



A Century Later: Remembering World War I



Remembering
WWI
The Great War

No. 7



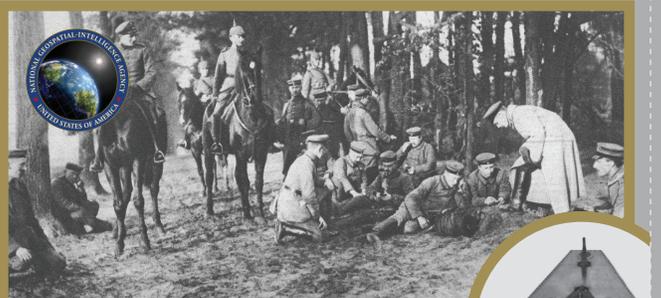
Remembering
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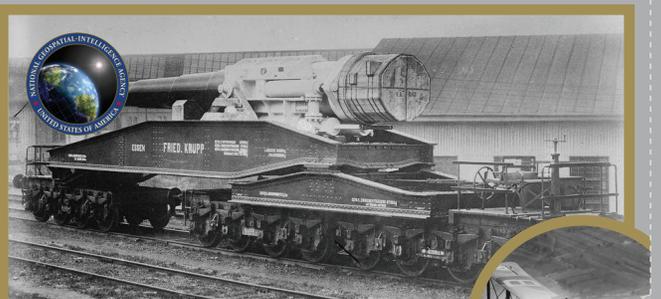
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Remembering
WWI
Technology

No. 2



The Great War

No. 8

Success in the Caucasus

The Ottoman Empire and the Russian Army fought in the Caucasus from December 1914 to January 1915. Operating in wintry mountains, poorly equipped, and plagued by hunger, typhus and hypothermia, the Ottoman Army collapsed. The Russian Army was assisted by local Armenians. This photograph shows entrenched Russians, in Sarikamish, Russian Armenia, on the Caucasian Front.

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The Great War

No. 7

Christmas Truce

Consisting chiefly of burial parties, spontaneous local ceasefires occurred along Anglo-German lines throughout December 1914. The unofficial truce morphed into unofficial Christmas celebrations, with thousands participating. Fighting resumed New Year's Day, 1915. The image shows Anglo-German soldiers fraternizing on December 26.

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Intelligence

No. 4

German Field Telephone

German forces use a small clearing in a forest to set up a field telephone post in 1915. The field telephone was then a modern wonder that greatly improved communications when forces were in remote locations. It quickly replaced the military courier when communications needed to be quickly exchanged. As seen here, the field telephone co-existed with one of the most primitive forms of human transportation — the horse, which also was soon to be replaced by another form of modern technology — motorized transportation.

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The Great War

No. 9

Battle of Dogger Bank

To prevent enemy fishing vessels from collecting intelligence in the North Sea, the Germans moved naval forces to the Dogger Bank. Vice Admiral David Beatty pursued with five battle cruisers and seven light cruisers, leading Vice Admiral Hans von Hipper's German fleet to retreat to the southeast. This was the third fleet-on-fleet engagement of the European war.

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Technology

No. 2

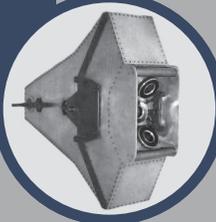
Krupp Railway Gun

Friedrich Krupp of Essen emerged as one of the world's most powerful arms manufacturers well before the Great War. In this photograph you can see heavy artillery mounted on a railway car both for swift transport and for effective support and recoil control. The infamous German *Paris Gun* fell into this category as did the U.S. Navy's railway guns. While not terribly precise, the *Paris Gun* could hit the city from 70 miles away. The shells would reach an altitude of 24 miles before descending.

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Intelligence

No. 5



Front Line Balloons

Front-line balloons provided an observation platform for reconnaissance and artillery spotting. The lighter-than-air balloon was tethered by a steel cable to a powered winch for rapid ascent and descent. It operated at altitudes of 1,000 to 4,000 feet. The balloon's wicker basket carried two soldiers in addition to communication, observation, and camera equipment. The spherical French balloon in this photograph is piloted by the French Aerostiers at Beauchemin in 1915.

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