



ERNEST EDWARD MARSHALL

Ernest Edward Marshall was born in Worthing, Sussex in 1887. His exact birth date is unknown but we know that it was in the time between October-December. He is the son of Charles Henry and Alice Marshall. Ernest had 3 brothers and 2 sisters. His brothers were Charles, William and Leonard, and his sisters Edith and Georgia. As a child he lived at number 5 Winton Place, Worthing. The 1901 Census showed us this information so we know it is reliable.

Ernest eventually got married to Ethel Maude Marshall, then Packard, we do not know if they had any children but it is probably unlikely because at the age of 25 he lived by himself and was still single. As he died at the age of 29, he probably hadn't been married that long before he went to war. ^{used - 29 and 1917}
 In the war, Ernest was a Corporal. This means he took care of small groups of 2-5 men. I think this would've made it harder for life in the trenches because he had to look after other people as well as himself. Ernest was killed in action on 7th June 1917 on the day of the launch of the Battle of Messines. He is buried at Diekebusch New Military Cemetery Extension, Ypres, Belgium.

UNIFORM

"The British Army of 1914 was the best trained, best equipped, and best organized British Army ever sent to War."

- James Edward Edmonds



The average British Soldier would have been equipped with:

- ▶ Dress Tunic and trousers.
This was a thick woolen tunic, dyed khaki green. There were two breast pockets for personal items and their 1864 pay book. Rifle patches were sewn above the breast pockets. Shoulder straps were sewn on with brass buttons. Rank was sewn on to the upper tunic sleeves while trade badges, long service and Good conduct stripes were placed on the lower sleeves.
- ▶ Stiffened Peak Cap.
This was worn with a leather strap, and secured with two brass buttons.
- ▶ Puttees.
These were worn round the ankles, and BS ammunition boots with hobnail soles on the feet.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Life in the trenches was hard. Many soldiers have written about their experiences in diaries and most of them have included the horrors of daily life.

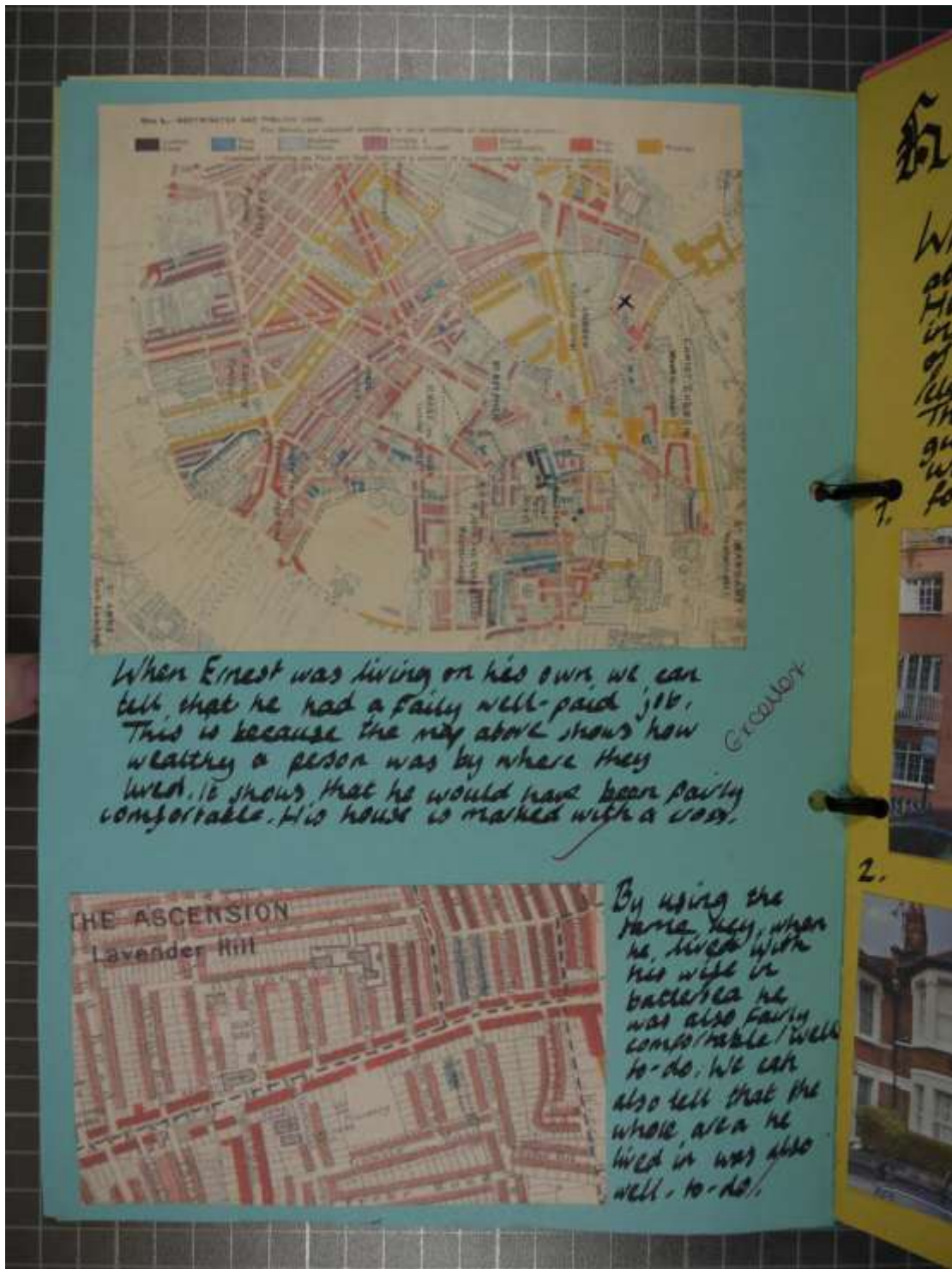
Things you might experience in the trenches:

- Rats
- Lice and Frogs
- Death of close friends, family and loved ones.
- Trench foot
- Illness
- Hunger

RATS were a big problem in the Trenches. They would come in their millions and infest the trenches. There were black and brown rats but the brown were feared the most. They would eat human remains and could grow to the size of a cat! They would spread infection and contaminate food.

"Whilst asleep during the night we were frequently awakened by rats running over us. When this happened too often for my liking, I would lie on my back and wait for a rat to linger on my legs; then voluntarily heave my legs upwards, throwing the rat into the air. Occasionally, I would hear a grunt when the rat landed on a fellow victim." - R L Venables





HOUSE & WORK

When Ernest was living by himself, he lived at 22 Wilfred Street, Westminster, London. He worked as a Hall Porter in a Hotel. This information was taken by the 1911 census of England and Wales so we know it is reliable.

The job of a hotel porter was to assist hotel guests within the hotel. Their main tasks was to help carry guests luggage, booking taxis, forwarding messages etc...



This is 22 Wilfred Street where Ernest lived by himself.

(Picture 1 middle house)

(Picture 2 house to the left.)

2.



When Ernest was married, he lived with his wife Ethel at 5 Garfield Road, Lavender Hill, Bakersen, South London.

WEAPONS

Weapons were the main part of the war and most definitely used the most.

► Rifle -



This was one of the main weapons used by British soldiers in the trenches. It is a bolt-action rifle. 15 rounds could be fired in 1 minute and a person 1,400 metres away could be killed.

► Machine gun -



These were large, heavy guns that had the fire power of 100 guns. They needed 4-6 men to work them and needed to be on a flat surface.

► Gas -



Mustard gas was the most deadly. It was fired into the trenches in shells and was colourless. It would take up to 12 hours to take effect. Effects included: vomiting, sore eyes, blistering skin, internal and external bleeding. Death could take up to 3 weeks.

► Zeppelin -

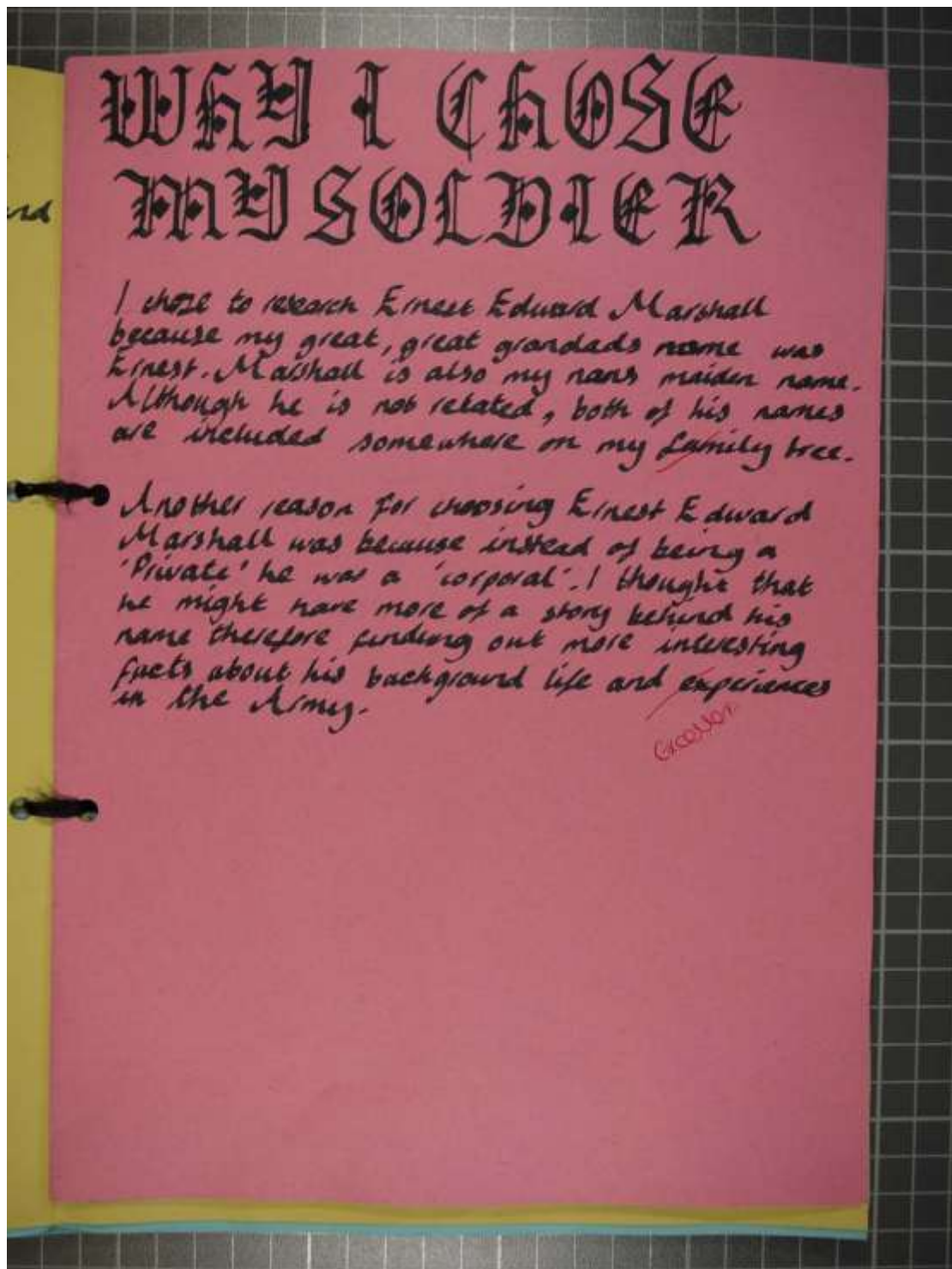


This is an air ship that was used in early war in the air-laid bombings. They carried machine guns and bombs.


► Tanks -



These machines were used for the first time in the battle of the Somme. They were developed to cope with the conditions of the Western front and could reach 3mph.



CENSUS
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES,
1911.


SCHEDULE.
Prepared pursuant to the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1910.

This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Number of Registration District	<u>5</u>
Number of Registration Sub-District	<u>3</u>
Number of Enumeration District	<u>21</u>

Name of Head of Family or Separate Occupier. } Mr. Marshall

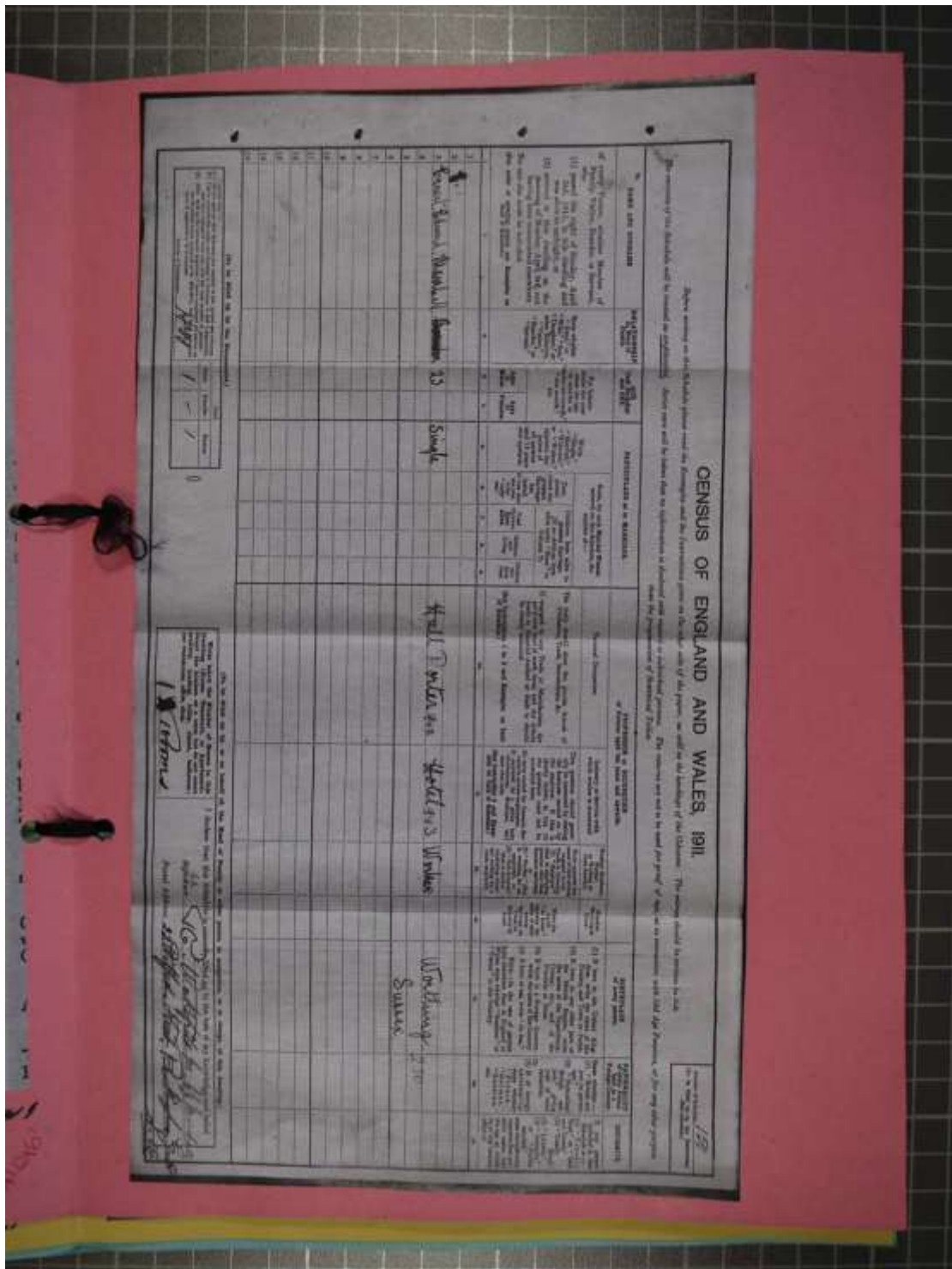
Postal Address 22 Welved Street

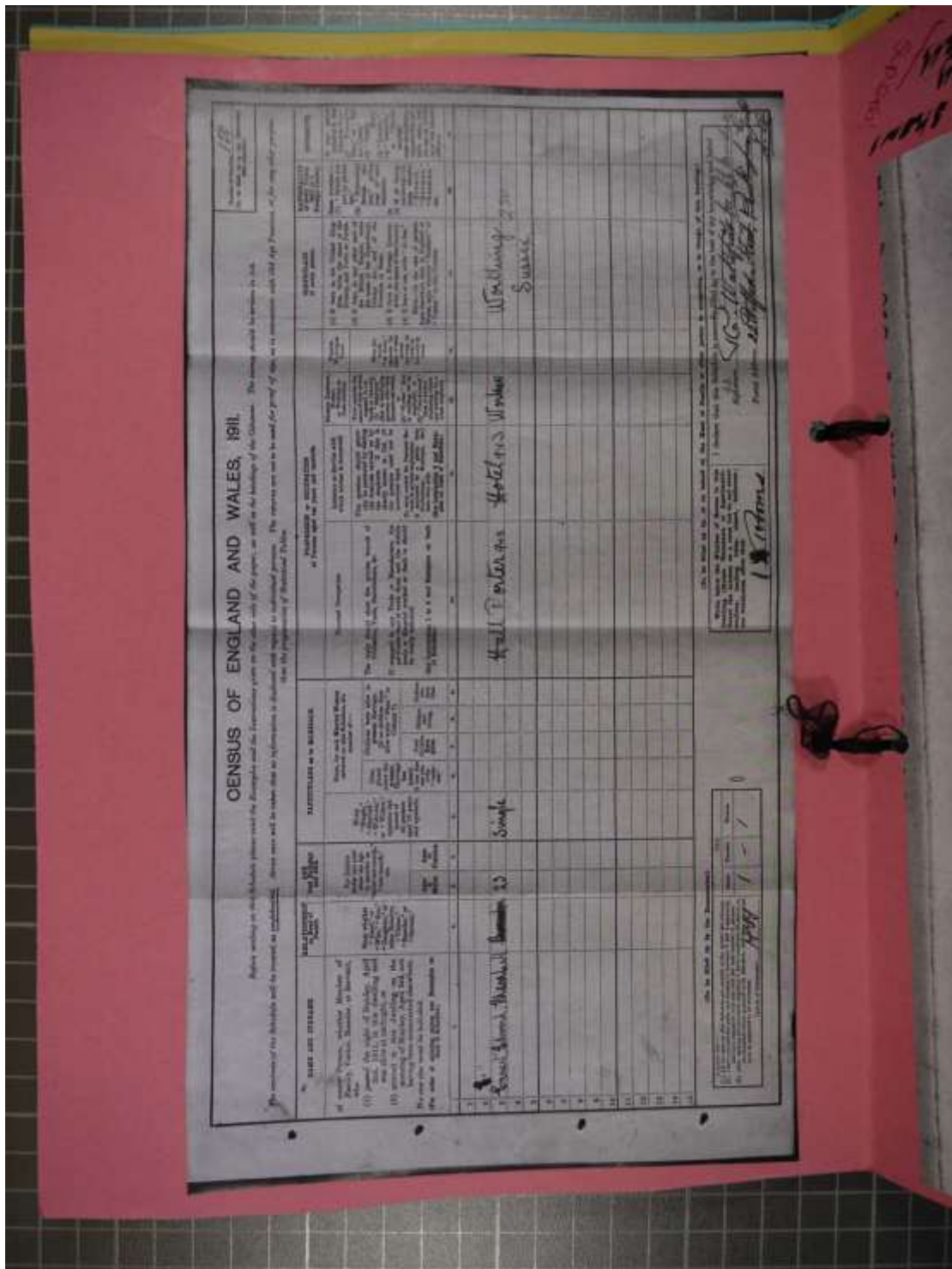
WESTMINSTER

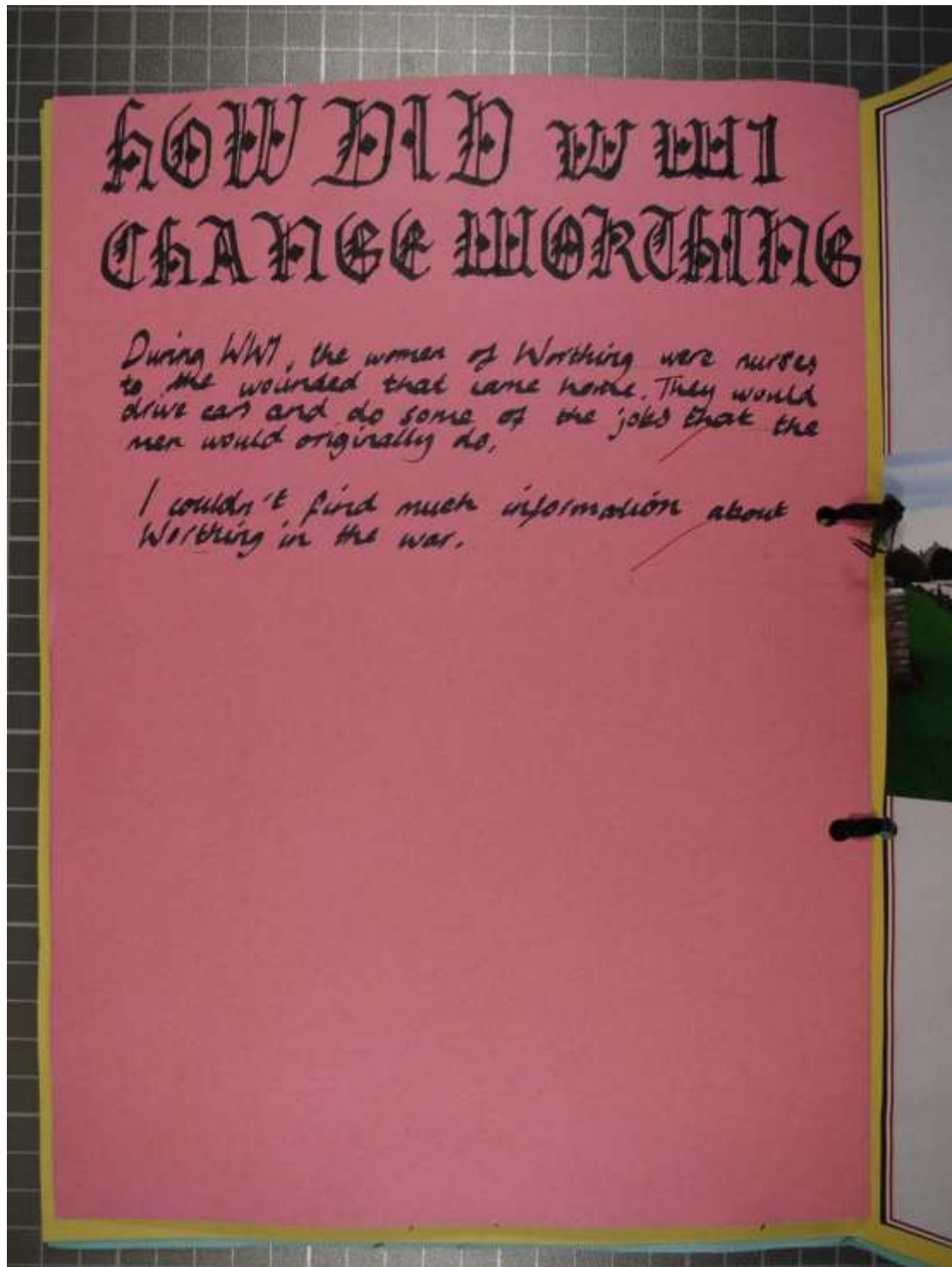
NOTICE.

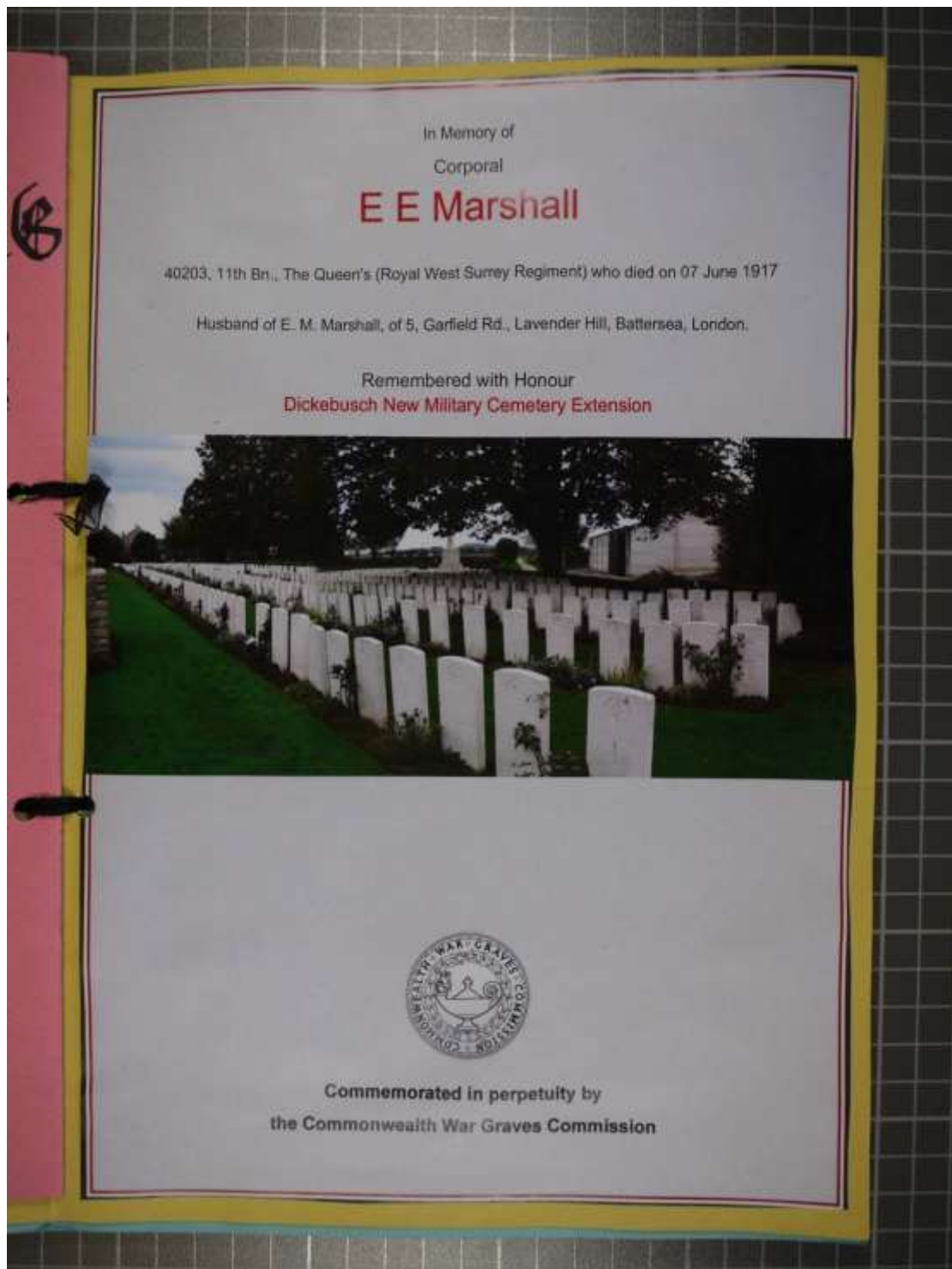
This Schedule must be filled up and signed by, or on behalf of, the Head of the Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of the dwelling (house, tenement or apartment).

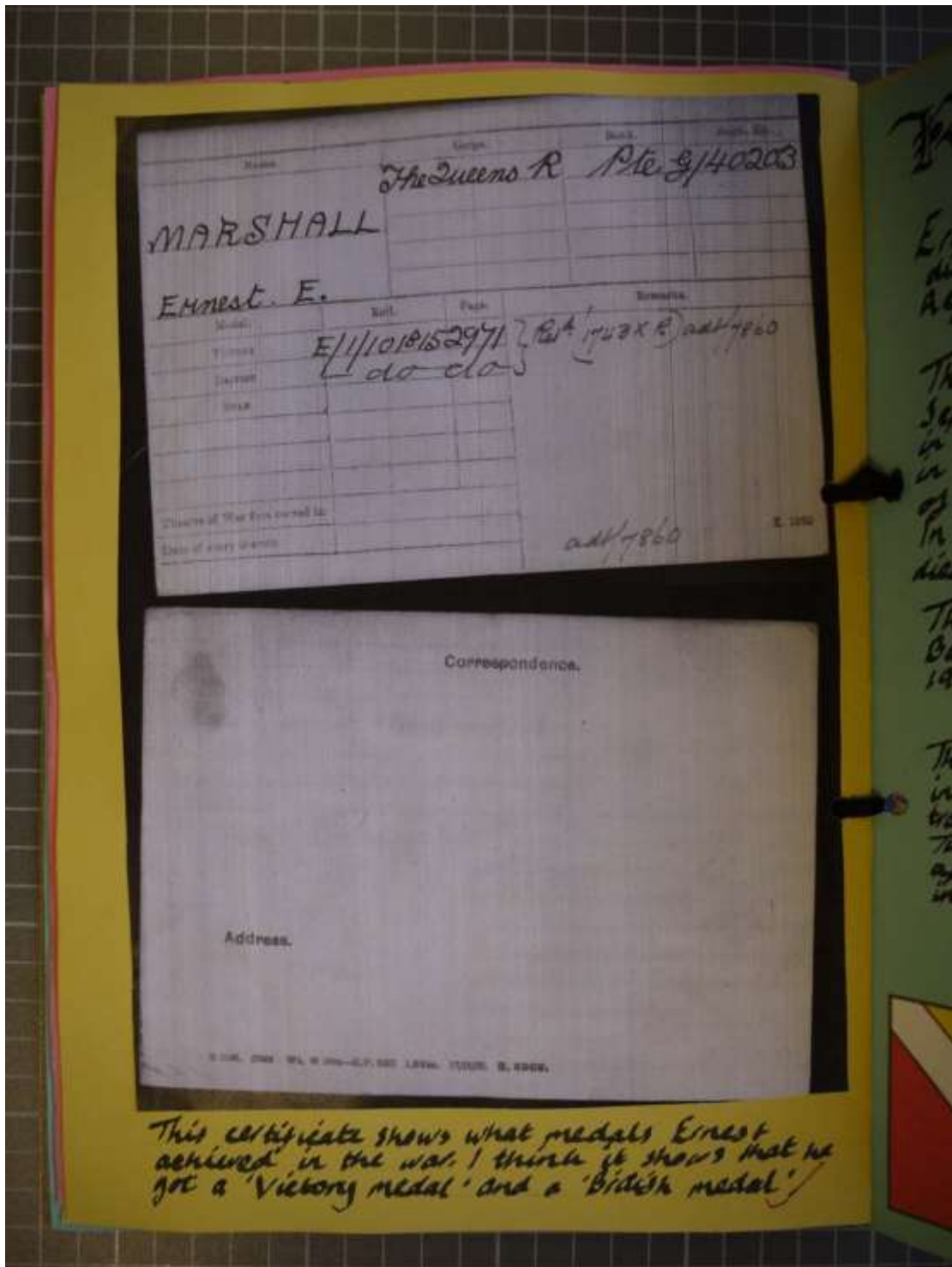
This 1911 Census of England and Wales shows that at the age of 25, Ernest lived by himself, was single and worked as a hall porter in a hotel.











REGIMENT

Ernest Edward Marshall was in the 41st division, 11th Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment.

The 41st Division was formed in Aldershot in September 1915. It moved to France and concentrated in Hazebrouck and Bailleul. In 1916 it took part in 'The battle of Flers-Courcelette', 'The battle of Transloy Ridges'. (Both in the Battle of the Somme) In 1917 'The battle of Messines' in which Ernest died.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, 11th Battalion, was formed in Lambeth on 16th June 1915 by the Mayor and Borough of Lambeth.

The 41st division was demolished in March 1919 with some units transferred to the London division. The division was not reformed after the war and did not serve in the Second World War.



The memorial to the 41st Division in the village of Flers, Somme.

→

& Divisional Patch.



Page No. *10*

Parish or Township *St. Andrew's*

West of Hospital Borough *St. Andrew's*

East of Hospital Borough *St. Andrew's*

The unincorporated houses are shown within the boundaries of the Parish or Township

House No.	Name and Address of Occupier	Age of Occupier	Profession or Occupation	Service	Remarks
1	James Rogers	64	Blacksmith	Army	Service Overseas
2	James B. de	5			
3	John P. de	5			
4	Robert Smith	21			
5	Thomas Smith	61			
6	James Chubb	49			
7	Thomas de	72			
8	Robert de	23			
9	Charles de	5			
10	Thomas de	52			
11	James de	5			
12	William J. de	30			
13	Thomas de	26			
14	John de	2			
15	John de	2			
16	John de	2			
17	John de	2			
18	John de	2			
19	John de	2			
20	John de	2			
21	John de	2			
22	John de	2			
23	John de	2			
24	John de	2			
25	John de	2			
26	John de	2			
27	John de	2			
28	John de	2			
29	John de	2			
30	John de	2			
31	John de	2			
32	John de	2			
33	John de	2			
34	John de	2			
35	John de	2			
36	John de	2			
37	John de	2			
38	John de	2			
39	John de	2			
40	John de	2			
41	John de	2			
42	John de	2			
43	John de	2			
44	John de	2			
45	John de	2			
46	John de	2			
47	John de	2			
48	John de	2			
49	John de	2			
50	John de	2			
51	John de	2			
52	John de	2			
53	John de	2			
54	John de	2			
55	John de	2			
56	John de	2			
57	John de	2			
58	John de	2			
59	John de	2			
60	John de	2			
61	John de	2			
62	John de	2			
63	John de	2			
64	John de	2			
65	John de	2			
66	John de	2			
67	John de	2			
68	John de	2			
69	John de	2			
70	John de	2			
71	John de	2			
72	John de	2			
73	John de	2			
74	John de	2			
75	John de	2			
76	John de	2			
77	John de	2			
78	John de	2			
79	John de	2			
80	John de	2			
81	John de	2			
82	John de	2			
83	John de	2			
84	John de	2			
85	John de	2			
86	John de	2			
87	John de	2			
88	John de	2			
89	John de	2			
90	John de	2			
91	John de	2			
92	John de	2			
93	John de	2			
94	John de	2			
95	John de	2			
96	John de	2			
97	John de	2			
98	John de	2			
99	John de	2			
100	John de	2			

Total of White and of Tenants *18/12*

FILED RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE - RG 13 / 959



CONCLUSION

To find most of my evidence, I visited the library. At first, I searched up my grandpa's name into ancestry. This is when most of the information I needed came up. I also used websites like roll of honour, commonwealth war graves commission. To get some more evidence, I looked at a Worthing Gazette from the library. All of this information was very useful. Once I found 1 piece of information, it lead on to another piece of research. I think that most of the information I got was reliable. I know this because it is sheets of certificates and census that are just copied. For example, the newspaper article is reliable because it has the date on it so we know it is from 1917. I found a piece of information from the internet, I double-checked it on a different website to see if it was the same. I didn't have many difficulties with this project. Sometimes I wanted to find out more about his early life. For example, I wanted to know if he had any siblings. To find out this information I had to check 'earlier census'. This is when I found out that he had lots of brothers and sisters. Overall, I really enjoyed this project. I liked looking up and finding out more about his life. I also enjoyed producing the booklet. By doing this project, I have learnt lots of things about what people's lives would've been like before the war and alot more about trench life and weaponry. I haven't found this project particularly difficult. I think some more information on how the war changed worthing would have been useful and maybe some information about how I grew up.

