Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

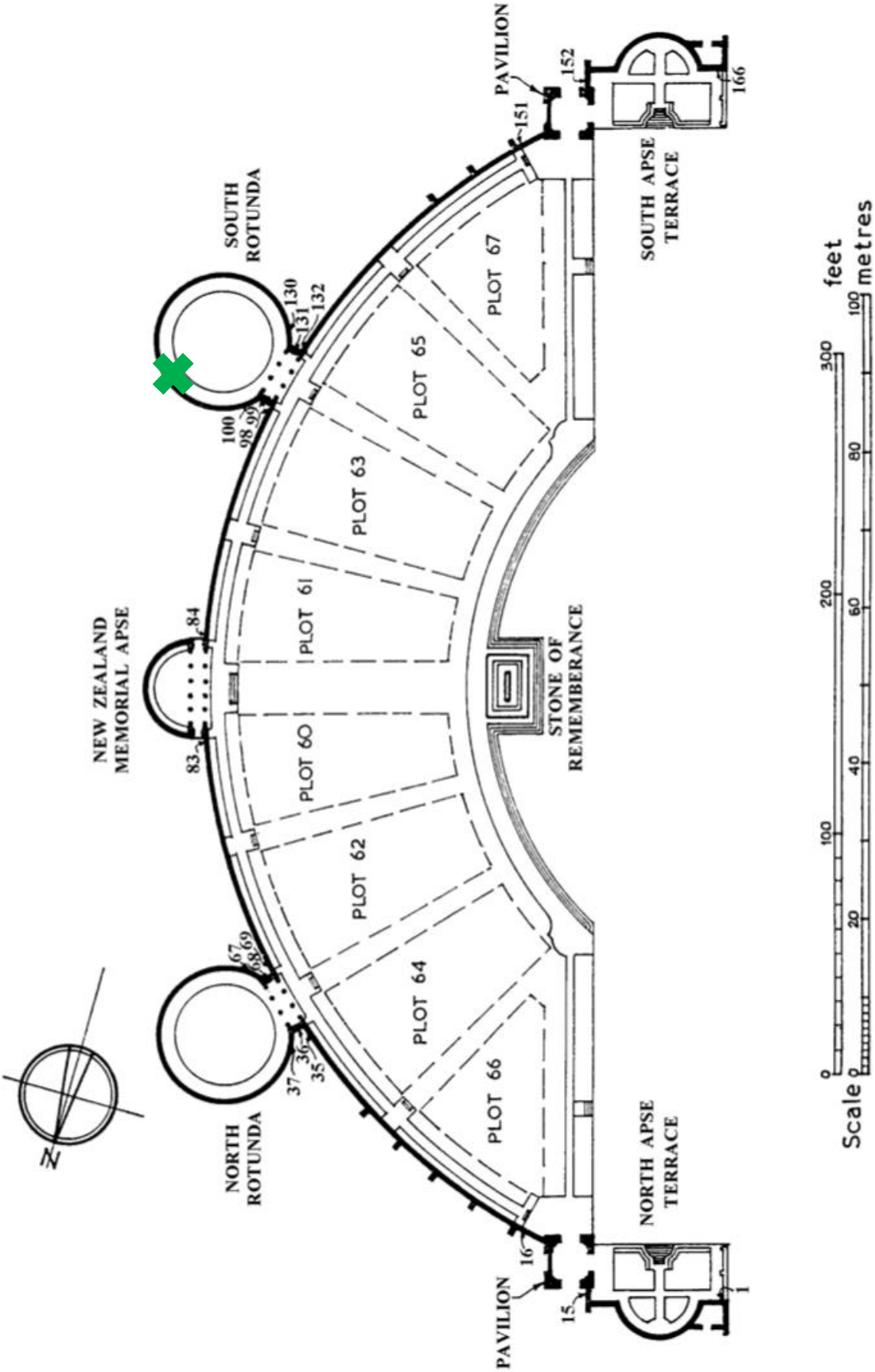
Name: MOORHOUSE, Harry

Date of death: 9 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: Lieutenant Colonel Abbreviation: Lt. Col. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	/ *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	/ *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	**Age**	/
Regiment + battalion	4th Bn., King's Own Yorkshire 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: 108 *Mark the location of the panel or grave on the attached cemetery plan.*		
Military awards	D S O, T D, Mentioned in Despatches *See appendix 3 'British military awards'. Put a dash if no military award is mentioned.*		
Family members	Legion of Honour. His son, Captain Ronald W. Moorhouse, M.C., who was also serving with the 4th Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on the same day. *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: wool manufacturer. Harry fought in the South African Boer War (1901-1902). He was married and had two sons and one daughter. His son Ronald died on the same day in the Battle of Passchendaele.		

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	148th Brigade
Division	49th (West Riding) Division

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

Battle of Poelcapelle.

Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, pp. 122-123:

148th Brigade attacked at 5.20 a.m., zero hour, with the 4th and 5th Yorks & Lancs and the 5th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the first line, **leaving the 4th KOYLI in reserve. They came across the Ravebeek** – now some 30 to 50 yards wide and waist deep at its midpoint – which **forced them to close on the Meetcheele – 's Graventafel road. The left came under fire from machine-gun and rifle fire and the right was held up in the morass. The 4th KOYLI were sent up to reinforce the attack. The whole Brigade was now in one line. The battalions advanced up a long slope and came under fire from Wolf Copse on the left and Bellevue on the top of the slope. Casualties forced the troops to dig in along the slope.** At 7 p.m., an attempt was made to take the two pillboxes on the ridge but they were so heavily wired that the attack had to be abandoned.

History of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Great War 1914-1918 pp. 898-900:

On October 9, 1917, the 4th and 5th Y&L Battalions and the 5th KOYLI attacked while **the 4th KOYLI was in reserve. The 4th KOYLI was led by H. Moorhouse. At zero hour, the supporting battalion was behind a small hill, Abraham Heights, 800 yards behind the jump-off line.** The leading battalions were unable to follow the barrage and had it difficult to move forward. Before the 4 KOYLI could overtake / keep up the advance, the leading troops came under heavy artillery fire which caused them to delay, resulting in many victims. When the men proceeded down the slope, many fell victim of **machine gun fire from Belle Vue spur. The flooded Ravebeek forced the troops to advance closer to the Meetcheele-Gravenstafel road.** On the left, machine gun fire spouted death and destruction and on the right men got stuck in the mud. **When reinforcements were requested, 4 KOYLI was deployed, amongst them "Y" Company of R. W. Moorhouse moved forward. The whole brigade now lined up and advanced along the slope, but fire from Wolf Copse and Bellevue held them back. Capt. R. W.**

Name: Class: Number:

Moorhouse was killed while leading his troops. Half an hour later Lt. Col. H. Moorhouse was killed by a sniper while leaving his headquarters.

Notes:

Ravebeek
Meetchele – 's Graventafel Road
Wolf Copse
Bellevue
Abraham Heights

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.

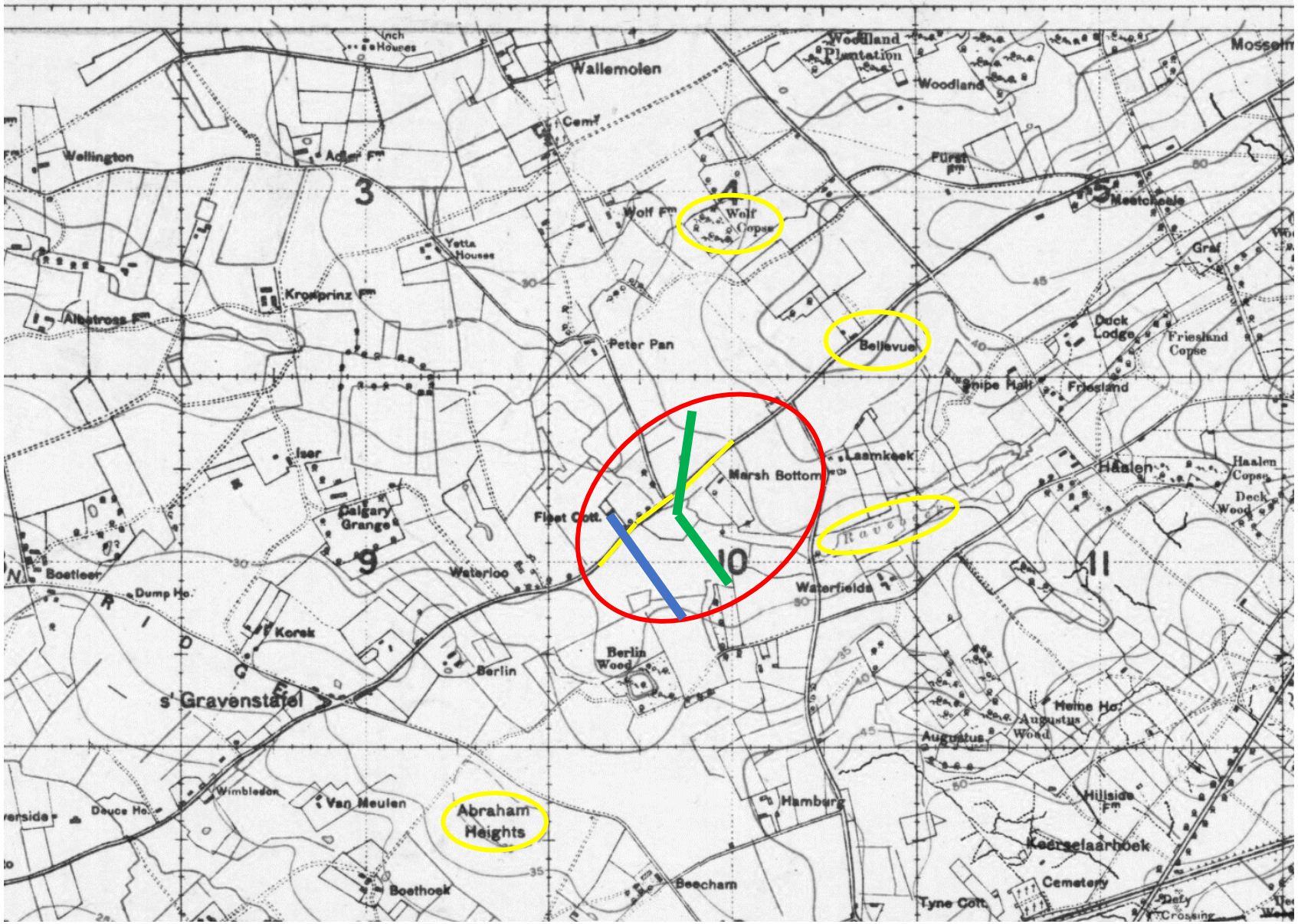
4. **Place of death:**

   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 intersection of the 's Graventafelstraat and Ravestraat, where the Ravebeek crosses the road, north-west of Tyne Cot Cemetery.

➔ ***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: