
having a good deal of rain as it  
can rain any time it likes.  
It rains almost every day. some-  
times it is only a sprinkle  
& other times it rains very hard.  
All being well, they are having  
a party over at Rossi's tomorrow  
night, it is old Mrs. Gee's birthday  
she is up, also a welcome home  
to Loni, & Edith. They were coming  
home on the day train of Tuesday.  
They intended, coming up the  
mountain's, & some of the Rossi  
folk, were going into Cowra, to  
meet them, I don't know how.

My Dearest Walter,

Just a few lines again, trusting you are quite well, as this leaves us all fairly well at present. We are having very decent weather here at present. We are having a good deal of rain as it can rain any time it likes. It rains almost every day, sometimes it is only a sprinkle and other times it rains very hard.

All being well, they are having a party over at “**Rossi**” tomorrow night, it is old **Mrs. Gee’s** birthday. She is 70, also a welcome home to **Tom and Edith**, they were coming home on the day train of Tuesday. They intended coming up the mountain, and some of the Rossi folk were going into Cowra to meet them, I don’t know how long Tom will be staying at home, but I expect he will have about a fortnight off. Some of the Rossi folk said that they did not think Edith was going back for some time as she was staying on at Rossi.

There is also a big Days Sports & Ball at Bennett Springs to-morrow. Some of the folks from about here intend going and ought to have a good time.

I suppose you know all about poor **Abe Roberts**, got word about him being killed last Sunday. It came as a great shock to everyone around here as he seemed to be escaping so well and used to write such cheerful letters home, but seemingly it was not to be as the poor Boy was killed on the 11th August. The people at Little Forest are very much cut up about it. Word came to Boorowa, to the Church of England Minister, on last Friday He never sent Roberts word about it and **Mr. Barker** was coming out on Saturday evening, ready for Church here on Sunday Morning and he volunteered to go and fell them on Sunday Morning. On Saturday Evening, **Paddie and Lottie** were in Boorowa and they heard about it in there, so came straight on down home. When they got home, they had not heard about it at Little Forest. So they were in a bit of a fix, as they didn’t know whether to tell them or not, in case it may have only been a rumour. But anyhow they told Ben and Mary. So on Sunday Morning. Sid came up to Frogmore and Newbery’s gave him a copy of the message that came through, and then about 10 o’clock, Mr. Barker, went down, so it was rather a mixed up affair.

**We hope and pray that they won’t send you back into the Trenches again** but, I expect there is no such luck. How, and where is **Ted**, is he back in the Trenches again, or is he still in the Convalescent home,

One of Old **Peter Power’s boys** died last Friday of heart failure, he was only a lad of about 12 years old. He was buried here in the Church of England portion on Sunday. The Drs verdict was heart failure.

Football and tennis are a great go here at present. They only played the one football match. They were to play the Miners again, but just at the last minute they forfeited the Match. I suppose cricket will be the next go. They are having a Days Sports & Ball here on the 27th of this month in aid of the Hall. I don’t know what sort of a success, it will be.

**Billy Cassells** took **Miss Cantwell** into Boorowa last Sunday in his Motor Car and left her in the hospital, poor old creature, doesn’t get very good health lately.

**Pat Cantwell** is living in her place. He has been living with her for quite a long time now.

**Mr. & Mrs. Channon, Mrs. Cassells, and Mrs. Rochfort**, are all on the sick leave, they are always complaining and never seem to get any better.

The new pub, is going strong. They do a great biz. but **Mrs. D.** can’t keep a girl, I don’t know why it is, she has had a couple now, but they only stay for a little while.



The Mines, are also going ahead. There is a big lot of men working at the Tungsten Mine **Frank and Herb** are still working there, **Harry** is working at the Blacksmith's shop and **Jack** is working with **J. Boyd** on Suffolk Vale.

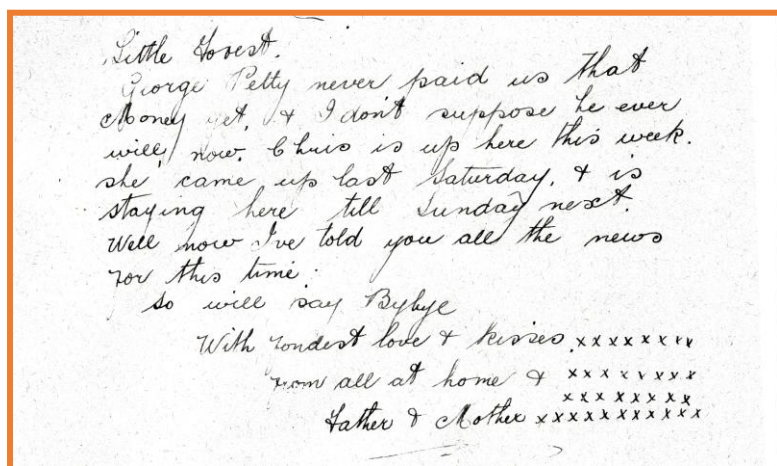
**Jack Good**, is working on the road, out at **Barton's** at present. **Lell** has not been very well for sometime, but seems to be a little bit better at present. They all send their love to you. **Norman** is still down at Little Forest.

**George Petty** never paid us that money yet, and I don't suppose he ever will now. **Chris** is up here this week, she came up last Saturday and is staying here till Sunday next. Well now I've told you all the news for this time.

So will say Bye Bye  
With fondest love and kisses x x x x x  
from all at home & x x x x x x  
Father & Mother x x x x x x

**Note: Walter died just over 3 weeks after this letter was written.**

**Background information on Names Mentioned in the Letter to Walter Jenkin Malone from his parents Sarah and Patrick Thomas Malone.**



<u>Name</u>	<u>Background Information</u>
<b>Mrs Gee</b>	Elizabeth (nee Barker), wife of William Cottam Gee who lived at "Rossi" – daughters Alice married Frank Malone and Edith married "Tom" Malone
<b>Tom &amp; Edith</b>	Patrick Thomas "Tom" Malone and wife Edith (nee Gee) Brother and sister-in-law of Walter Malone
<b>Abe Roberts</b>	William Abraham "Abe" Roberts, son of William Roberts and Elizabeth Emma (nee Good) died in France during World War 1, approximately 3 weeks before Walter Malone
<b>Mr Barker</b>	Methodist Church minister at Boorowa
<b>Paddie &amp; Lottie</b>	Patrick Cassidy and wife Charlotte (nee Roberts) – sister of "Abe" Roberts
<b>Ted</b>	Most likely Edward "Ted" Grimson, a fellow soldier and survivor of WW1 – he later married Sarah Frances Roberts, sister of "Abe" Roberts
<b>Peter Power's boy</b>	Keith Power died, the son of Peter Power of Reids Flat
<b>Billy Cassells</b>	William "Bill" Castles – a Frogmore farmer and Shire Councillor and former Shire President
<b>Miss Cantwell</b>	Daughter of Michael Cantwell and Mary (nee Corcoran)
<b>Pat Cantwell</b>	
<b>Mr &amp; Mrs Channon</b>	In 1891 Thomas & James Channon re-opened the Frogmore Mine and leased it for 3 years
<b>Mrs Cassells</b>	
<b>Mrs Rochford</b>	Gerald Rockford was a railway porter in Frogmore
<b>Mrs D</b>	Most likely Mrs Downes - Mr Downes is listed as a hotelkeeper at Frogmore as a witness in a court matter in 1923
<b>Frank, Herb, Harry, Jack</b>	Brothers of Walter Malone
<b>J Boyd</b>	
<b>Jack Good</b>	John Thomas "Jack" Good married Ethel Malone – sister of Walter
<b>Barton's</b>	Joseph James Barton & Harriet (nee Keefe) & family "Little Plains"
<b>Lell</b>	unsure
<b>Norman</b>	unsure
<b>George Petty</b>	George Petty – Frogmore - married Maria Chown 1901
<b>Chris</b>	unsure

A condolence letter was written by Ben Morgan to his sister Sarah Malone (nee Morgan) to express his sympathy as follows:

B. MORGAN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,  
Commission Agents,  
Land Valuers, etc.  
Agents for  
Massey-Harris Agricultural  
Farming Machinery,  
Manchester Fire Insurance.



Burrowa.

Mrs Malone  
Troymore

Boorowa Sept 28/18

Dear Sarah & Pat.

We hardly know how we can assist  
to console you in your sad loss of poor Walter.  
The blow is a very severe one, and only time  
will take away its pain. There is one thing he  
gave his life for his King, Country, and friends.  
What more can any man give. It is, to my mind,  
better to die doing his duty, than to live and not  
do it. We have passed through the same sad  
grief and consequently know how hard it is  
to bear. But such is God's will. And He does  
all things <sup>for the</sup> best. We do not know now, but  
some day we shall know. In the meantime let  
us say The Lord gave and The Lord hath  
taken away. Blessed be the Name of The Lord.

Kind remembrance from

Uncle Ben and

Aunt Anne

Boorowa  
Sept 28, 1918

Dear Sarah & Pat

We hardly know how  
we can assist to console  
you in your sad loss of  
poor Walter.

The blow is a very  
serene one, and only  
time will take away its  
pain.

There is one thing. He  
gave his life for his  
King, Country and  
Friends. What more  
can any man give.

It is to my mind, better  
to die doing his duty,  
than to live and not do  
it.

We have passed  
through the same sad  
grief and consequently  
know how it is to bear.  
But such is God's will.  
And he does this for the  
best.

We do not know now,  
but some day we shall  
know. In the meantime  
let us say The Lord  
Gave and the Lord Doth  
Taketh Away.

Blessed be the Name of  
the Lord.

Kind remembrance  
from

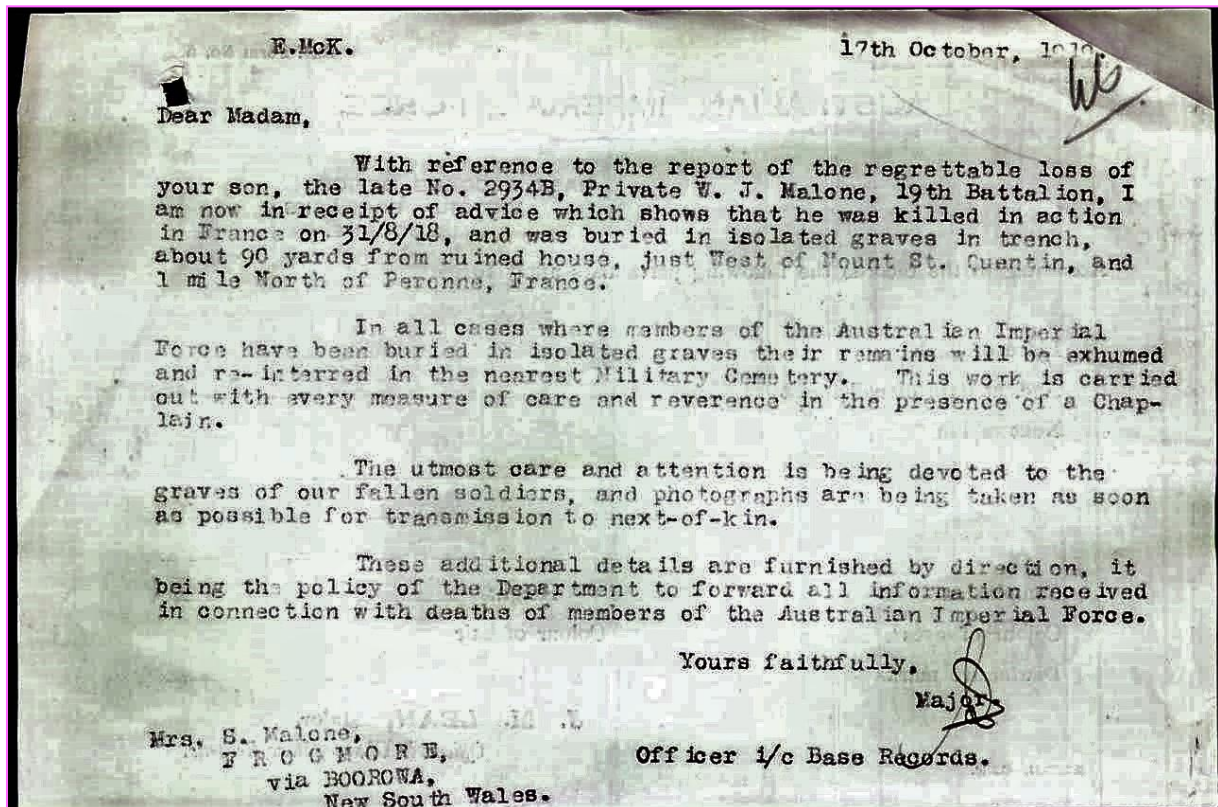
Uncle Ben and Aunt  
Anne

**Note:** [Ben and Anne Morgan's son Lieut Reginald Roy Morgan was KIA in France some 3 years earlier on 5 May 1915]

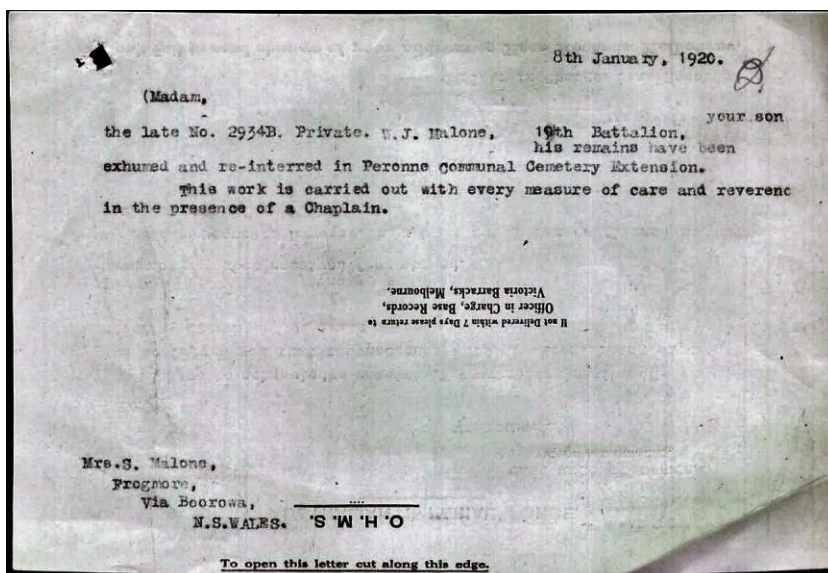


## WALTER JENKIN MALONE – Burial & Reinternment

As per the correspondence below date 17 October 1919, an explanation is given to Sarah Malone regarding the **burial** of her son Walter.



Walter was Killed in Action on 31 August 1918 and he was **buried in an isolated grave, in a trench, about 90 yards from a ruined house, just west of Mount St. Quentin and 1 mile north of Peronne, France.**



A further letter dated 8 January 1920, advises Sarah Malone that:

**“your son the late No. 2934B. Private W.J.Malone, 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion, his remains have been exhumed and re-interred in Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension.”**

**This work is carried out with every measure of care and reverence in the presence of a Chaplain.”**

## Buried in the Trench with Walter Malone were 3 other Australian Soldiers

A.A.I.F. 3910

Information as to Location of Graves.

Place of Graves	ISOLATED GRAVES IN TRENCH, ABOUT 90 yards FROM RUINED HOUSE, just West of MOUNT ST QUENTIN, and 1 mile North of PERONNE.
Reported by	GRAVES REGISTRATION UNITS.

Regiment	No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death
19/A. I. F.	2934.	MALONE. (Report Allaines 39.1. S. S. P. 4455/10. & S. S. P. 4375/3.)	Pte. W. J.	31.8.18. <i>wm</i>
19/A. I. F.	4386.	DAFT. (Report Allaines 39.1. S. S. P. 4375/3. & S. S. P. 4455/10.)	L/C. A. T.	31.8.18. <i>wm</i>
19/A. I. F.	695.	BAILEY. (Report Allaines 39.1. S. S. P. 4375/3. & S. S. P. 4455/10.)	Pte. R.	31.8.18. <i>wm</i>
19/A. I. F.	5174.	ARNOLD. (Report Allaines 39.1. S. S. P. 4375/3. & S. S. P. 4455/10.)	Pte. F. J.	1.9.18. <i>wm</i>

### ***Lance Corporal DAFT, ARTHUR THOMAS***

Service Number 4386  
Died 31/08/1918  
Aged 20  
19th Bn.  
Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  
Son of William and Mary Eliza Daft.  
Born in Rookwood New South Wales.

### ***Private ARNOLD, FREDERICK JOHN***

Service Number 5174  
Died 01/09/1918  
Aged 21  
19th Bn.  
Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  
Son of John and Sarah Arnold, of 237, Cleve St., Redfern, New South Wales.  
Born at Windsor, New South Wales.

### ***Private BAILEY, ROBERT***

Service Number 695  
Died 31/08/1918  
Aged 21  
19th Bn.  
Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  
Son of Mark and Mary Eleanor Bailey, of "Bramhall," Kundibar St., Katoomba, New South Wales. Born in England.

### ***Private MALONE, WALTER JENKIN***

Service Number 2934B  
Died 31/08/1918  
Aged 36  
19th Bn.  
Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  
Son of Patrick Thomas and Sarah Malone, of Frogmore, New South Wales.



## Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension

**Peronne** was taken by the German on 24 September 1914.

On 18 March 1917, the 40th and 48th Divisions captured the town, but it was recovered by the Germans on the 23rd March 1918.

It changed hands for the last time on 1 September 1918, when it was taken by the 2nd Australian Division. The cemetery extension was begun by the 48th (South Midland) Division in March 1917, used by the Germans in 1918, and resumed by Australian units in September 1918.

At the **Armistice** it contained 177 graves, now in Plots I and II. It was then enlarged when graves were brought in from the battlefields north and east of Peronne and from the following small cemeteries in the area:-

- **AIZECOURT-LE-HAUT CHURCHYARD EXTENSION**, which contained the graves of 18 soldiers from the United Kingdom and two from South Africa who fell in March 1918.
- **CARTIGNY COMMUNAL CEMETERY AND GERMAN EXTENSION**, which contained the graves of 5,250 German soldiers, two from the United Kingdom and one from Australia.
- **COPSE TRENCH CEMETERY, ALLAINES**, between Allaines and Moislains. Here were buried 64 soldiers from the United Kingdom (mainly 14th Black Watch and 12th Somerset Light Infantry) who fell in September 1918.
- **DRIENCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY**, on the South side of the village, made by the 74th (Yeomanry) Division in September 1918, and contained the graves of 20 soldiers from the United Kingdom.
- **LIERAMONT COMMUNAL CEMETERY GERMAN EXTENSION**, in which 63 soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried by the Germans in 1916-1918 and by the 58th (London) Division in September 1918.
- **MADAME MILITARY CEMETERY**, Clery-sur-Somme (the origin of this name is uncertain, but the Germans had a "Maidan Trench" opposite), near the road to Bouchavesnes, where 56 soldiers from the United Kingdom (mainly 33rd Division) were buried in January-March 1917 (Three of these were moved to Serre Road Cemetery No.2, Beaumont-Hamel, and 53 to Peronne).
- **MOISLAINS BRITISH CEMETERY**, a little South-West of the village, contained the graves of 54 soldiers of the 47th (London) Division who fell in September 1918.
- **MOISLAINS CHURCHYARD**, which contained the graves of three soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from Canada.
- **MOISLAINS GERMAN HOSPITAL CEMETERY**, at the North-East end of the village, contained the graves of 38 soldiers of the Empire, who fell in 1917 and 1918, and 281 Germans.
- **TEMPLEUX-LA-FOSSE GERMAN CEMETERY**, on the East side of the village, contained the graves of 34 soldiers from the United Kingdom. Of these 33 were buried by their comrades in September 1918.
- **VAUX WOOD BRITISH CEMETERY, VAUX-SUR-SOMME**, within Eastern edge of the wood. Here were buried, in September 1918, 25 soldiers from the United Kingdom (mainly of the London Regiment).

There are now **1,595 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War** buried or commemorated in the extension. 224 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to seven casualties known or believed to be buried among them, and ten buried in other cemeteries whose graves could not be found. The extension also contains five Second World War burials. There are **97 German war graves**, 68 being unidentified. The adjoining communal cemetery contains the grave of one airman of the First World War, killed in August 1914.

**Walter Jenkin Malone – Headstone Peronne Communal Cemetery**



Walter was buried in the Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension, Ste Radegonde, France

- ✓ **Plot 3**
- ✓ **Row M**
- ✓ **Grave 24**



# *Medals Awarded to Walter Jenkin Malone*

## **Victory Medal**

The Victory Medal was authorised in 1919 to commemorate the victory of the Allied Forces over the Central Powers. Each of the Allied nations issued a 'Victory Medal' to their own nationals. Each nation used the standard ribbon but used different designs on the medal to reflect national identity and custom. A number had the figure of Victory on the obverse. Australians were awarded the medal issued by Great Britain.

The Victory Medal was awarded to prescribed classes of persons who entered a theatre of war on duty between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918.

## **Design**

The medal is bronze with a winged figure of Victory on the obverse. The reverse has the words 'THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILISATION', all surrounded by a laurel wreath.



**Walter Jenkin Malone – Victory Medal (obverse and reverse sides)**

*Ribbon is missing!*



# British War Medal 1914-20

Instituted by King George V in 1919 to mark the end of World War I and record the service given. The British War Medal 1914-20 was awarded as follows:

**Navy:** 28 days mobilised service in Australia, at sea or overseas during prescribed periods.

**Army:** Entered theatres of war during specified periods or left places of residence and rendered approved service overseas.

**Mercantile Marine:** Awarded to the men and women of the Mercantile Marine who served at least six months at sea between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918. Licensed Pilots, Fishermen and crews of Pilotage and Lighthouse Authorities' Vessels, and of Post Office Cable Ships were also eligible.

Those eligible also included members of women's organisations; persons on the staffs of military hospitals and members of recognised organisations who handled sick and wounded; and members of other duly recognised or other authorised organisations as specified in medal regulations.

The qualification period of service between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918 was later extended to cover post-war mine clearance and service in Russia during 1919 and 1920.

## Design

The medal is cupro-nickel with the effigy of George V on the obverse.

The reverse has an image of St George on horseback trampling underfoot the eagle shield of the Central Powers, and a skull and cross-bones, the emblems of death. Above this is the risen sun of victory. The years 1914 and 1918 are contained on the outside edge of the medal.

## Ribbon

The ribbon has a wide central watered stripe of orange, flanked by two narrow white stripes, which are in turn flanked by two black pin-stripes, further flanked by two outer stripes of blue. The



Walter Jenkin Malone – British War Medal (obverse and reverse sides)

*Ribbon is missing!*





# ***Memorial Plaque (medallion)***

The **Memorial Plaque** was issued after the [First World War](#) to the next-of-kin of all British and [Empire](#) service personnel who were killed as a result of the war.

The plaques (which could be described as large [plaquettes](#)) were made of [bronze](#), and hence popularly known as the **"Dead Man's Penny"**, because of the similarity in appearance to the somewhat smaller [penny coin](#). 1,355,000 plaques were issued, which used a total of 450 tonnes of bronze and continued to be issued into the 1930s to commemorate people who died as a consequence of the war.



## ***Memorial Plaque (medallion) – Walter Jenkin Malone***

In Memory of

Private

## Walter Jenkin Malone

2934B, 19th Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F. who died on 31 August 1918 Age 36

Son of Patrick Thomas and Sarah Malone, of Frogmore, New South Wales.

Remembered with Honour

Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension



Commemorated in perpetuity by  
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



## **VISITORS TO PERONNE CEMETERY - WALTER JENKIN MALONE**

<u>Person</u>	<u>Visit Details / Photos</u>
<p><b>Aub &amp; Robyn McGann</b> Queanbeyan NSW</p> <p><i><b>[family friends]</b></i></p>	
<p><b>Roy and Betty</b> Cleveland Cootamundra NSW</p> <p><i><b>[family friends]</b></i></p>	
<p><b>Louise (nee Parkman)</b> and David Cooper Melbourne, Vic</p> <p><i><b>[Grand niece of Walter Malone]</b></i></p>	 





**WHAT HAPPENED THE SOLDIERS PICTURED IN THIS PHOTO?**








	<p><b>Private MALONE, Walter Jenkin</b>  Service Number 2934B  Died 31/08/1918  Aged 36  19th Bn.  Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  Son of Patrick Thomas and Sarah Malone, of Frogmore, New South Wales.</p>	<p><b><u>PERONNE CEMETERY EXTENSION, FRANCE</u></b>   <b>(Plot 3, Row M, Grave 24)</b></p>
	<p><b>Private PROSSER, Thomas Harold</b>  Service Number 2964B  Died 03/05/1917  Aged 23  19th Bn.  Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  Son of Thomas Bentley Prosser and Eleanor Prosser, of Strathfield Farm, Boorowa, New South Wales.  Born at Frogmore, New South Wales.</p>	<p><b><u>VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL, FRANCE</u></b></p> <p><b>Second Cousin of Walter Malone</b></p>
	<p><b>Private ROBERTS, William Abraham</b>  Service Number 2968B  Died 11/08/1918  Aged 24  19th Bn.  Australian Infantry, A.I.F.  Son of William and Elizabeth Emma Roberts, of Little Forest, Frogmore, New South Wales.</p>	<p><b><u>VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL, FRANCE</u></b></p>
	<p><b>GRIMSON Edward David</b>  Service Number - 2909  Place of Birth - Crookwell NSW  Place of Enlistment - Goulburn NSW  Next of Kin - (Mother) GRIMSON M</p>	<p><b>Returned to Australia</b>   <b>19 June 1919</b>   <b>Married "Abe" Roberts sister Sarah Frances Roberts</b></p>



**OTHER RELATIVES OF WALTER MALONE WHO VENTURED OVERSEAS DURING WORLD WAR 1**

<p><b><u>Child of</u></b> <b><u>Mary Carey</u></b></p> 	<p><b><u>John Jones</u></b> <b><u>Married</u></b> <b><u>Mary Ann McNamara</u></b></p> 	<p><b><u>Elizabeth Jones</u></b> <b><u>Married</u></b> <b><u>Michael Bourke</u></b></p> 	<p><b><u>Grandchildren of John and Mary Ann Jones Who Served in WW1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b><u>William Alan Bourke</u></b> <b><u>(KIA - France)</u></b></li> <li>○ <b><u>John James Bourke</u></b> <b><u>(KIA - France)</u></b></li> <li>○ <b><u>Walter Bernard Bourke</u></b></li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Margaret Jones</u></b> <b><u>Married</u></b> <b><u>Henry Funnell</u></b></p> 	<p><b><u>Grandchild of John and Mary Ann Jones Who Served in WW1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b><u>Walter Henry Funnell</u></b> <b><u>(KIA - Belgium)</u></b></li> </ul>

<p></p> <p><b><u>Children of Patrick Malone and Mary Carey</u></b></p> <p></p>	<p><b><u>Patrick Thomas Malone</u></b> <b><u>Married</u></b> <b><u>Sarah Morgan</u></b></p> 	<p><b><u>Child of Patrick Thomas and Sarah Malone Who Served in WW1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b><u>Walter Jenkin Malone</u></b> <b><u>(KIA_ - France)</u></b></li> </ul> 
	<p><b><u>Mary Malone</u></b> <b><u>Married</u></b> <b><u>Matthew McNamara Jnr</u></b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b><u>James Patrick McNamara</u></b> <b><u>(KIA - France)</u></b></li> </ul>

**FIRST COUSINS OF WALTER MALONE (Son of Mary Catherine McNamara [nee Malone] - WORLD WAR 1**

<u>Photo</u>	<u>Name – Details</u>	<u>Cemetery/Return to Aust</u>
	<b>Private MCNAMARA, John Patrick</b> Service Number 2997 Died 04/12/1916 Aged 36 5th Australian Pioneers Son of Martin and Mary [nee Malone] McNamara. Born at Burrowa, New South Wales.	<b>VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL, FRANCE</b>  <div> <b>First Cousin</b>                      of Walter Malone                 </div>

**FIRST COUSINS OF WALTER MALONE (Son of Benjamin Morgan [brother of Sarah Malone]) - WORLD WAR 1**

	<b>Lieut MORGAN, Reginald Roy</b> Died 05/05/1917 Aged 24 3rd Bn. Australian Infantry, A.I.F. Son of Benjamin and Sarah Ann Morgan, of Boorowa, New South Wales.	<b>GREVILLERS BRITISH CEMETERY, FRANCE</b> (Plot III, Row B, Grave No. 15)  <div> <b>First Cousin</b>                      of Walter Malone                 </div>
	<b>Gunner MORGAN, Norman Alan</b> Service Number – 27241 Place of Birth - Burrowa NSW Place of Enlistment - Liverpool NSW Next of Kin - (Father) MORGAN Benjamin	<b>RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA 18 AUGUST, 1919</b>  <div> <b>First Cousin</b>                      of Walter Malone                 </div>
	<b>Sgt MORGAN, Raymond Dean</b> Service Number - 348 & 2361 Place of Birth - Boorowa NSW Place of Enlistment - Liverpool NSW Next of Kin - (Father) MORGAN Benjamin	<b>DISCHARGED 11 Sept 1916 – RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA</b>  <div> <b>First Cousin</b>                      of Walter Malone                 </div>

**SECOND COUSIN OF WALTER MALONE (Grandson of Maria Morgan [sister of Sarah Malone]) - WORLD WAR 1**

	<b>Sgt CHUDLEIGH, Ernest George</b> Service Number - 160 Place of Birth - Bigga NSW Place of Enlistment - Holsworthy NSW Next of Kin - Chudleigh Charles	Mentioned in Sir Douglas Haige Despatch of 7 Nov, 1917 for Distinguished and Gallant Services. 8 Nov 1918 – Special leave to Return to Australia.  <div> <b>Second Cousin</b>                      of Walter Malone                 </div>
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## HALF-SECOND COUSINS OF WALTER MALONE WHO VENTURED OVERSEAS DURING WORLD WAR 1

<u>Photo</u>	<u>Name – Details</u>	<u>Cemetery</u> <u>Return to Australia</u>
	<b>Sergeant BOURKE, William Alan</b> Service Number 694 Died 25/07/1916 Aged 22 3rd Bn. Australian Infantry, A.I.F. Son of Elizabeth Byrne (formerly Bourke), of "Clydeville", Cowra, New South Wales and the late Michael Bourke.	<b>VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL, FRANCE</b>  <div>Half Second Cousin of Walter Malone</div>
	<b>Private BOURKE, John James</b> Service Number 697 Died 14/04/1918 Aged 26 3rd Bn. Australian Infantry, A.I.F. Son of Michael and Elizabeth Bourke, of "Clydeville," Cowra, New South Wales.	<b>OUTTERSTEENE COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION, BAILLEUL - FRANCE</b>  <div>Half Second Cousin of Walter Malone</div>
	<b>BOURKE, Walter Bernard</b> Service Number 2256 Place Of Birth <b>Frogmore</b> NSW PO Enlistment: Cowra NSW NO Kin: Mrs Elizabeth Byrne  <div>Half Second Cousin of Walter Malone</div>	<i>Walter (Wally) was on HMAS Sydney when in 1914 it sunk the German cruiser the Emden. He also served in the Australian Army after he left the Australian Navy. His two brothers, John (Jack) and William (Bill) Bourke were killed on the Western Front. As he enlisted late for Army service, and as both brothers were killed, he was <u>not</u> sent overseas. After the war he became a champion boxer. He learnt boxing during his naval service.</i>
	<b>Private FUNNELL, Walter Henry</b> Service Number 3043 Died 01/10/1917 Aged 24 34th Bn. Australian Infantry, A.I.F. Son of Henry and Margaret Funnell, of Hill St., Lithgow, New South Wales. Native of Frogmore, NSW.	<b>TYNE COT CEMETERY, near PASSHENDALE, BELGIUM</b>  <div>Half Second Cousin of Walter Malone</div>

## Visiting Walter Jenkin Malone on his 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

On the **100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary** of his death on 31 August 2018 Walter was visited at the Peronne Cemetery by:

- Peter Parkman and his wife Leanne (nee McGrath) – “Orizaba” Murringo
- Louise (nee Parkman) and her husband David Cooper – Melbourne, Vic

Peter Parkman and Louise (nee Parkman) are respectively a great-nephew & great-niece of Walter Jenkin Malone.

Their mother Pauline Parkman (nee Malone), is the daughter of Harry Malone, the youngest brother of Walter Jenkin Malone.



**Peter Parkman and sister Louise at Peronne Cemetery, France**

**Peter and Leanne Parkman visiting Walter on his 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary**