



## Frederick Marshall



*Frederick Marshall seated. Photograph kindly supplied by Mr R Marshall*

Frederick Marshall was born in Corby in 1894. He was baptised on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1894. His father Frederick Marshall Snr. and mother Phoebe Marshall (nee Dixon) were both born in Corby. Frederick and Phoebe were married on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1893. Frederick was employed as an ironstone labourer.

### The Family

In 1901 the Marshall family were living in Lloyd's Cottages, Corby. Frederick Snr. was an "engine driver" at the iron works. Frederick and Phoebe had three children, Frederick, Charles and Emily.



By 1911 Frederick Snr. was employed as a “locomotive engine fitter”. Sons Frederick and Charles were labourers at the iron works. The Marshall’s had five more children, Winifred, Walter, Harry, Willie & Herbert.

### Military Service

Frederick Marshall Jnr. served in the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment (13241).

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was mobilised and landed in France on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1914. It was to serve on the Western Front throughout the War as part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division.

Frederick’s service record has not survived but at some point he was promoted to Lance Corporal.

Lance Corporal Frederick Marshall was killed in action on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1918. He is buried at the Woburn Abbey Cemetery and commemorated on the Corby War Memorial.

Frederick’s death coincided with the Battles of the Lys and the Battalion’s involvement in action against the enemy around the village of Givenchy.

There is reference to Frederick Marshall’s death in the Northampton Mercury of 24<sup>th</sup> May 1918.

### Woburn Abbey Cemetery

Cuinchy remained during almost the whole of the war within range of German guns, and the cemeteries in the commune were made, so far as British troops are concerned, by fighting units and Field Ambulances.

Woburn Abbey Cemetery was named from a house on the East side of it used as Battalion Headquarters and as a Dressing Station. It was begun by the Royal Berkshire Regiment in June 1915 and closed in January 1916 on account of its exposed situation, but a few further burials were made as late as April 1918. Plots II to V were added after the Armistice by the concentration of graves from the battlefields East of Bethune and from the following smaller cemeteries:-

The Cheriots, Rue-du-Bois, Richebourg-L’Avoue, was in an orchard on the North side of the Rue-du-Bois West of Richebourg-L’Avoue. It contained 16 soldiers from



the United Kingdom and one from India who were buried there in the summer of 1915.

King's Claire, Cuinchy, on the road to Givenchy, was where 20 soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried in 1915.

No.1, Harley Street, Cuinchy, on the road running South from Cuinchy station, contained the graves of 29 soldiers from the United Kingdom and two French soldiers, and was used from November 1914 to December 1915.

Pont-Fixe Post Office Cemetery, Cuinchy, was used at intervals from January 1915 to April 1918, and contained the graves of 35 soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from Canada.

Vauxhall Bridge Road Cemetery, Cuinchy, where 24 soldiers from the United Kingdom and ten from Canada were buried in 1914, 1915 and 1918. The name "Vauxhall Bridge" was given to the bridge over the canal near Cuinchy station.

There are now over 550, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, nearly half are unidentified and special memorials are erected to three soldiers from the United Kingdom known or believed to be buried among them.

### Reference

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

***Lest We Forget***

**Frederick Marshall**  
of the Northamptonshire Regiment

d.19<sup>th</sup> April 1918

November 2017 copy