Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

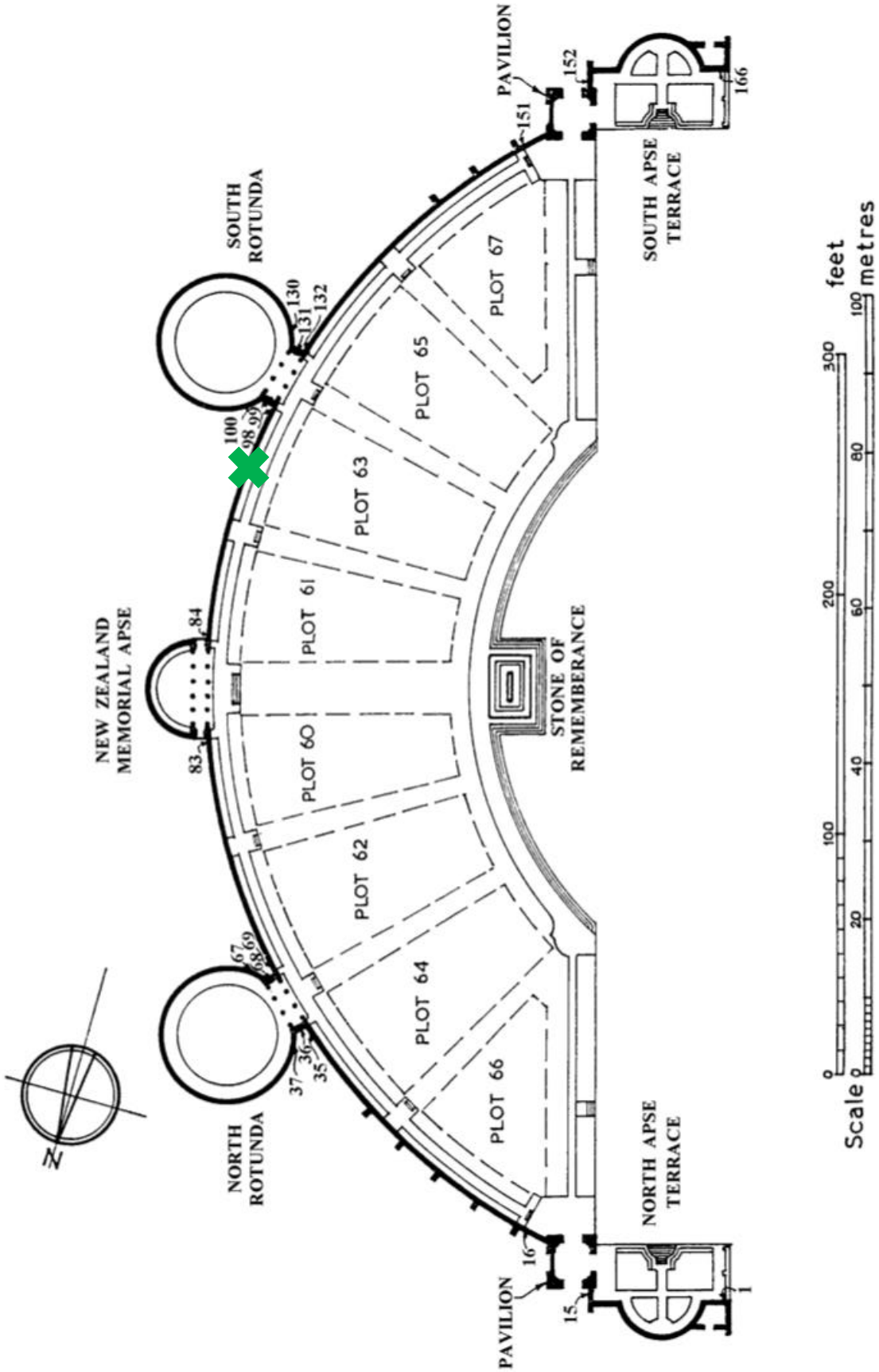
Name: NASH, Frederick George

Date of death: 16 August 1917

Complete the information on this identity card by using the step-by-step guide for task 1.

Country of service	United Kingdom		
Rank	Fully written: Corporal Abbreviation: Cpl. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	33539 *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1893 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	Age	24
Regiment + battalion	1st/1st Bucks Bn. Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry *Make sure you write down the battalion number (number + Bn.)*		
Place of remembrance (grave or panel)	Tyne Cot Cemetery: PLOT: / ROW: / GRAVE: / Tyne Cot Memorial: PANEL: 96 A *Mark the location of the panel or grave on the attached cemetery plan.*		
Military awards	/ *See appendix 3 'British military awards'. Put a dash if no military award is mentioned.*		
Family members	Son of James and Harriet Nash, of Queen St., Sandhurst, Kent. *Put a dash when no family members are mentioned.*		
Coordinate Burial Return Sheet	Coordinate: / *Write down the coordinate when a grave has a Burial Return Sheet.*		
Personal details	Profession: shop assistant.		

Indicate on this plan as precisely as possible on which panel the fallen soldier is commemorated. The numbering of the panels (1 to 166) are indicated on the plan.



Name: Class: Number:

Task 2:

The fatal day.

Reconstruct the day your soldier fell. Use the information below, the book Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, the step-by-step guide for assignment 2, appendix 5 'The Battle of Passchendaele' and the regimental history or War Diary at the back of the information folder.

The battalion and regiment belonged to the following brigade and division. See appendix 2 in the information folder to see how the army was structured:

Brigade	145th Brigade
Division	48th (South Midland) Division

Write down what happened on the day your soldier died or was mortally wounded.

Battle of Langemarck.

Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, p. 55:

145th Brigade attacked with the 1/5th Gloucesters and the 1/1st and 1/4th Ox & Bucks Light Infantry. The 1/4th Royal Berkshire was in reserve. The Gloucesters took Border House and Gun Pits on the north and south of the St Julien – Winnepeg road, but were held up by machine-gun fire from Janet Farm. A small counter-attack was launched by the Germans, but was broken up by a small-arms fire. The 1/5th Gloucesters fought hard to take the last house in St Julien, then carries on the advance, digging-in on a line of Border House – Jew Hill – Gun Pits – St Julien. They came under cross-gire from Hillock Farm and **Maison du Hibou but the former fell to the 1/1st Ox & Bucks. When the brigade topped the rise 200 yards east of the Steenbeek, a few Ox & Bucks were seen to reach Springfield Farm near the objective; these men were never seen again. At 7 a.m., Battalion Headquarters was established in a blockhouse on the west side of the Hillock Farm – St Julien road.** The 1/4th Royal Berks were brought up as a left flank guard. **At 9 a.m., the Germans started to gather around Triangle Farm, and at 10 a.m. a strong counter-attack was fought off. Dusk came at 7:30 p.m., at which time some 100 Germans attempted to rush the gun pits on the left but were forced off. At 9.30 p.m., a counter-attack from Triangle Farm was launched with little success.**

First Buckinghamshire Battalion 1914-1919, pp. 74-78:

The attack started at 4:45 a.m. on August 16, 1917. **The two leading companies moved forward to cross the Steenbeek. Because the terrain was difficult to pass, the troops quickly lost their protective barrage.** The Germans opened fire with machine guns from bunkers and guns from shell holes. **The second wave of attack answered with fire and after the third wave a man-to-man fight followed around the bunkers at Hillock Farm - St. Julien road. After this, several German garrisons surrendered. The remnants of "B" and "D" company were reorganized in an attempt to keep up with the artillery barrage. They could only advance 300 yards northeast of St. Julien. The left company**

Name: Class: Number:

("A") faced less opposition in the beginning, but once on top of the small ridge above the Steenbeek, they were fired from Hillock Farm and two gunpits west of it. A second wave of attack was stopped here by fire from Maison du Hibou and Triangle Farm. The right platoon, which had by now lost a lot of men, was able to reach its objective Springfield. But this position was taken back by the Germans and some were taken away as prisoners. At 7:00 a.m., headquarters were set up in a bunker west of Hillock Farm - St. Julian Road. The troops strengthened the taken positions. A German counter-attack from Triangle Farm followed at 10:00 a.m., but could be repelled. A counterattack followed at 7:30 p.m., but again the Germans were pushed back. At 9:30 p.m. a final counterattack was launched from Triangle Farm that was able to push through into a few posts. The Germans kept the line on the Springfield road.

Notes:

Maison du Hibou
Steenbeek
Springfield Farm
Hillock Farm - St Julian road
Triangle Farm

Use this box to write down coordinates, place names, etc. They will help you to reconstruct the course of the fatal day.

Name: Class: Number:

Task 3:

Create a map.

Mark the information you found in different colors on the A3 map using:

- *The step-by-step guide 'Map reading'.*
- *Appendix 4: 'Coordinates and toponyms'.*
- *The A3 map (trench map) that was added to this bundle.*
- *Possible useful maps in the book Passchendaele – The Day-by-Day Account.*
- *The colored pencils.*

1. **Mark the battalion's starting position or the front line in blue.**

2. **If an attack took place:**
   Indicate in green up to where the battalion was able to proceed. This could be two green lines: the furthest position the battalion reached and, if the battalion had to retreat, its final location.

3. **Circle the toponyms you found in yellow.**
   If you cannot find certain toponyms on your map, use the list with coordinates in appendix 4.

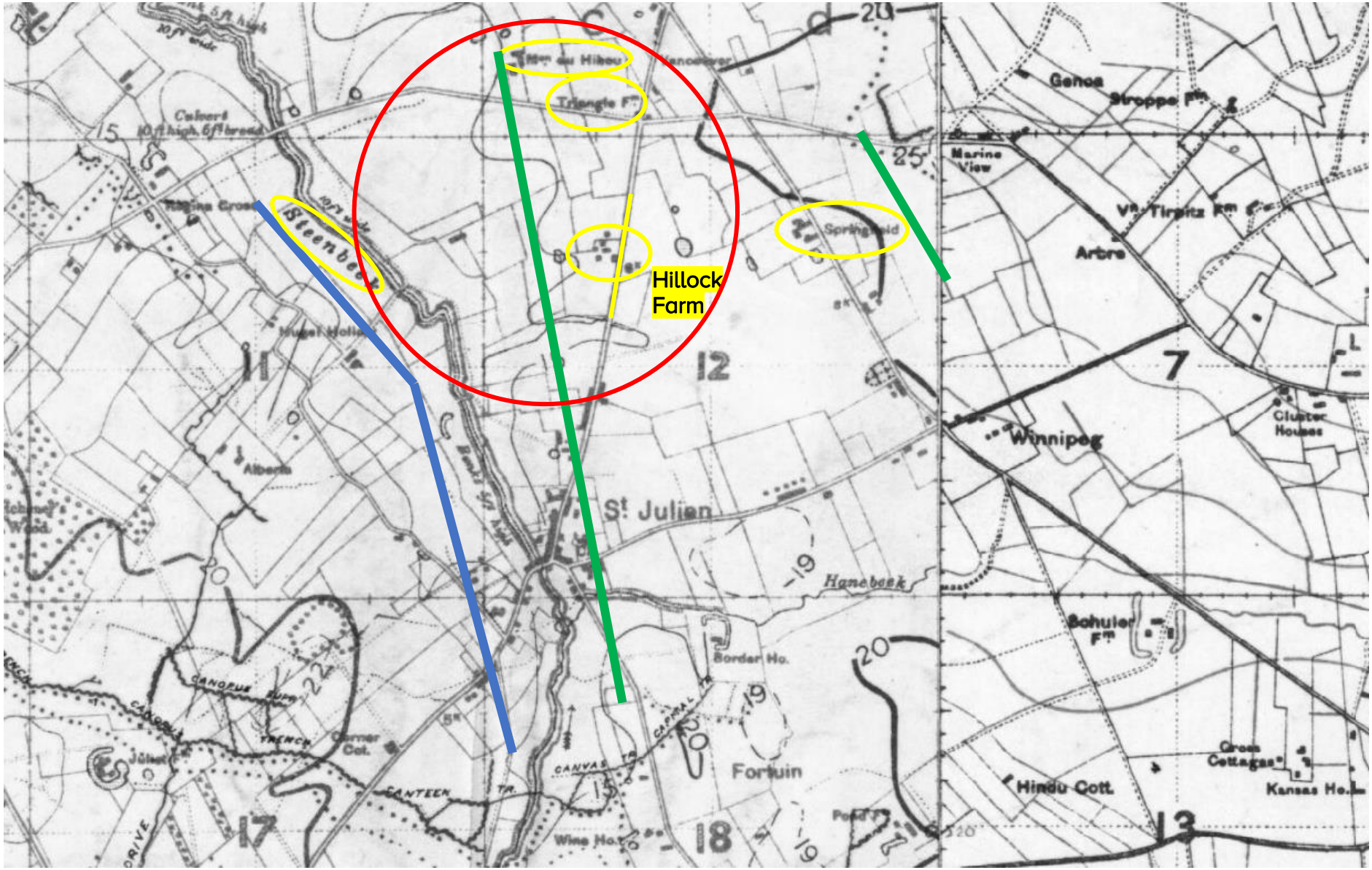
4. **Place of death:**

   A. **If your soldier has a Burial Return Sheet with a coordinate:**
   Mark the place where your soldier was initially buried with a red cross. This is generally the location where the soldier fell during battle as bodies were generally not carried back from the battlefield.

   B. **If there is no Burial Return Sheet:**
   It is most likely that tour soldier died in the area between the blue and green lines you marked on the map or nearby one or more of the mentioned toponyms. Circle this area in red.

Where could you go today to pay tribute to your fallen soldier? Use Google Maps and describe in short the place where your soldier died using contemporary street names and addresses.

The area north of the village of St Julien (Sint-Juliaan) between the Steenbeek, Brugseweg (N313) and Bruine Broekstraat.

➔ ***You may keep this bundle and the map. Please place all other equipment (tablet, information folder, Passchendaele – The Day-by-Day Account and the coloring pencils) back in the middle of the table.***

Name: Class: Number: