

2. Ypres Salient NORTH

Lunch at Oude Kaasmakerij, 's Graventafelstraat 48A, Zonnebeke

- **Tyne Cot Cemetery (Passendale/Zonnebeke)**
*The name **Passendale** is indelibly etched on the collective consciousness of Great-Britain and her Commonwealth. During the **Third Battle of Ieper** (1917) the British Army lost nearly 300.000 men to capture this ruined village 'Passion Dale' - the valley of suffering. The cost in human life to achieve this 'victory' is all too evident in **Tyne Cot Cemetery**, the **largest British war cemetery on mainland Europe**.*
- **The Guynemer Pavilion (Langemark-Poelkapelle)**
*The Guynemer Pavilion houses a two-part exhibition, which tells the story of the **role of military aviation** in the war and the **French participation** in the Battle of Passendale. The part played by the French Army in this largely Anglo-Saxon offensive was crucially important. Although that Army was in a state of crisis in 1917, it was still able to make a cautious but significant advance towards Houthulst Forest. Increasing use of military aviation was also made throughout 1917, evolving from a purely observational role to become an integral part of the war machine.*
- **Canadien (Sint-Juliaan)**
Canadian monument along the road from Ypres to Langemark, in Sint-Juliaan, in memory of Canadian casualties from the first gas attack, 22-24/04/1915.
- **German Cemetery (Langemark)**
*The somberness is very much in evidence at the **German military cemetery** - Deutscher Soldatenfriedhof - in **Langemark**. However its powerful simplicity lends a poignant air to this haunting burial ground. Behind the monumental entrance building in pink Weserberg sandstone lie **44.304 soldiers**, 24.917 of them in a mass grave. Over **3.000 cadets and student volunteers** serving in the 22nd -27th Reserve Corps are among the dead. They were killed in **October 1914** during futile attempts to break through in the direction of **Ypres**. Therefore the cemetery is also known as the **Studentenfriedhof**.*