



### A ) Red Baron crash site in Vaux-sur-Somme

Impressed by the stories of the first aerial fights, he changes military service and decides to become an aviator at the end of 1915. He is quickly considered as one of the best pilots of the Great War, and become "the Ace of aces" of the First World War. His record of achievements reaches 80 victories. With his recognizable plane, a red Fokker Dr.I triplane, he is nicknamed "The Red Baron".

The 21st April 1918, he takes off from the aerodrome of Cappy to achieve what will be his last mission. After a legendary chase with the Canadian air force, he is shot down above Vaux-Sur-Somme by Australian gunmen. Fatally wounded, he makes an emergency landing on the summit of the hill in front of the brickyard.



### B ) Sir John Monash and the battle of Le Hamel

In 1918, he succeeds in stopping the German advance towards Amiens on the 24th April, and liberates Villers-Bretonneux with the help of the British army. He signs the first Australian victory, 3 years to the day after entering the war.

He is therefore appointed lieutenant general and commander-in-chief of the ANZAC in May 1918. His mission consists in silencing the German heavy artillery. The 4th July, he leads the allies to the fastest victory of the Great War in Le Hamel (93 minutes), using a brand new tactics by favoring mechanical strategy to human strategy.



### C ) Georges Guynemer and the stork squadron in Cachy

When the war breaks out, he is declared unfit for military service by the doctors, because of his stunting. However, in 1915, he manages to become an aviator. Very talented in handling planes, he wins a lot of victories, which make him go down in history as an "Ace of Aces" of the Great War. After many fights over Verdun, he joins the airfields of Cachy the 16th April 1916. During the Battle of the Somme, on the 1st November 1916, his squadron is nicknamed "the Stork Squadron". He falls in battle in Peolkapelle, Belgium, on 11th September 1917.



### D ) Passing of Georges Clémenceau in Bussy-les-Daours

On the 7th July 1918, Georges Clémenceau, president of the Council and nicknamed "Father of Victory", comes in Bussy-les-Daours where the Australian soldiers have a rest, to thank them for their victory in Le Hamel. It is one of the founding acts of the Franco-Australian friendship. An extract of his speech is engraved on the Australian Army Corps Memorial Park of Le Hamel.

#### OFFICE DE TOURISME DU VAL DE SOMME

28/30, Place de la République - 80800 CORBIE  
Tél : +33 (0)3 22 96 95 76 / Mail : [officedetourisme@valdesomme.com](mailto:officedetourisme@valdesomme.com)

[www.valdesomme-tourisme.com](http://www.valdesomme-tourisme.com)



**VAL DE SOMME**  
terres d'histoires à partager

## « Memory in perspectives »

### Historical promotion tour of the Great War in Val de Somme

Discover this tour, made up of four memorial works depicting four historical figures who have distinguished themselves in the Val de Somme territory during the First World War.

These original works are made according to the "anamorphosis" technique. Do not hesitate to travel all over this tour. It will give you the opportunity to discover or rediscover the different memory sites of the Great War in Val de Somme.





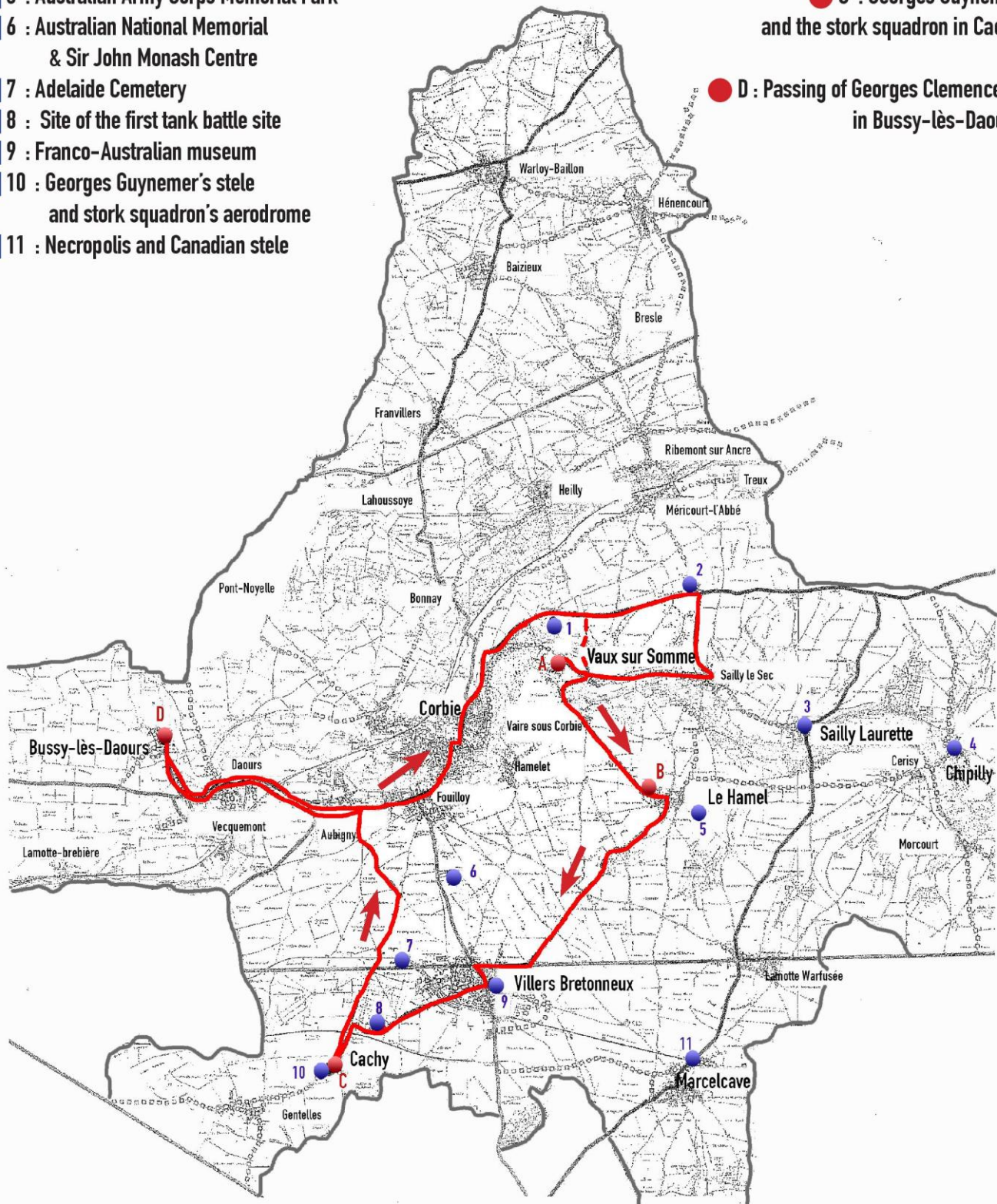
- 1 : Red Baron crash site
- 2 : 3rd Aus. Div of Sailly-le-Sec Memorial
- 3 : Wilfried Owen's stele
- 4 : Chipilly War Monument
- 5 : Australian Army Corps Memorial Park
- 6 : Australian National Memorial  
& Sir John Monash Centre
- 7 : Adelaide Cemetery
- 8 : Site of the first tank battle site
- 9 : Franco-Australian museum
- 10 : Georges Guynemer's stele  
and stork squadron's aerodrome
- 11 : Necropolis and Canadian stele

● A : Red Baron crash site in Vaux-sur-Somme

● B : Sir John Monash and the battle of Le Hamel

● C : Georges Guynemer  
and the stork squadron in Cachy

● D : Passing of Georges Clemenceau  
in Bussy-lès-Daours



«Memory in perspectives»