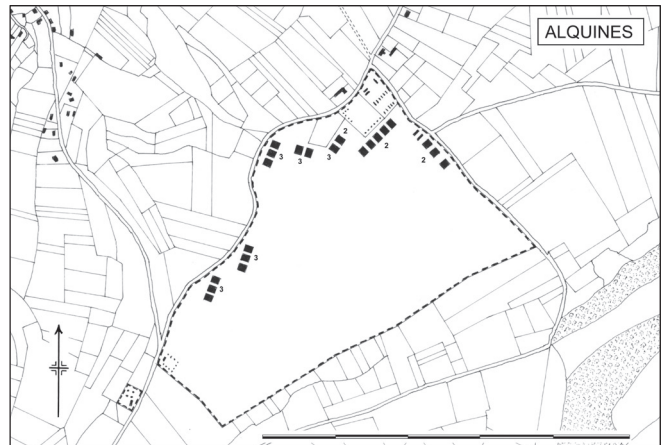


ALQUINES (20)						
<i>Hazebrouck A.4, BEF Sheet 27A.U.9.d/15.b/10.c</i>						
50°44'7.02"N, 2° 0'15.33"E						
At the Armistice the site offered ten Nestler hangars, twelve Bessonneau and one Hervieu. There was also a hutted camp for a single Handley-Page squadron.						
14(N) Sqn	10.3.1918	from	Coudekerque	26.3.1918	to	Coudekerque
41 Sqn	29.3.1918		Fienvillers	9.4.1918		Savy
98 Sqn	12.4.1918		Clairmarais	25.5.1918		Coudekerque
206 Sqn	15.4.1918		Boisdinghem	29.5.1918		Boisdinghem
206 Sqn	5.6.1918		Boisdinghem	5.10.1918		St-Marie-Cappel
149 Sqn	16.6.1918		Quilen	16.9.1918		Clairmarais North
215 Sqn	4.7.1918		Andover	19.8.1918		Xafféwillers
58 Sqn	31.8.1918		Fauquembergues	27.10.1918		Provin
215 Sqn	21.11.1918		Xafféwillers	2.2.1919		Ford Junction (as cadre)
98 Sqn	19.1.1919		Marquain	28.3.1919		Shotwick (as cadre)



Alquines was established as a heavy bomber aerodrome in early 1918. The landing ground was on high ground to the east of the village and could accommodate two Handley-Page O/400 squadrons. The aerial view shows that a large number of farming plots were requisitioned to create the site.

AMIENS – DRILL GROUND (85a)						
<i>Amiens D.2, BEF Sheet 62E.R.20.b/21.a</i>						
49°52'51.29"N, 2°15'44.37"E						
When it was decided to deploy the RFC Military Wing in support of the BEF, the first three squadrons (Nos 2, 3 & 4 Sqn) flew from Dover to Amiens (via Boulogne). Their destination was the pre-war Salouel (Saleux) Drill Ground, a mile south-west of the town centre. RFC Routine Order No 1, drafted by Brooke-Popham, was dated '13 August 1914, Rouen Road, Saleux, Amiens.'						
2 Sqn	13.8.1914	from	Swingate Down	16.8.1914	to	Maubeuge
3 Sqn	13.8.1914		Swingate Down	16.8.1914		Maubeuge
4 Sqn	13.8.1914		Eastchurch	16.8.1914		Maubeuge
5 Sqn	15.8.1914		Swingate Down	18.8.1914		Maubeuge
5 Sqn	30.9.1914		Fère-en-Tardenois	8.10.1914		Abbeville
3 Sqn	5.10.1914		Fère-en-Tardenois	8.10.1914		Abbeville