

Sutton Veny

Roll of Honour



Lest we Forget

World War I



20862 PRIVATE

S. C. EVERETT

6TH BN WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1917

Sidney Charles EVERETT

Sidney Charles Everett was born at Sutton Veny, Wiltshire in 1880 (**see OPC note below) to parents William & Fanny Everett (nee Cooper). His birth was registered in the March quarter, 1880 in the district of Warminster, Wiltshire. Sidney was baptised on 16th October, 1881 at Sutton Veny, Wiltshire. Sidney's parents had married on 1865 at St. John the Evangelist Church, Sutton Veny, Wiltshire.

The 1881 England Census recorded Sidney Everett as a 2 year old living with his family at Sutton Common, Sutton Veny, Wiltshire. His parents were listed as William Everett (Labourer, aged 46, born Tytherington) & Fanny Everett (aged 43, born Sutton Veny). Sidney was the youngest of 8 children listed in this Census – John Thos. (Farm Boy, aged 16, born Sutton Veny), Wm. Henry (Farm Boy, aged 15, born Sutton Veny), Roda Rose (Scholar, aged 12, born Sutton Veny), George Albert (Scholar, aged 10, born Sutton Veny), Albert James (Scholar, aged 8, born Sutton Veny), Frank (Scholar, aged 6, born Sutton Veny), Joseph (Scholar, aged 4, born Sutton Common) & Sidney (born Sutton Common).

The 1891 England Census recorded Sidney C. Everett as an 11 year old Scholar living with his mother & brothers at 81 Sutton Street, Sutton Veny. His mother was listed as Fanny Everett (Married, aged 52). Sidney was the second youngest of 5 sons listed in this Census – Albert (Agricultural Labourer, aged 18), Frank (Agricultural Labourer, aged 16), Joseph (Agricultural Labourer, aged 15) then Sidney & Frederick (Scholar, aged 8).

The 1901 Wales Census recorded Sidney C. Everett as a 21 year old Coalminer (below ground) living with his parents at Bright Street, Risca, Monmouthshire, Wales. His parents were listed as William Everett (Coal Labourer – below ground, aged 66, born Heytesbury, Wiltshire) & Fanny Everett (aged 61, born Sutton Veny). Also listed was Sidney's younger brother – Fred (Coalminer – below ground, aged 18, born Sutton Veny) & William & Fanny's grandson – William J. Everatt (Coal Labourer – below ground, aged 14, born Warminster).

The 1911 Wales Census recorded Sidney C. Everett as a 30 year old Coalminer Hewer living in a 1 roomed dwelling at 19 Duffryn Terrace, Cross Keys, Monmouthshire, Wales with his wife & children. Sidney's wife was listed as Kate L. Everett (Nurse, aged 29, born Pontymister, Mon.). Sidney & Kate had been married for 9 years & had 3 children, all born Crosskeys, Mon. – Gladys W. (aged 7), Ivor C. (aged 6) & Archie (aged 5). Also listed was Martha Davies, a 16 year old servant. (From the 1911 Wales Census – Sidney's parents Frances & William Everett were still living in Bright Street & had been married for 45 years, having had a total of eleven children, two who were deceased.)

Sidney Charles Everett enlisted with the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment at Devizes, Wiltshire. His residence at the time of enlisting was "Cross Keys, Mon". He was given the rank of Private & a service number of 20862. Private Sidney C. Everett's records show that he was attached to 6th Battalion of Wiltshire Regiment.

***** OPC Note** – While researching this soldier the only details known were from the Sutton Veny War Memorial – "Sidney C. Everett Pte. 3rd Wilts". A search of CWGC leads to only one soldier – Private Sidney Charles Everett, 20862, 6th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment – died 20th September, 1917 (not 3rd Battalion as engraved on War Memorial). Searching on Ancestry – "UK Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919" leads to the same soldier as CWGC but with the additional information of "Birth place – Sutton Veny" & "Residence – Cross Keys, Mon" – which matches the details of the man that I have researched above. During this research I found a death for "Sidney C. Everett, born about 1880, death registered March, 1926 in the district of Newport, Monmouthshire" which adds an uncertainty about the research above. Also while doing research for Sidney C. Everett listed on Sutton Veny War Memorial I came across another man with same name but born later in 1898. This Sidney Charles Everett was born at Norton Bavant to parents John & Emma Everett (nee Doughty). In the 1901 Census, the family with 5 children were living at Norton Bavant but due to Emma's death in 1907, this Sidney (aged 13) & his father moved to Sutton Veny to live with Sidney's older sister Rhoda Wheeler & her husband Edward Wheeler & their 1 year old daughter Winnie. The man that I have researched above matched more of the details as in place of birth & residence except for the death registration in 1926, than the younger Sidney Charles Everett just mentioned. The information listed below are the details for the soldier "Pte Sidney

Charles Everett" regardless of the uncertainty with the information listed above & except for the discrepancy with 3rd Battalion & 6th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

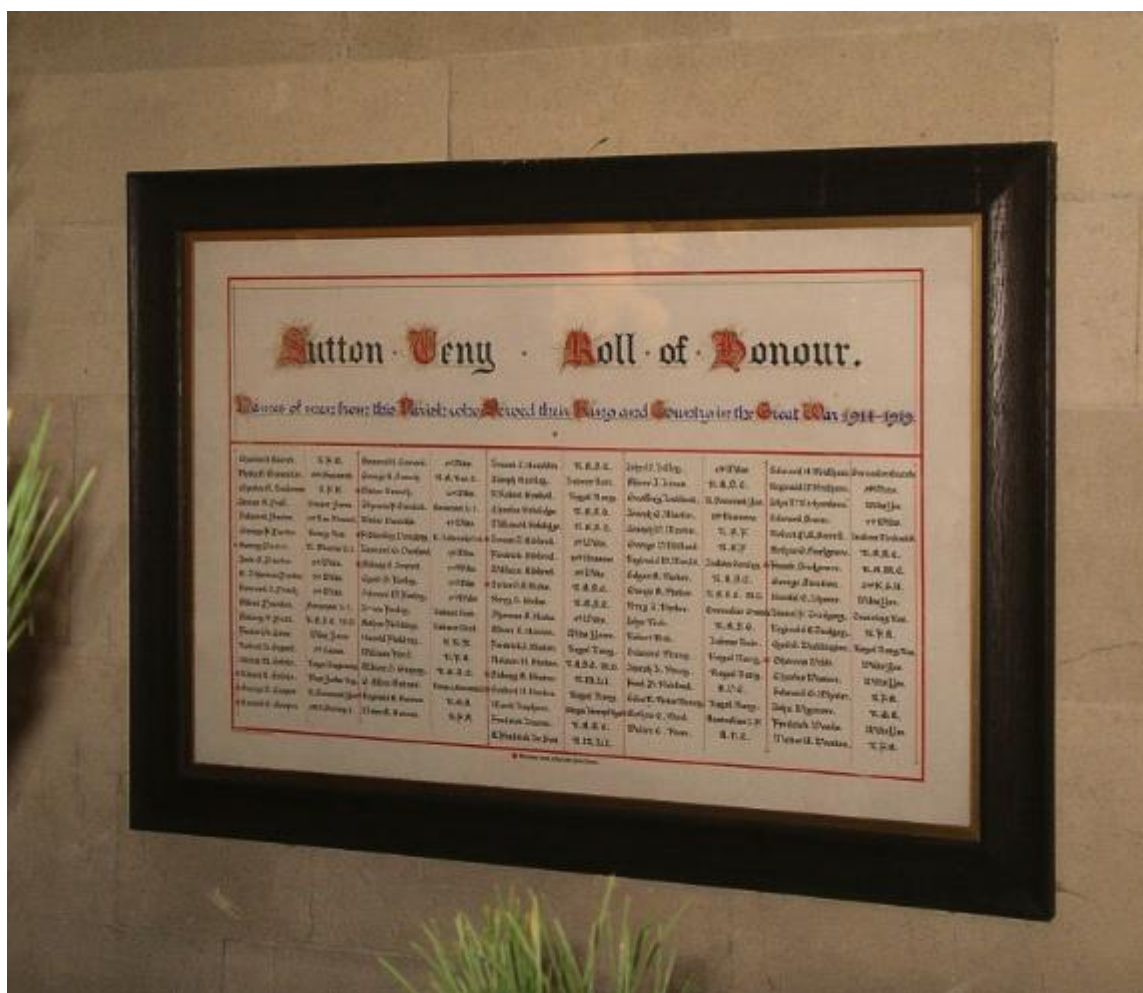
Private Sidney Charles Everett was killed in action on 20th September, 1917.

Private Sidney Charles Everett is remembered on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium – Panel No. 119. His death is acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Sidney Charles Everett, 20862, of 6th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment. No further family details are listed.

Private Sidney C. Everett was entitled to the British War & Victory Medals. His Medal Index Card does not show a date that he had entered a Theatre of War.

Sidney C. Everett is remembered on the 1914 -1919 Roll of Honour located inside St. John the Evangelist Church at Sutton Veny, Wiltshire.

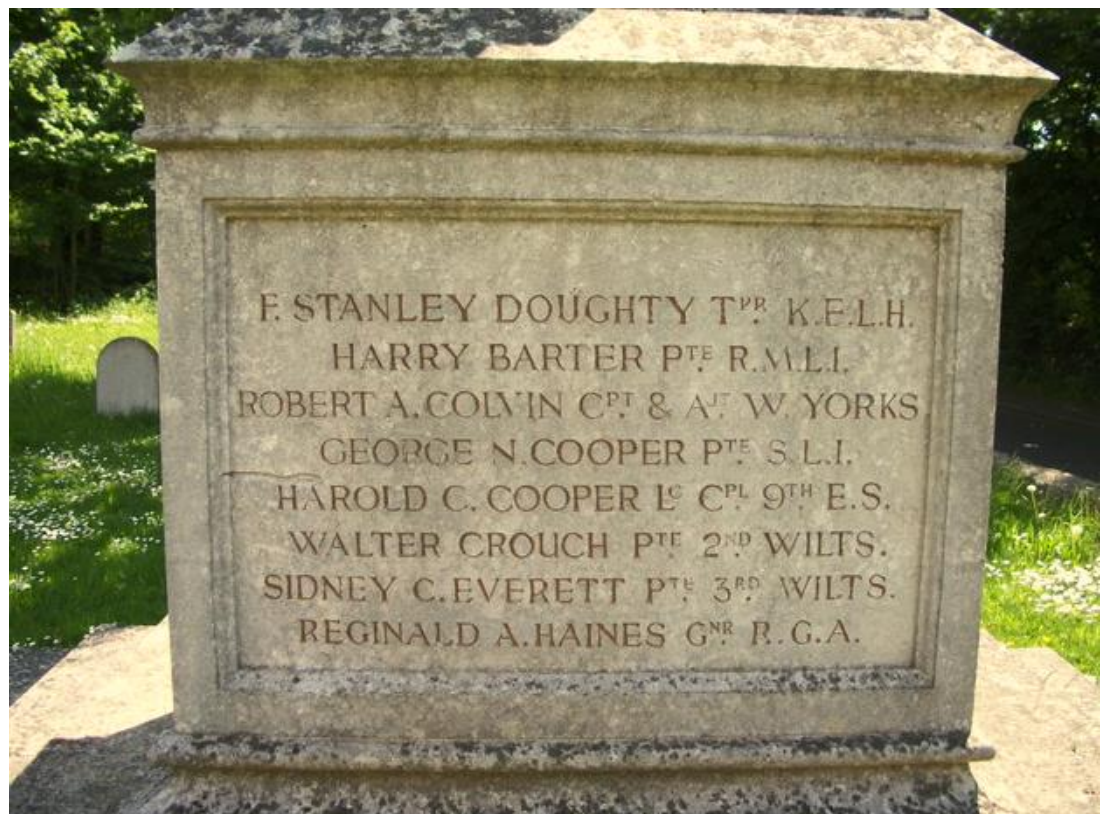


S. C. Everett is also honoured in the Casualties of World War 1 Diocese of Salisbury Memorial Book.

Sidney C. Everett, Pte, 3rd Wilts., is also remembered on the Sutton Veny War Memorial located in the foreground of St. John the Evangelist churchyard.



Sutton Veny War Memorial (Photos courtesy of Andrea Charlesworth)



Tyne Cot Memorial

The Tyne Cot Memorial to the Missing forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery, which is located 9 kilometres north east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).

The names of those from United Kingdom units are inscribed on Panels arranged by Regiment under their respective Ranks.

The names of those from New Zealand units are inscribed on panels within the New Zealand Memorial Apse located at the centre of the Memorial.

The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war.

The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.

There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September.

The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites.

The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations, except New Zealand, who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery.

The TYNE COT MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.

The memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of TYNE COT CEMETERY, which was established around a captured German blockhouse or pill-box used as an advanced dressing station. The original battlefield cemetery of 343 graves was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.

There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery, 8,369 of these are unidentified. (CWGC)

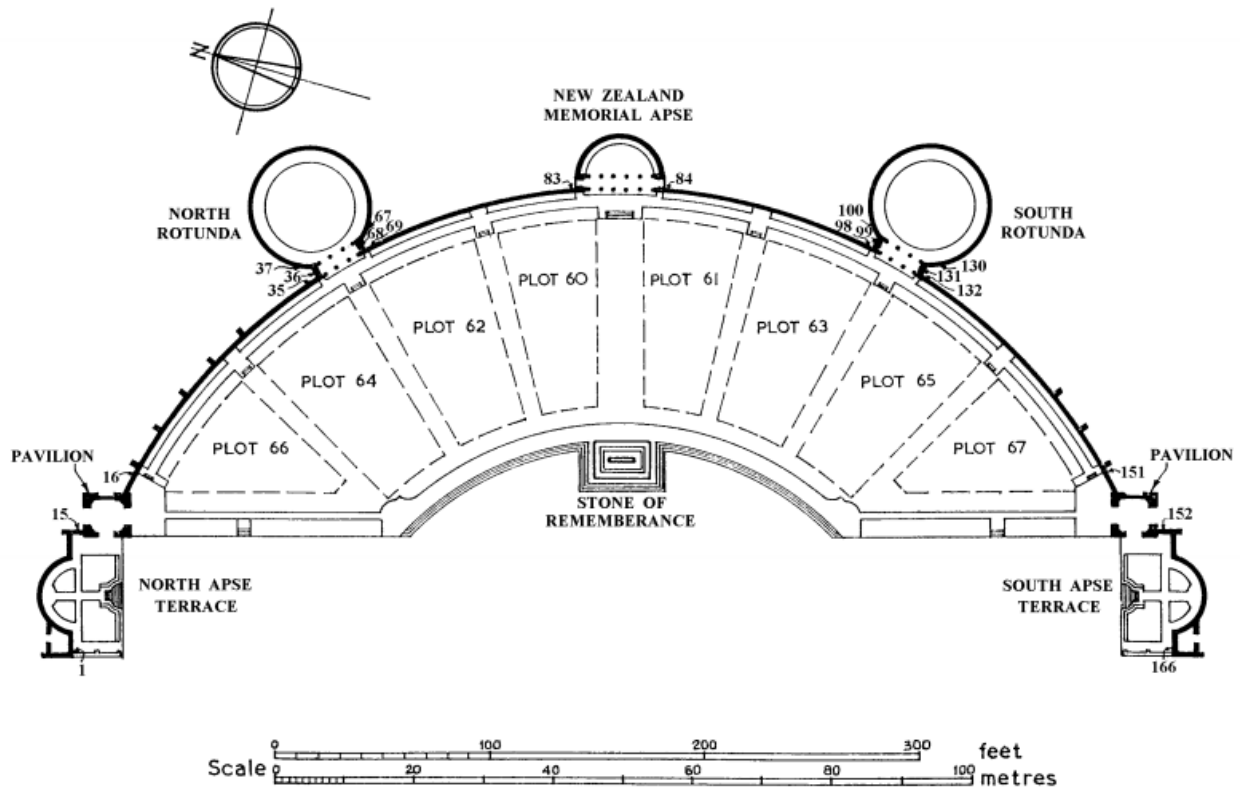


(Photo from CWGC)

Photo showing Private S. C. Everett's name on Panel 119 at Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.



(Photo courtesy of David Milborrow)



LAYOUT OF THE TYNE COT MEMORIAL PANELS