



In Memory of

Lance Corporal FREDERICK CARDY MM

*11th Bn., Essex Regiment
who died aged 22 on Thursday, 21st March 1918.*

*Lance Corporal CARDY was the son of Mrs. Charlotte
Cardy, of Wormingford, Colchester.*

*Remembered with honour
ARRAS MEMORIAL, Pas de Calais, France.*



*In the perpetual care of
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission*

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23171
11th Bn., Essex Regiment
who died on
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**Additional
Information:**

Son of Mrs. Charlotte Cardy, of Wormingford, Colchester.

Commemorative Information

Memorial:
**Grave Reference/
Panel Number:**

ARRAS MEMORIAL, Pas de Calais, France
Bay 7

Location:

The Arras Memorial is in the Faubourg-d'Amiens Cemetery, which is in the Boulevard du General de Gaulle in the western part of the town of Arras. The cemetery is near the Citadel, approximately 2 kilometres due west of the railway station. The Memorial commemorates almost 35,000 casualties of the British, New Zealand and South African Forces who died between Spring 1916 and 7th August 1918, with the exception of casualties of the Battle of Cambrai in 1917, and who have no known grave. The design, by Sir Edward Lutyens, consists of a cloister, 25 feet high and 380 feet long, built up on Doric columns and faces west. In the broader part of the site the colonnade returns to form a recessed and open court, terminated by an apse. The names of the casualties are carved on stone panels fixed to the cloister walls.

**Historical
Information:**

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Display Record of Commemoration

No. 25245, Sgt. FREDERICK CARDY

Frederick Cardy was born in 1883, a son of Harry and Sarah Ann Cardy (nee Glanfield), of Rose Cottage, Chapel Lane, Little Cornard. The Cardy family was a large family originating from Bures, Suffolk.

In the 1901 Census, Frederick was based at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, and within a few months of the census being taken, was fighting in the South African War. He disembarked in South Africa on 15th December 1901, aged 18, serving in the 1st Essex Regiment, No. 6327, and later the 12th Mounted Infantry. For this service he was entitled to the Queens South African Medal, with the clasps as follows; Cape Colony; Orange Free State; South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902.

Soldiers Died in the Great War, part 68 (Royal Irish Fusiliers), list Frederick as formerly No. 32744, Hussars of the Line before re-enlisting into the army in Sudbury, during WW1, becoming a soldier, No. 25245, in the 7/8th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, which were formed in October 1916, in the 49th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division.

The following extract is from the war diary of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and covers the four days that No. 25245, Sgt. Frederick Cardy was in action and subsequently killed.

“VERLORENHOEK – August 1917

9th – The enemy was extremely active throughout the day, shelling our two right companies, Battalion H.Qs., BAVARIA HOUSE and the FRENBERG ROAD. 3 enemy planes flew up and down our lines at 5am and the result of this reconnaissance seemed to account for the heavy fire during the day.

10th – Enemy aerial activity continued, especially in the afternoon when over 20 aeroplanes were over our lines. During the early morning his shellfire became intense. At about 2am our artillery opened up heavily on our right, but no action followed on our front. The situation did not become normal until about 4.30am. The Battalion relieved the 7th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in the front line, relief starting at about 12 midnight. During the relief, hostile shelling was slight. Battalion H.Q was at SQUARE FM. A line was run out to right centre Company.

SQUARE FM. H.16.a.9.4.

11th/12th – Our aeroplanes were active during the day and observation was excellent. There was a marked decrease in the hostile shelling throughout the day. This was especially marked, as his activity on previous days had been incessant and heavy. He did not fire on our front lines. Our artillery was active during the day on the ridge in the vicinity of IBERIAN FARM. One of our planes came down under control at about 5pm, near APPLE FARM. The Battalion was relieved in the front line by the 6th Royal Irish Regiment, relief commenced at 11pm, and was complete by 3.30am(12th), owing to the guides losing their way in the dark. On relief the Battalion moved to camp at H.16.a.4.9.

The total casualties during the four day tour were,

OFFICERS

2/Lt. E.S. Bird, K.I.A.

Capt. Kingham, DSM

2/Lt's. McGarry, Towell, McMonable, all wounded

Capt's. Ffords and Sargint, both wounded at duty

OTHER RANKS

17 Killed, 55 wounded and 18 missing

Capt. E.E. Sargint M.C., was recommended for a bar to his M.C. for excellent work and gallantry in remaining with his company, when wounded and when all his company H.Q. were either wounded or killed. A congratulatory message for the Officer Commanding 9th Gordons, with reference to the good work of the 2 companies detached as working parties near YPRES."

Frederick was one of the other ranks killed in this action, on the 12th August 1917, (along with 2/Lt. Bird, who is buried in Tyne Cot Cemetery).

Capt. Sargint's M.C. was gazetted on 9th December 1916, his Bar was not approved as he was killed on the 16th, 4 days after Frederick and is remembered on the Tyne Coy Memorial, panel 140-141.

2/Lt. McGarry also died of wounds on the 16th and is buried in Bedford House Cemetery, South of Ypres.

Frederick has no known grave and is remembered on the Ypres Memorial (Menin Gate), panel 42. He was 34 years old, and was entitled to British War and Victory Medals.

There are 54,332 identified casualties on the Menin Gate.



Soldier's grave rededicated after discovery 100 years on

Thomas Malina

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The final resting place of a Suffolk soldier, which was lost for over a century after his death, has been rededicated, filling in a missing piece of family history for his descendants.

A formal service took place in Belgium last month to rededicate the grave of Sergeant Frederick Cardy, a Little Cornard-born soldier who died in conflict during the First World War.

While serving in The Royal Irish Fusiliers, Sgt Cardy was killed during the 3rd Battle of Ypres in August 1917, after which he was buried and a wooden cross was installed.

But when his remains were concentrated into the White House Cemetery, near Ypres, his original grave marker was damaged, and an administrative error meant he could not be identified.

As such, Sgt Cardy was listed as missing, and he was instead commemorated on the Menin Gate, while his name is also listed on the Cornard war memorial.

One-hundred years later, however, the grave was rediscovered thanks to the efforts of war history researchers, who specialise in identifying unknown graves of British soldiers.

The case was submitted to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, which confirmed the identification, after carrying out further research with the National Army Museum and the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre.

His grandson, Geoff Cardy, told the *Free Press* the discovery was a big surprise, and it meant a lot to be able to properly lay his grandfather to rest so many years later.

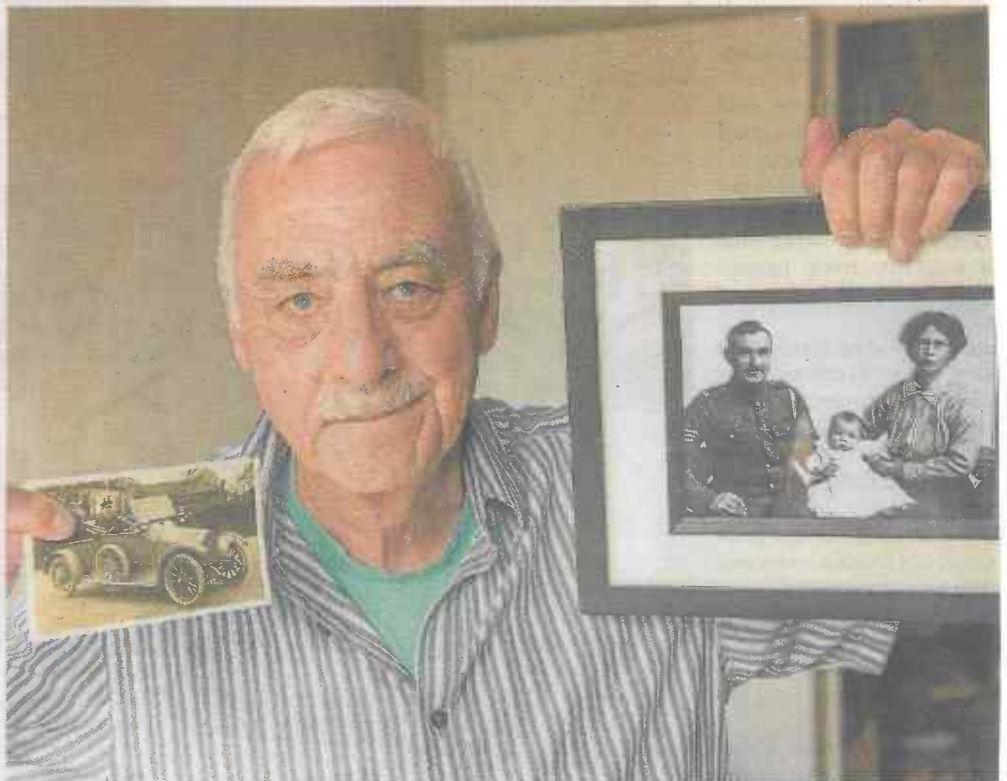
"As a child, my grandmother always said she never knew where my grandfather was buried," said the 74-year-old. "She only had a little piece of paper saying when he died."

"My father died years ago and he never knew. It was a big surprise, but it's amazing to know my grandfather has been buried, 100 years after he was killed."

"I'm an ex-serviceman myself. I served 12 years in the Army, so it means more to me than anything."

"I've still got all his things from the war, including his medals. I have two sons who are in their 40s now, and it gives them that additional bit of family history."

Born in Little Cornard in 1882 as one of eight



Geoff Cardy with photos of his grandfather Frederick, whose grave was rededicated.

Picture: Mark

children, Sgt Cardy enlisted in the Army in 1901, at the age of 18, serving with the 13th Royal Hussars.

After tours in South Africa and India, he returned home and married Emily Layzell, and the couple then relocated to Canada.

Following the outbreak of war, he re-enlisted with the Hussars at the end of 1916, just a few months after his son, Ralph, was born, and then transferred to The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

His rededication service was held at the White House Cemetery, and was attended by British and Irish embassy representatives, as well as serving soldiers from The Royal Irish Regiment.

Geoff, of Essex Avenue in Sudbury, added: "I was always told my grandfather was a bit of a character."

"A lot of the family were in farm work, but the impression I got is that my grandfather was never going to be a farm worker."

"He just wanted to get away and enjoy a life abroad, and he managed to do that."