Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

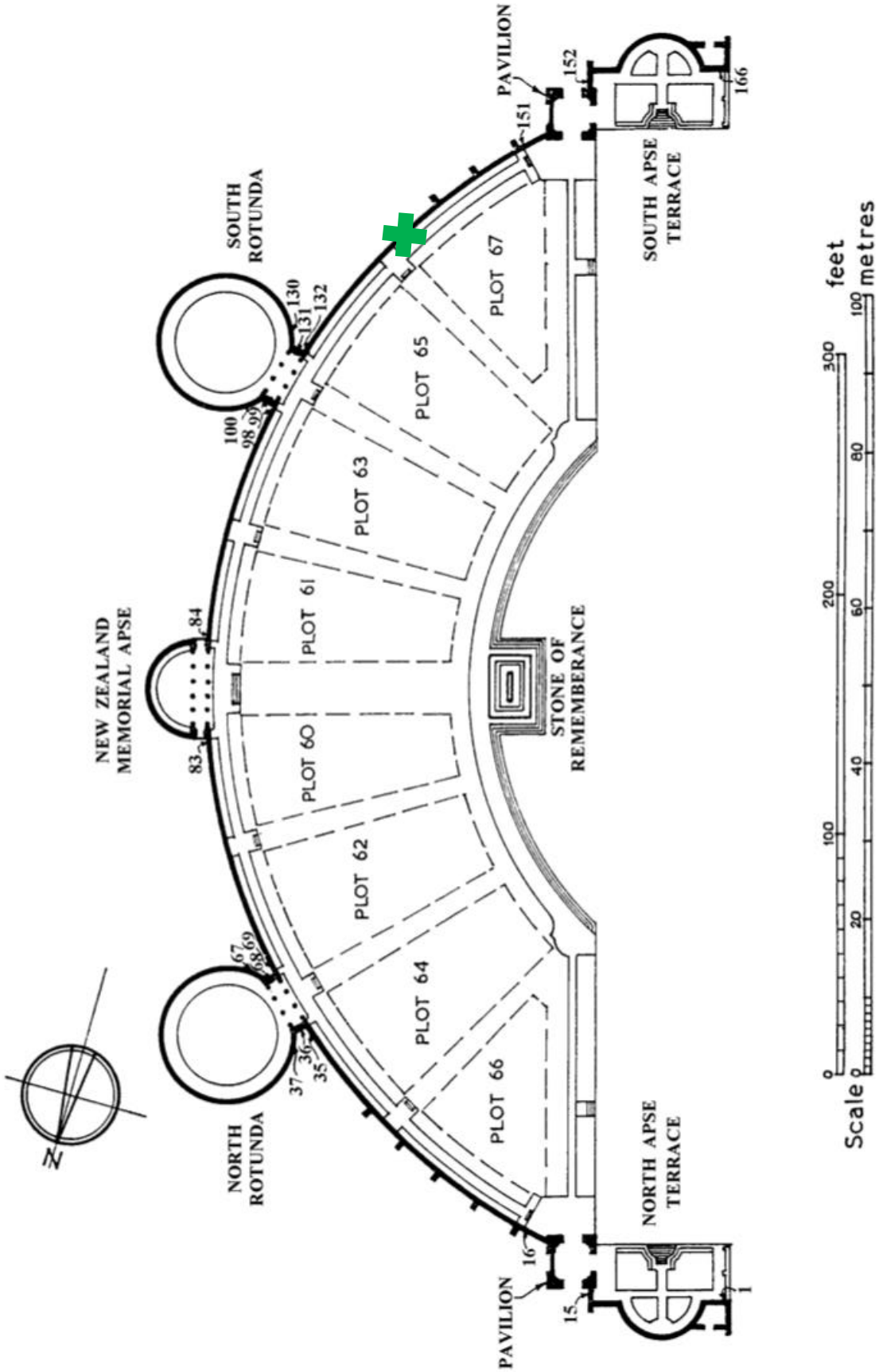
Name: GRAY, Edmund

Date of death: 16/08/1917

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

Country of service	Ireland		
Rank	Fully written: Private (Stretcher Bearer) Abbreviation: Pte. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	14201 *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1890 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	**Age**	27
Regiment + battalion	9th Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers *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: 141 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 William and Lucinda Gray, of Orange Hall, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh. *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: hackle maker (linen mill) Edmund had four sisters and two brothers.		

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	108th Brigade
Division	36th (Ulster) Division

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

Battle of Langemarck.

Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, pp. 153-155:

The 36th Division attacked with two brigades. **108th Brigade attacked with the 9th Royal Irish Fusiliers** and the 13th Royal Irish Rifles; the 12th Royal Irish Rifles were in support, and the 11th Royal Irish Rifles in reserve. **The assaulting troops came under heavy fire from the blockhouses, including Somme Farm, on their front. Some troops were observed attacking Gallipoli on the right and a few were seen on the first objective, the Green Line, but neither of these positions could be held. By 10 a.m., the Brigade was back at its starting point.**

The Royal Irish Fusiliers 1793-1968, pp.324-326

The 9th Battalion was positioned far right of the 36th Division front and attacked Zero Hour, 4.45 a.m. on August 16, 1917. **Before the battalion left the trenches, approximately 50 men had already been killed by German artillery fire. The 9th Battalion followed behind the rolling barrage from its position at Pommern Redoubt. The front companies had to deal with machine gun fire. They were fired in their flank by resistance nests at Hill 35.** The battalion was held back for a moment but could take this position. Meanwhile, the battalion had lost its protective barrage. **Beck House could be taken but a nearby farm-house continued to resist.** The objectives were reached in reasonably good conditions. But the **Germans were starting their counter-attacks and while the 9th Battalion tried to dig into Hill 35, they had to retreat little by little. Especially flank fire resulted in very large losses. The troops were back in their starting position before the end of the day.**

Notes:

Somme Farm
Gallipoli
Pommern Redoubt

Name: Class: Number:

Hill 35

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.

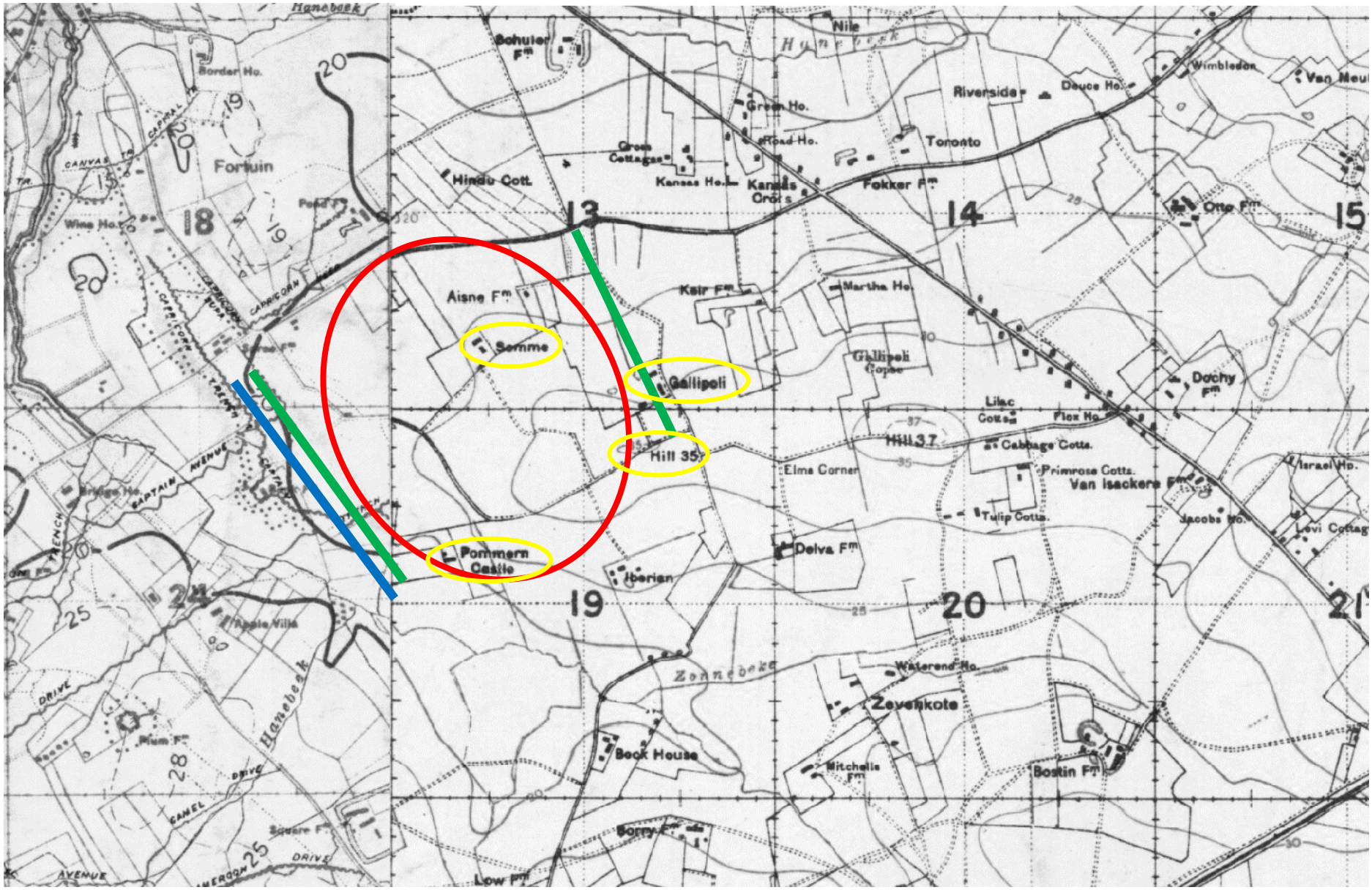
4. **Place of death:**

   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 fields between the Roeselarestraat and the Pommern Redoubt and Hill 35 sites, along the Haezeweidestraat.

➔ ***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: