Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

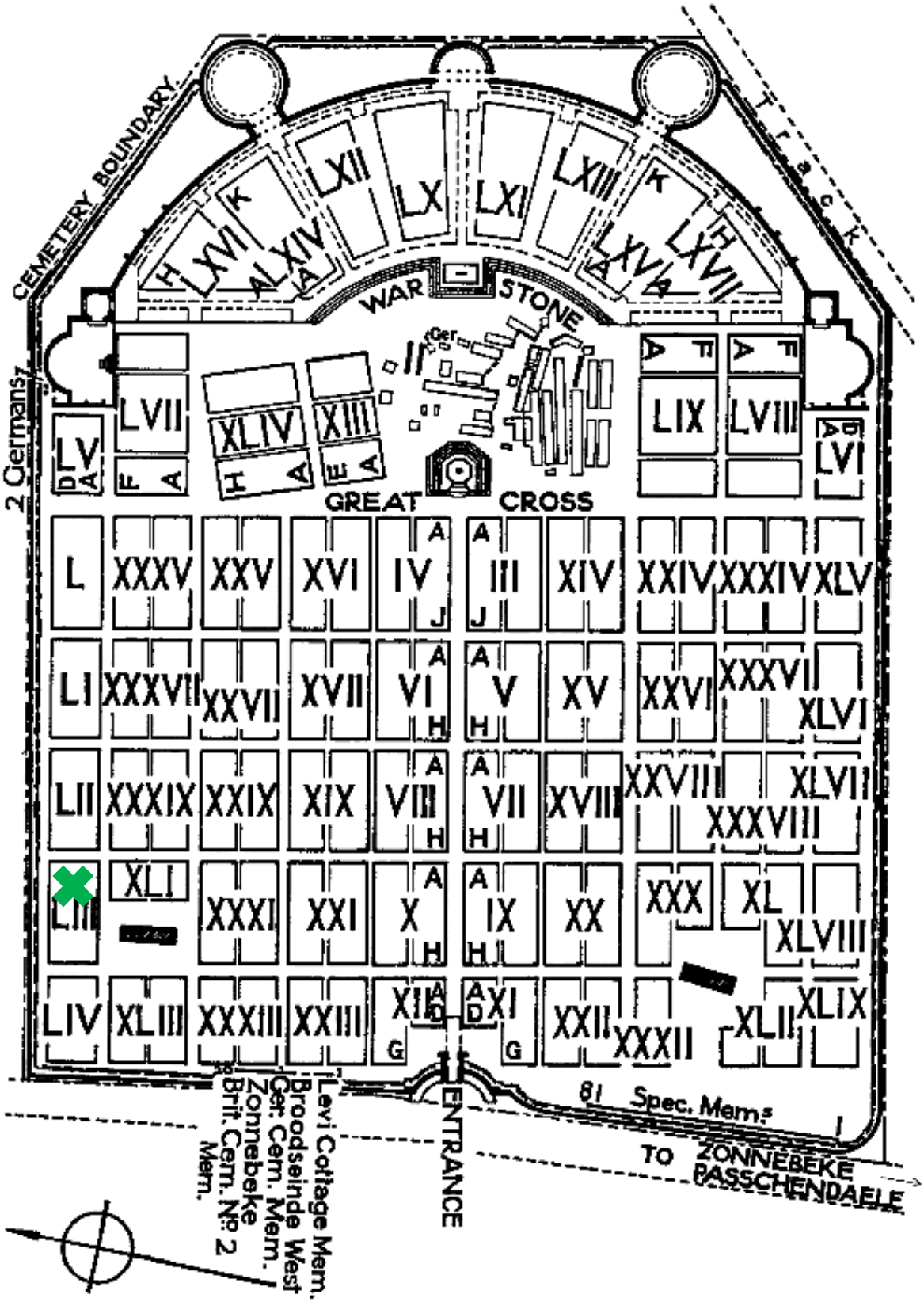
Name: DICK, William Waterstone

Date of death: 26 October 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: Private Abbreviation: Pte. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	12568 *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1887 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	**Age**	30
Regiment + battalion	9th Bn., Devonshire Regiment *Make sure you write down the battalion number (number + Bn.)*		
Place of remembrance (grave or panel)	Tyne Cot Cemetery: PLOT: LII ROW: E GRAVE: 11 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 John A. and Marion Dick, of 34, Red Brae Terrace, Camelon, Falkirk. *Put a dash when no family members are mentioned.*		
Coordinate Burial Return Sheet	Coordinate: 28.J.22.a.68.18 *Write down the coordinate when a grave has a Burial Return Sheet.*		
Personal details	Profession: iron moulder. William had one brother and one sister.		

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	20th Brigade
Division	7th Division

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

Second Battle of Passchendaele.

Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, pp. 143-144:

The 7th Division attacked at 4.40 a.m., zero hour, with two brigades. 20th Brigade attacked with the 2nd Border Regiment south of the **Menin Road**, and **the 9th Devons together with the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (22 Brigade) north of the road.** The 8th Devons were in reserve. The Border Regiment's right company managed to cross the marsh up to the front but as soon as the troops dipped down to the Krommebeek they found themselves waist-deep in the marsh. Machine-gun fire from Swagger Farm behind Berry Cottage accounted for most of the attacking troops. 'D' Company were forced to the left towards the Menin Road, where they came under fire from pillboxes nearby. Most of them became casualties. 'B' Company attacked the pillboxes with no more success. 'A' Company managed to take one of the pillboxes, while the survivors pushed on and got within 100 yards of **Gheluvelt Church**, establishing themselves about the west end of the village. **The Devons pushed on and managed to establish themselves in a railway cutting north-west of the Gheluvelt Church and others got well into the village. The 8th Devons became mixed up with the 9th Devons, and the combined group went on with a party clearing some pillboxes on the line of Johnson Trench, almost reaching the Church.** At 10 a.m., **the Germans started counter-attacking and forced all the attacking troops back out of the village and almost back to their starting line.**

The Devonshire Regiment 1914-1918 pp. 288-294:

There was enough artillery support, but no artillery would have been better than a week of dry weather. **On October 24, the 9th Devons took over the front line to the right of Menin Road (Meenseweg). Johnson Trench approximately formed the left boundary of the 9th.** The Red Line ran to the church of Geluveld, on high grounds. **When the attack started, the 9th received flank fire from Lewis House. They pushed on almost immediately and quickly into the village. But the flank fire from across the road was a major obstacle and caused many casualties. On the left the advance continued**

Name: Class: Number:

and some reached the village and installed themselves near the light railway not far from the church. The 8th and 9th Battalions got mixed up. Some bunkers around Johnson Trench were taken while others reached a point north of the church. However, this position appeared to be unsustainable. Counterattack threatened to cut them off from the other troops and dropped them back to where the light railway leaves / crosses Menin Road. All troops were under heavy fire and had to withdraw. Geluveld Chateau could not be reached either, some groups were staying in Jackson Trench. By 11 a.m., both the 8th and 9th ran out of munition, resulting in many casualties. A support line was installed just in front of the battalion headquarters with all those who could still fight. A defensive flank was also formed south of the road. The Germans were unable to pass this defensive line. The 9th had 143 men killed or missing and 151 injured.

Notes:

Menin Road
Gheluvelt Church
(Light) Railway Cutting
Johnson Trench
Lewis House

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.

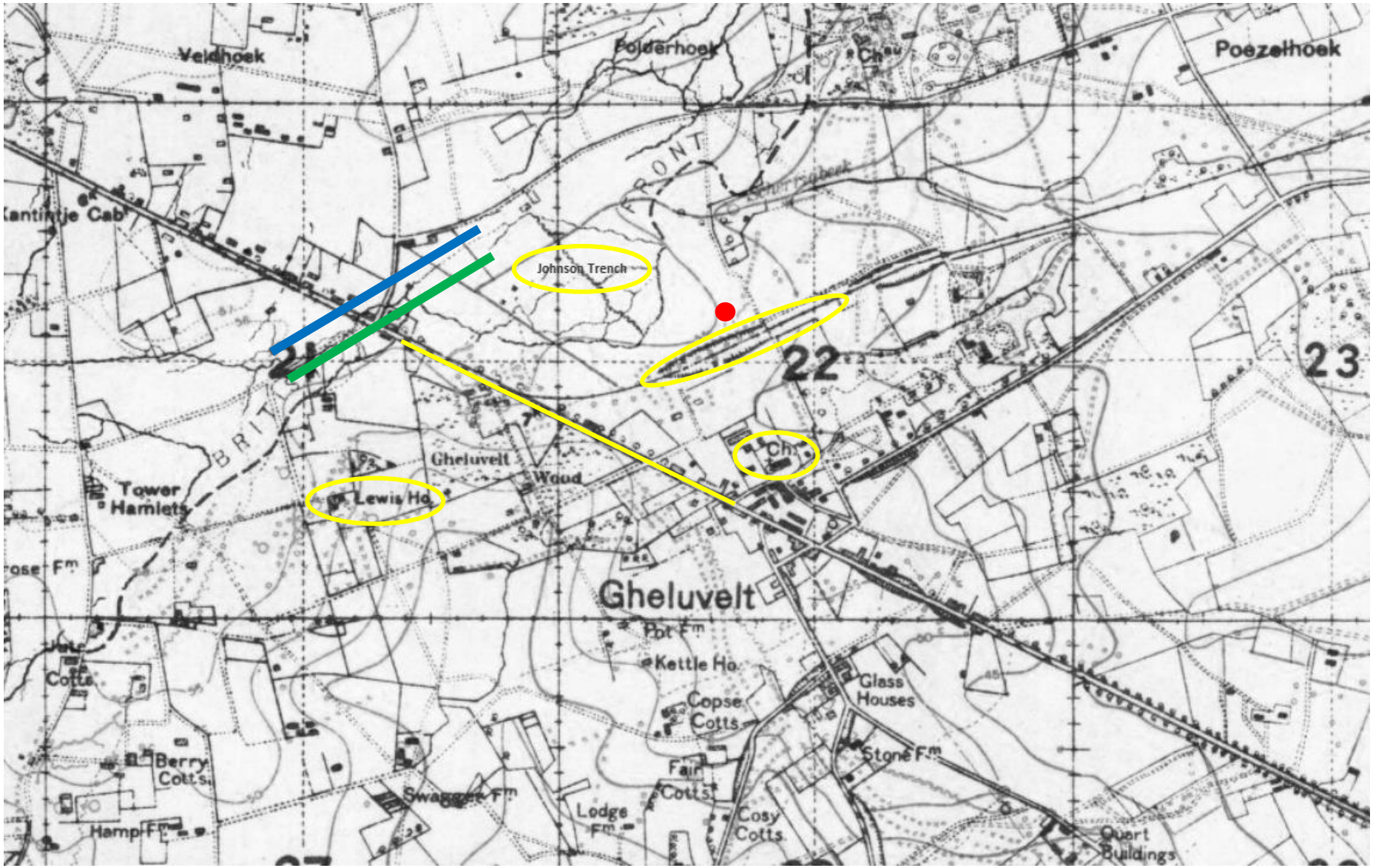
4. **Place of death:**

   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.

Just north of Geluveld village/church, the fields north of Polderweg and Tuinwijk.

➔ *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: