Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:
Identity card.

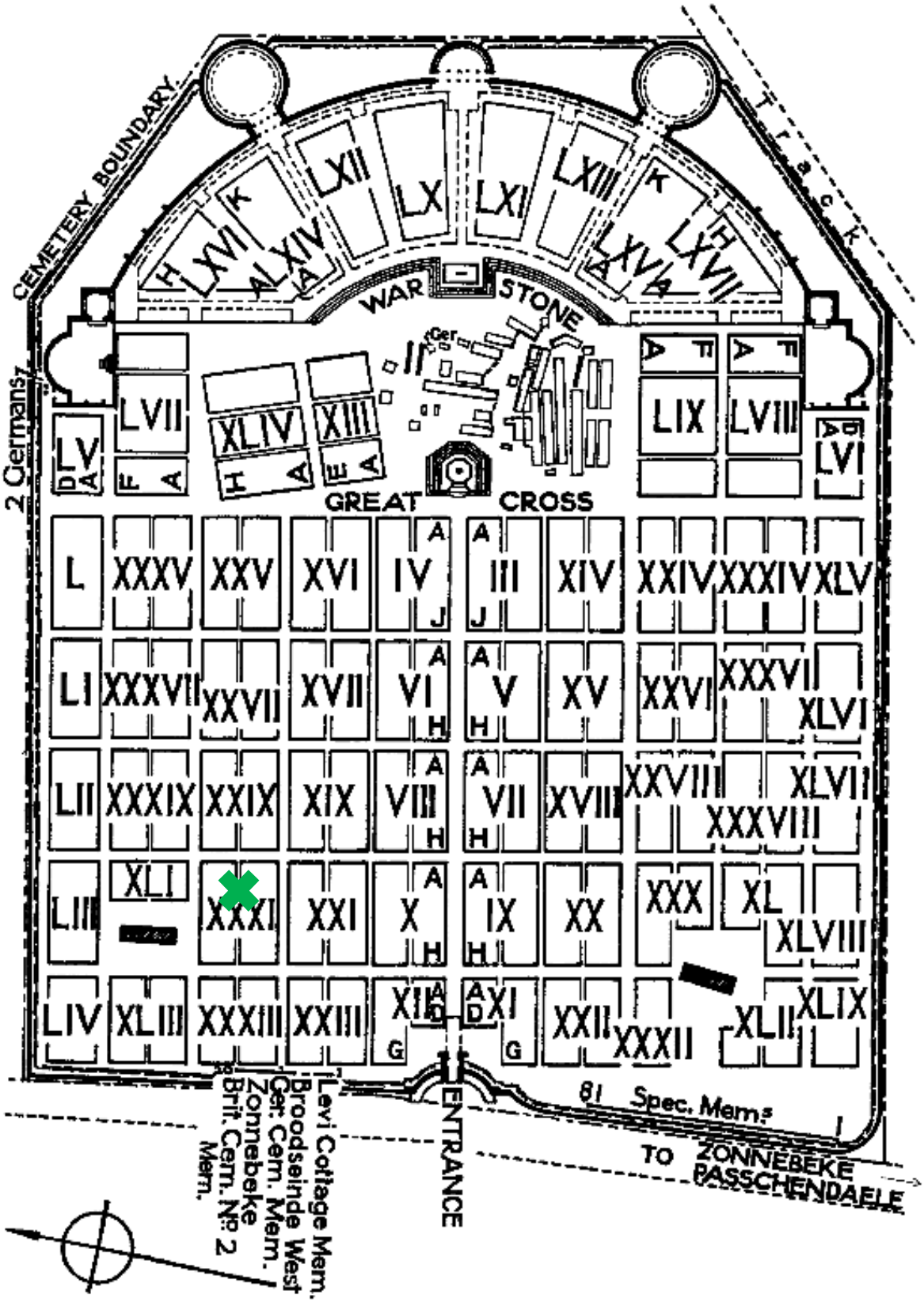
Name: KITCHEN, Athol

Date of death: 12/10/1917

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

Country of service	New Zealand		
Rank	Fully written: Rifleman Abbreviation: Rfn. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	28494 *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1894 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	**Age**	23
Regiment + battalion	1st Bn., 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade *Make sure you write down the battalion number (number + Bn.)*		
Place of remembrance (grave or panel)	Tyne Cot Cemetery: PLOT: XXXI ROW: D GRAVE: 22 Tyne Cot Memorial: PANEL: / *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 Elizabeth Kitchen, of 21, Manson St., Terrace End, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Native of Toowoomba, Queensland. *Put a dash when no family members are mentioned.*		
Coordinate Burial Return Sheet	Coordinate: 28.D.4.c.1.9 *Write down the coordinate when a grave has a Burial Return Sheet.*		
Personal details	Profession: driver.		

Mark the location of the grave on this cemetery plan:



TYNE COT CEMETERY PASSCHENDAELE.

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	3rd (Rifle) Brigade
Division	New Zealand Division

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

First Battle of Passchendaele.

Passchendaele – The Day-by-Day Account, pp. 128, 130-131:

3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade formed up with the 2nd Battalion to take the Red Line, the 3rd Battalion to take the Blue Line and **the 1st Battalion to take a notional third objective**. The 4th Battalion were in reserve. Shortly after leaving their start point, part of the 2nd Battalion were held up by an enemy strongpoint. This was cleared. **The assaulting troops became intermingled with each other and the 9th Division on their left flank.** They captured the Cemetery on their extreme left and established posts 150 yards eastwards. In the center, parties pushed on to the edge of Wolf Copse, taking Wolf Farm on the way. At 8 a.m., they were ordered to dig in. **The 1st Battalion, unaware that the attack was held up, came under fire from Peter Pan and Yetta Houses. They dug in and formed a support line, 150 yards west of the road between Wolf Farm and the Cemetery. At 3 p.m. it was proposed that the attack should be renewed, but the order was subsequently cancelled.**

The Official History of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade, pp. 237-245:

Promptly at zero hour, 5.25 a.m., the opening barrage commenced, and the 2nd Battalion moved forward towards the first objective. Within fifteen minutes it became clear that the barrage was weak and ineffective. It had no effect on German machine gun fire and progress became painfully slow. On the extreme right of the Brigade it soon even ceased, for here a valley ran forward, swampy and open, and so well commanded by the Germans that movement along it was impossible. The attackers now focused on the main defenses of Bellevue. But in great fields of wire the attackers were mown down by machine gun fire, and the attempt failed. The main advance of the 2nd Battalion became more and more difficult and the men became confronted with strong German defenses as well as enfilade fire from Bellevue on the right and Source Trench on the left. General forward movement practically ceased. By this time, **the 1st Battalion was awaiting its turn to move. While the gained position was consolidated (the line consisted in the main of an old German trench on the farther**

Name: Class: Number:

side of the road running south-east from the Cemetery to a point slightly beyond Wolf Farm), a situation report was sent to Brigade Headquarters and also to the 1st Battalion. At about 10 a.m. the 1st Battalion came up, and established a support line about 150 yards in rear of the front line, and also a strong-post with eighteen men and four Lewis guns on the right of the main position, some 200 yards east of Peter Pan. The 1st Battalion now held a main support position, with a reserve company in readiness to move any point. After dark, the 1st and 2nd Battalions occupied the forward positions gained and continued the work of consolidation. The attack of 12 October was considered a failure.

Notes:

Peter Pan
Yetta Houses
Wolf Farm
Cemetery
Wolf Farm
Road running south-east from the Cemetery to a point slightly beyond Wolf 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.

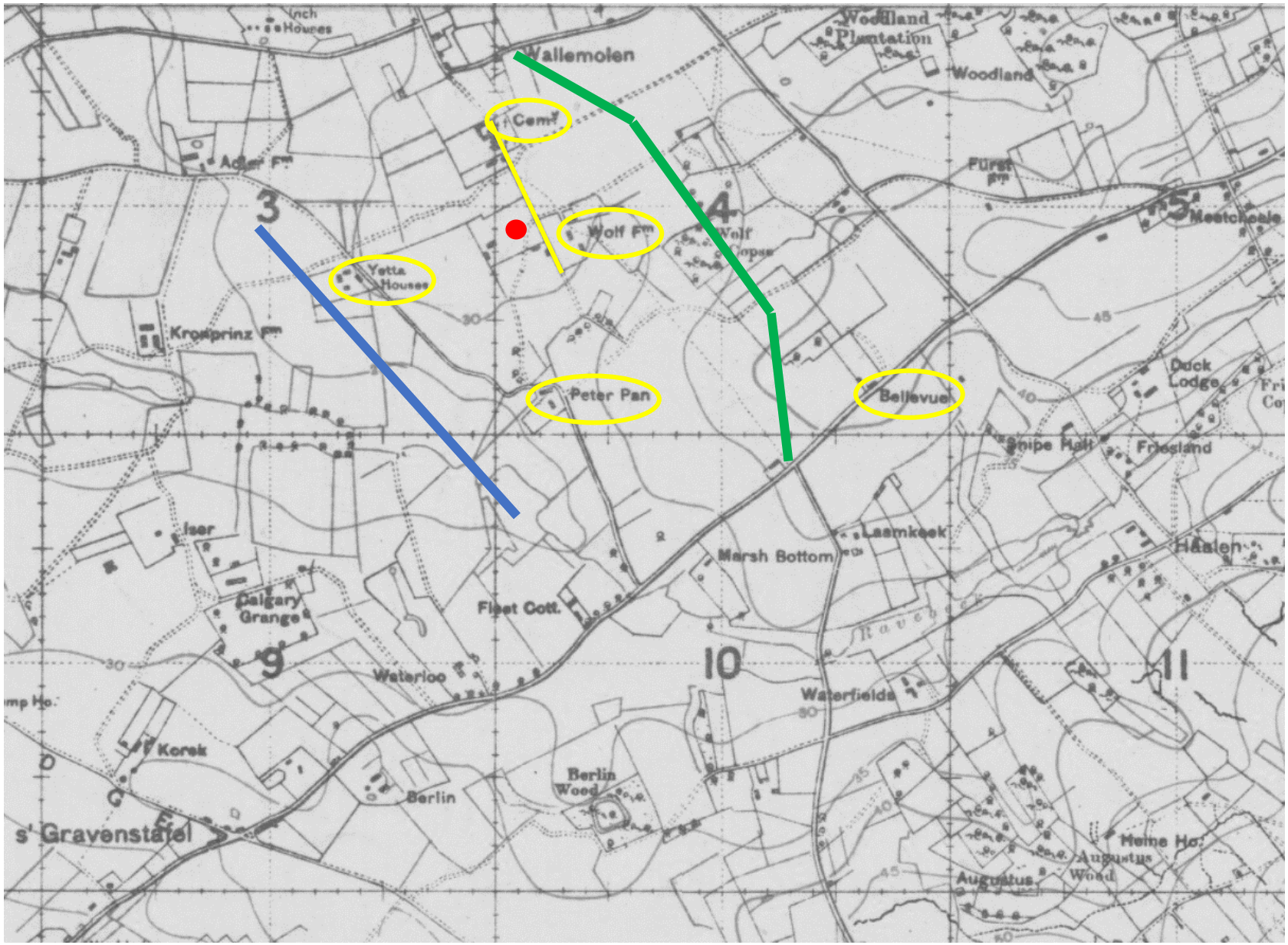
4. **Place of death:**

   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 the place where your soldier died using contemporary street names and addresses.

The fields along the Wallemolenstraat (the section running north from the Ravestraat and south from the Lange Molenstraat /hamlet of Wallemolen).

➔ ***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: