



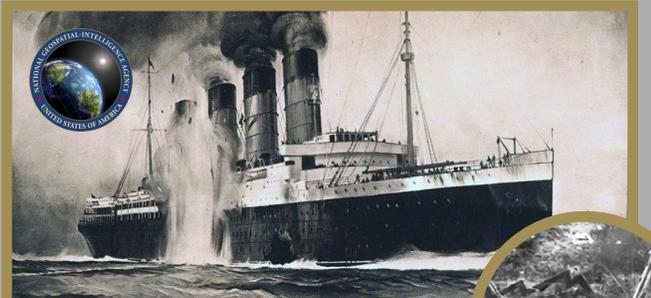
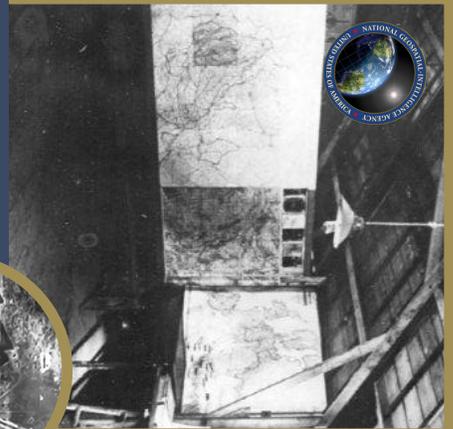
A Century Later: Remembering World War I



Remembering
WWI
The Great War No. 12

Remembering
WWI

No. 15



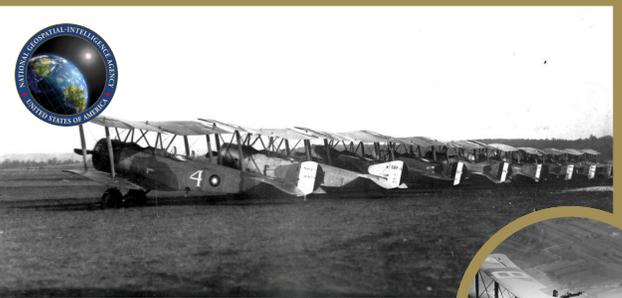
Remembering
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Technology No. 6

The Great War

No. 15



Aeronautical Charts

For the pilots flying at the front, the maps, the aeronautical charts, surveys, and reference points quickly became critical to survival. This photograph shows the prominent place maps and aero-charts occupied in the Operations Building of the 1st Day Bombardment Group. The Group operated out of Maulan Aerodrome, in Lorraine in northeastern France. The U.S. Army Air Service also flew from this airfield in 1918 and 1919.

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The Great War

No. 12



French Light Artillery

In 1914, the French Canon 75 Modele 1897 light artillery piece represented excellence. Its greatest attribute was its recoil system. A skilled crew could fire rapidly without adjusting the gun mount for sighting as the piece was firmly fixed upon the ground and focused on the target. Considering it their premier artillery piece, the French Army did not develop the heavy artillery needed to obliterate German trenches until 1917. This picture shows a light artillery team firing the Modele 75 on Gallipoli's Cape Hellas in 1915.

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The Great War

No. 14



Gallipoli

The British and French launched a naval attack on the Dardanelles, accepting the risk of operating in confined seas. They wanted the Ottoman leadership to withdraw troops fighting the Russians, and shift them to defensive duty at the straits. Aerial reconnaissance played a role in preparing for this ultimately unsuccessful battle and in the ill-fated assault on Gallipoli that soon followed. The image here provides an aerial view of a Turkish town on the Dardanelles, possibly Chanak, taken by the French during the Battle of Gallipoli, 1915.

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The Great War

No. 13



Lusitania Hit by Torpedo

The magnificent RMS Lusitania fell victim to U-20, commanded by Kapitänleutnant Walter Schwieger, May 7, 1915, at the Old Head of Kinsale, off the coast of Ireland. One torpedo caused two explosions, quickly sinking the ship with 1,195 passengers, including 128 Americans. The outrage over this attack severely damaged Germany's reputation in the neutral United States.

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Technology

No. 6



Sopwith Camel

These Sopwith Camel fighters rest on the flight line at the 800th British Aero Squadron. These single-seat fighters carried the war to the Germans along with Dolphins, also from Sopwith, and SE5As built by the Royal Aircraft Factory. The Camel was powered with a rotary engine and could reach 115 miles per hour. While a very successful fighter, pilots often experienced handling problems due to the gyroscoping effect of the rotary engine and the forward placement of the craft's center of gravity.

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Intelligence

No. 7



German Field Telegraph

German officers review maps and documents at a wireless field telegraph station in 1915. The station is housed in and under a horse-drawn wagon. Components of the station are protected from the elements by canvass covers spread over and around the wagon and by tightly packed straw in critical places. Wireless telegraphy transmitted Morse code with the receiver using either a headset or hand held device to hear the dots and dashes.

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