Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

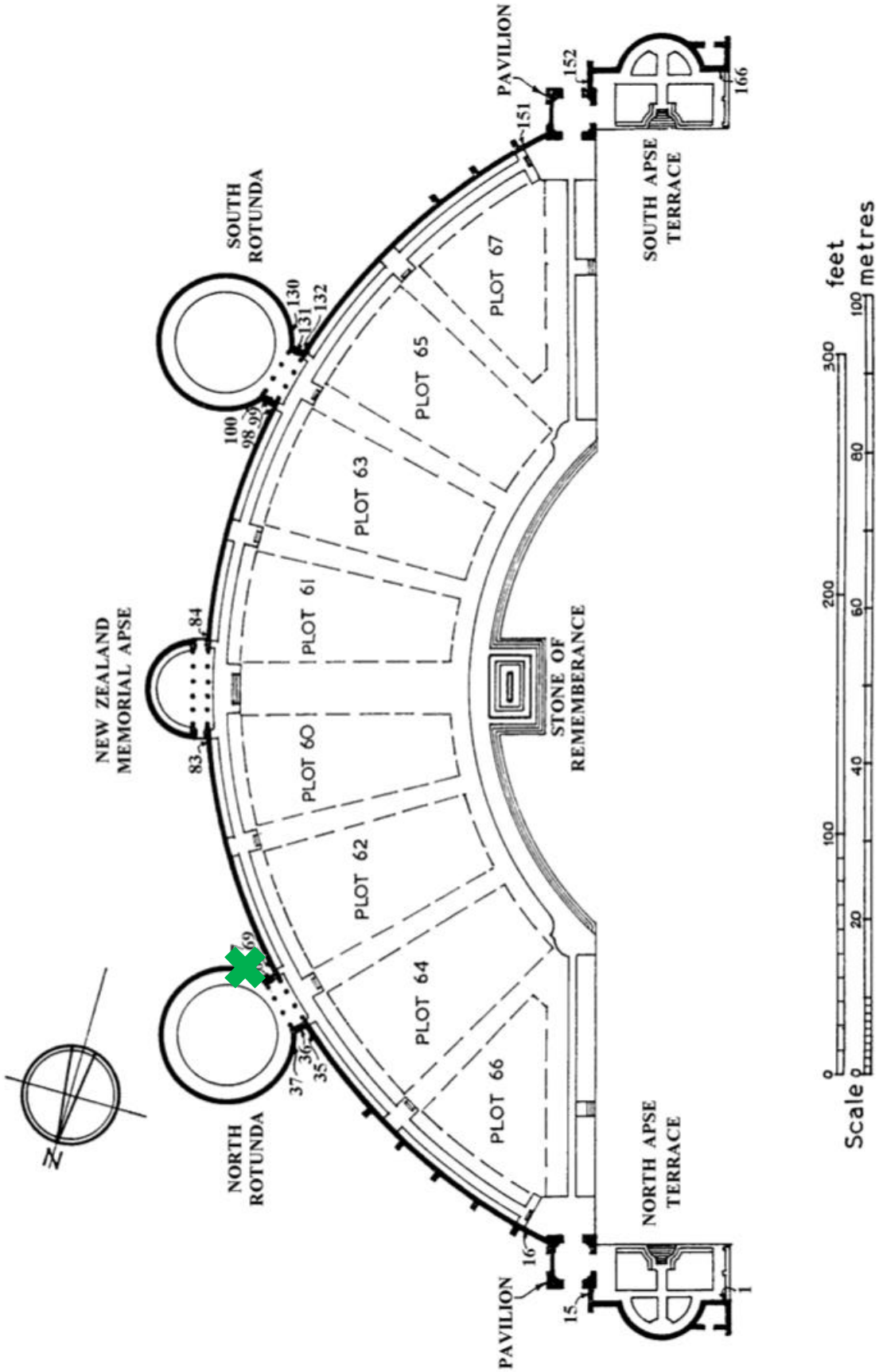
Name: ADAMSON, George Addis

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	United Kingdom (Scottish)		
Rank	Fully written: Second Lieutenant Abbreviation: 2 Lt. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	/ *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1898 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	**Age**	19
Regiment + battalion	6th Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers *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: 66 *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 the Rev. Robert M. Adamson, M.A., and Robina S. T. Adamson, of St. John's Manse, Ardrossan, Ayrshire. *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	Student. George had 5 brothers, one of them died near Arras (France) in April 1917.		

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	27th (Lowland) Brigade
Division	9th (Scottish) 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. 133:

The 9th Division attacked with one brigade, the 26th Brigade. The attack went difficult. The first objective was taken. Adler Farm was occupied by mixed troops, meanwhile Royal Scots were also advancing and managed to temporarily occupy the eastern edge of Wallemolen but were driven back. They had to fall back on the **line Wallemolen Cemetery - Inch House**. On the left side troops swarmed out along the **Lekkerboterbeek** and entered the area of the 18th Division. They could advance only 80 yards and were then stopped by machine gun fire. **Further right, a pillbox near the front line stopped the leading company and held up the advance, causing rear parties of** Camerons, 11th Royal Scots and **6th King's Own Scottish Borderers to catch up and become involved in the firing line. Combined units dealt with the pillbox, but could proceed only 150 yards beyond, where they consolidated a line of shell holes. At close, the line of the Division ran from the cemetery near Wallemolen in front of Inch Houses – Oxford Houses.**

The K.O.S.B. in the Great War pp. 355-359:

The area the King's Own Scottish Borderers had to pass through is the valley on the left bank (south) of the Lekkerboterbeek, about a kilometer south of Poelkapelle. The King's Own Scottish Borderers were in reserve, supporting the brigade. **They were deployed** together with two other battalions (11th Royal Scots and 10th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) **to conquer a destructive bunker and were then withdrawn to the Winchester position to regroup.** The state of the ground was so bad that the Germans made not counterattacks. The losses were very high, even though the King's Own Scottish Borderers was not part of the leading attack. **George Addis Adamson is mentioned by name among the fallen officers.**

Notes:
Wallemolen cemetery

Name: Class: Number:

Inch House
Lekkerboterbeek
Oxford Houses
Winchester

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 hamlet of Wallemolen, the area between the Ravestraat and Wallemolenstraat and the fields around the Wallemolenstraat.

➔ ***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: