Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

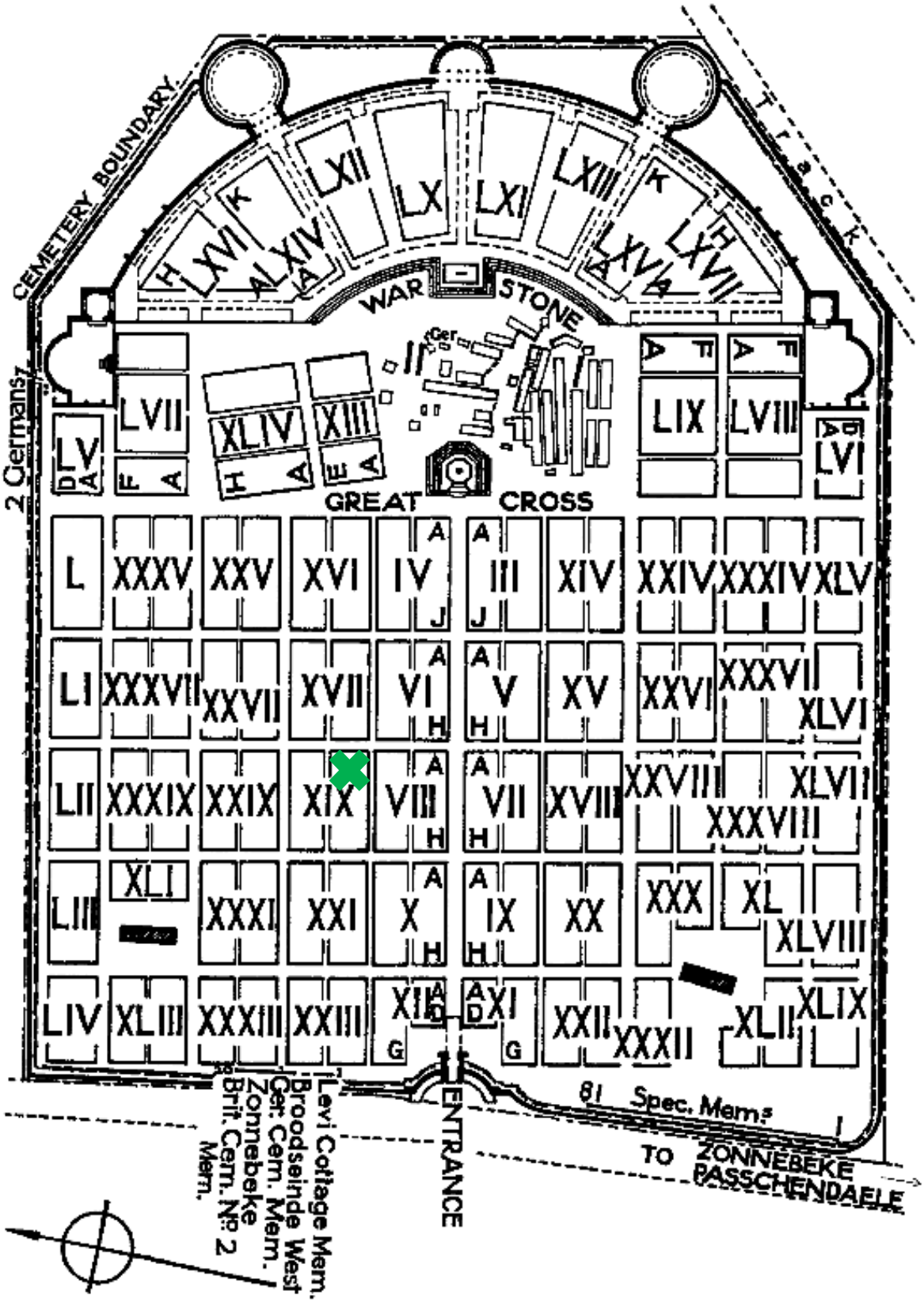
Name: CROWLEY, John Nicholas

Date of death: 12 October 1917

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

Country of service	Australia		
Rank	Fully written: Private Abbreviation: Pte. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	2917 *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1865 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	**Age**	52
Regiment + battalion	34th Bn, Australian Infantry *Make sure you write down the battalion number (number + Bn.)*		
Place of remembrance (grave or panel)	Tyne Cot Cemetery: PLOT: XIX ROW: D GRAVE: 1 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 Michael and Bridget Crowley, of Temora, New South Wales. Native of Wollongong, New South Wales. *Put a dash when no family members are mentioned.*		
Coordinate Burial Return Sheet	Coordinate: 28.D.11.d.10.20 *Write down the coordinate when a grave has a Burial Return Sheet.*		
Personal details	Profession: journalist.		

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	9th Brigade
Division	3rd Australian 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, p 129:

The 3rd Australian Division attacked with two brigades at 5.25 a.m., 350 yards behind the general line of attack. **9th Australian Brigade advanced with the 34th Battalion in total confusion because of heavy shelling on the jump-off line.** The 35th Battalion in support overran Defy Crossing, Hillside Farm and Augustus Wood machine-gun posts on the way to its first objective. It pressed on astride the Passchendaele road to the second objective in front of Passchendaele village, where wounded of the 66th Division from the attack on 9th September, were found still hiding in shell holes. **Patrols entered the village which was found to be abandoned, but the attack was not strong enough to secure it and soon after 3 p.m. they too were forced to retire almost back to their start line.**

Short history of the 34th Battalion, A.I.F. pp. 22-25:

The start of the attack was situated around the **intersection of the Zonnebeke-Roulers Railway Line and the Cemetery southwest of Augustus Wood. Located south of Passchendaele, the men were constantly under attack as they lined up. This caused many victims even before the attack was launched. The brigade was deployed with the 34th Battalion first**, then the 35th Battalion and then the 36th Battalion. The artillery barrage started at 5:25 a.m., but it was very weak. **The troops found it difficult to keep up with the barrage and had difficulties to move forward due to the state of the terrain.** Many men were unable to free themselves from the mud. **The first organized opposition met with was two concrete pillboxes, east of Augustus Wood and north east of Seine House [this should probably be Heine House].** These held up the center of the advance until Capt. C. Jeffries organized a Bombing Party and succeeded in rushing and capturing the strong point, taking 35 prisoners and four machine guns. Also a small trench was mopped up as the troops advanced. Towards the Red Line **heavy machine gun fire was encountered from the direction of Belle Vue and Meetchile [Meetcheele] on the left flank, and from Tiber and Tiber Copse on the right flank. Two**

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machine guns were firing from Deding [Decline] Copse on the right flank in the Railway Embankment. This position was also mopped up as the Wave went forward. As the troops dug themselves in on the "Red Line", machine gun fire continued to threaten the right flank. Capt. C. Jeffries recruited some men for a small "attack" on the resistance nest but was killed during this attempt. The post was eventually taken. The number of casualties had meanwhile risen sharply and all men of the 34th Battalion were now deployed to help conquer the "Blue" and "Green Line". Tiber Copse was taken and troops dug in on the "Blue Line" while shelling on them continued. The men began to withdraw but were instructed to keep the new line at all costs.

Notes:

Zonnebeke-Roulers Railway Line
Cemetery
Augustus Wood
Passchendaele
Seine House
Bellevue
Meetcheele
Decline Copse

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.

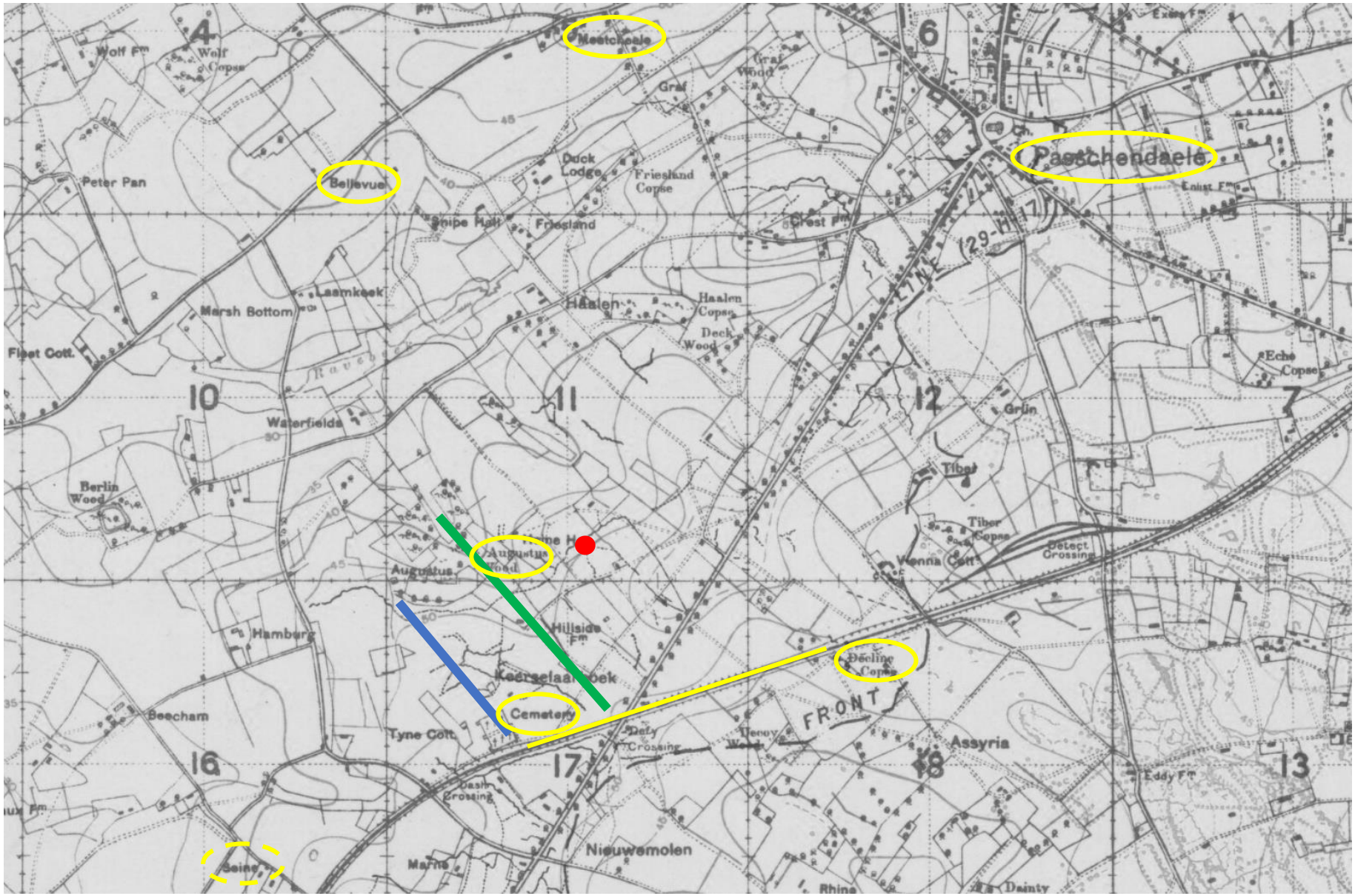
4. **Place of death:**

   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.

North-east of Tyne Cot Cemetery, where Heine House was between the Wijfwegestraat and Canadalaan.

➔ ***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: