

# Connected to Durrington



*Lest we Forget*

## World War 1



17579 PRIVATE

**E. N. ROSE**

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

10TH SEPTEMBER, 1917 AGE 19

## Edward Nicholas ROSE

Edward Nicholas Rose was born at Durrington in 1898 to parents James & Kate Rose (nee Few). Edward's birth was registered in the district of Amesbury, Wiltshire in the December quarter of 1898.

The 1901 Census recorded Edward Rose as a 2 year old, living with his family at Durrington Wiltshire. His parents were recorded as James Rose (Cartage Contractor - Employer, aged 39, born Durrington) & Kate Rose (aged 39, born Worton). Edward was the youngest of four children listed on this Census. The children listed were – Elizabeth (aged 10, born Worton), Eveline F. (aged 7, born Durrington), William (aged 5, born Durrington) then Edward. Also living with the family was James Rose's mother – Rose Rose (Widow, aged 81, born Durrington, Wiltshire).

A death for Kate Rose, aged 43, was registered in December quarter, 1904 in the district of Devizes.

The 1911 Census recorded Edward Rose as a 12 year old School boy living with his family in a 3 roomed dwelling at Rolleston near Shrewton, Wiltshire. His father was listed as James Rose (Widowed, Farm Labourer, aged 50). James Rose had been married for 15 years. James & Kate Rose had 5 children with one child deceased during their marriage. Edward was the youngest of three children listed on this Census – Eveline (Housekeeper, aged 17), William (Farm Labourer, aged 15) then Edward.

Edward Nicholas Rose enlisted at Salisbury with Coldstream Guards. He was given the rank of Private & a service number of 17579. At the time of enlisting Edward Rose was living at Rolleston.

Private Edward Nicholas Rose was killed in action on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 1917, aged 19 years. He was attached to 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Coldstream Guards at the time of his death.

Private Edward Nicholas Rose is remembered on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium – Panel 9 to 10 as he has no known grave. His death is acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The CWGC lists Private Edward Nicholas Rose, 17579, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn., Coldstream Guards, as the son of James Rose of Rolleston Cottages, Shrewton, Wilts.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Coldstream Guards

3rd Battalion, The Coldstream Guards were based in Aldershot were at Chelsea Barracks with the 4th (Guards) Brigade, 2nd Division when war broke out in August 1914. On the 13th of August 1914 they proceeded to France, landing at Le Havre. in The Battle of Mons and the subsequent retreat, The Battle of the Marne, The Battle of the Aisne, the First Battle of Ypres and the Winter Operations of 1914-15. In 1915 they were in action during The Battle of Aubers and then on the 20th of August 1915 they transferred to the newly formed 1st Guards Brigade, Guards Division. They saw action in The Battle of Loos. In 1916 they fought on The Somme in The Battle of Flers-Courcelette and The Battle of Morval, capturing Lesboeuifs. In 1917 they were in action in The German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, the Third Battle of Ypres and The Battle of Cambrai.

Private Edward N. Rose was entitled to the British War & Victory Medals. His Medal Index Card does not show when he first entered a Theatre of War.



British War & Victory Medal

E. N. Rose is remembered in the Casualties of WW1 Diocese of Salisbury Memorial Book for the parish of Rollestone.

E. N. Rose is also remembered on the Roll of Honour Plaque located in the Church of St. Andrew, Rollestone, Wiltshire.



### **Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium**

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 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.

*(Information & photos from CWGC)*

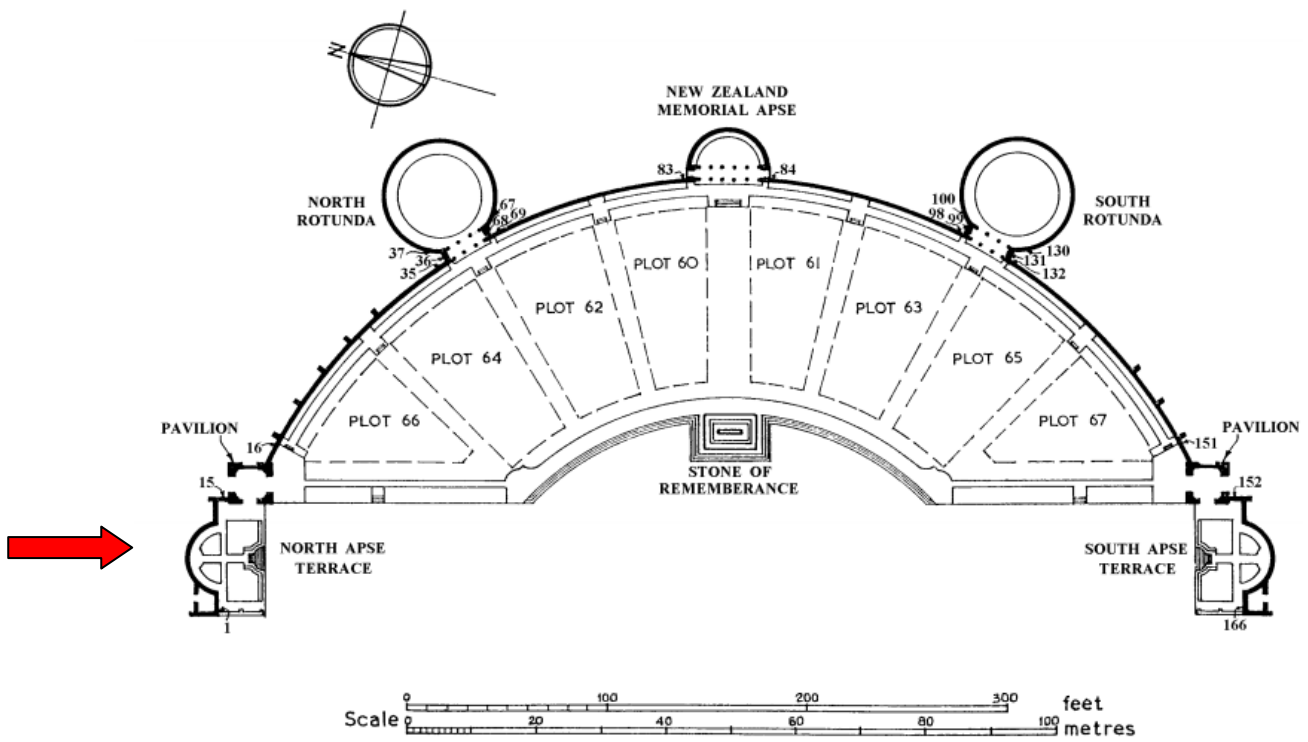


**Tyne Cot Memorial forming the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery**





Photo of Pte E. N. Rose's name on Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.



LAYOUT OF THE TYNE COT MEMORIAL PANELS