



A Century Later: Remembering World War I



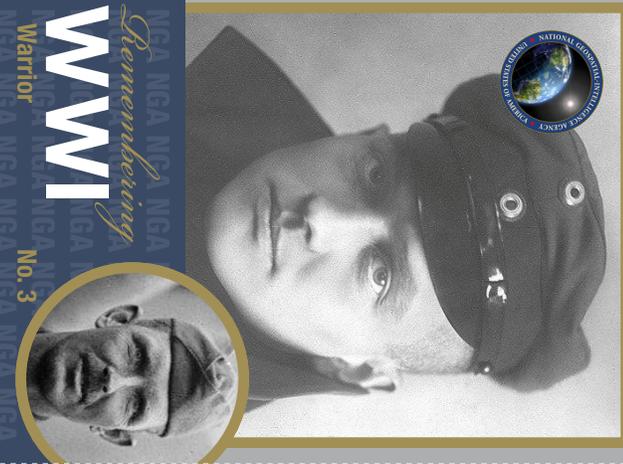
Remembering
WWI
The Great War

No. 39



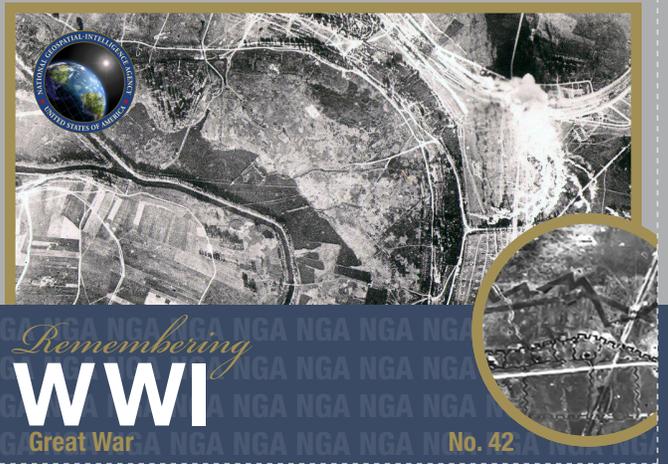
Remembering
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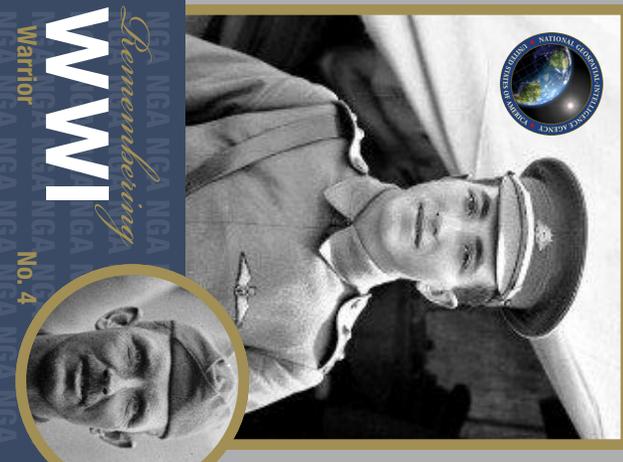
Remembering
WWI
Warrior

No. 3



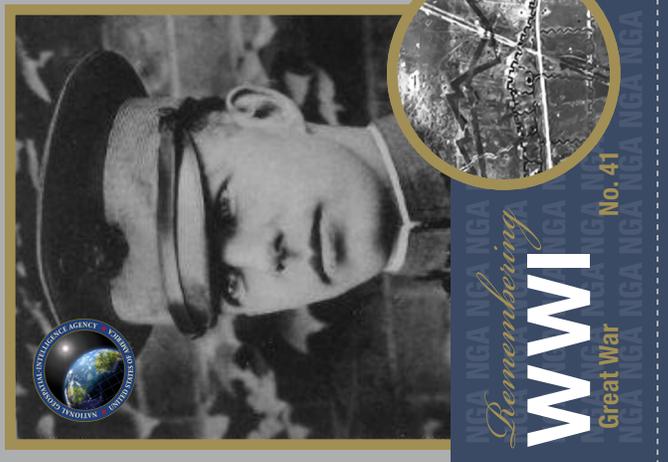
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The Great War

No. 40

Gardeners of Salonika

To assist Serbia, the Allies seized Salonika, a port in neutral Greece. Although the Macedonian Front was isolated from the war action, the Allies remained in Salonika as a force in readiness. Located behind barbed wire, troops were called, "the gardeners of Salonika," as soldiers often cultivated gardens. Shown is British Army's Number 17 Kite Balloon Section in the Struma River Valley.

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The Great War

No. 39

Australian Troops on Duckboard

Battlefield trenches were often muddy or flooded due to rain and inadequate drainage systems. Keeping feet warm, dry, and healthy was not just a personal interest, but also a legal one—getting trench foot, which could require amputation, could become a court martial offense. To remedy this situation, duckboards were often placed in the trenches to provide a clear, dry pathway for those needing to move about. Shown are Australian soldiers "duckboard" walking above the wet terrain of the Albania Woods in October 1917.

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The Great War

No. 42

Airstrike

From 1917 to 1918, Britain's key air leaders, such as Major General Sir Hugh Trenchard, embraced the concept of strategic bombing—day and night operations of massed bombers with deep penetration upon the German infrastructure. Although this strategy was ahead of the available technology, the strategic bombing mission proceeded under the direction of the Royal Flying Corps. Shown is an aerial photo, taken from a DeHaviland/DH-4 light bomber, of a German ammunition train billowing steam following an air strike on the German-occupied rail junction in Thionville, France.

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Warrior

No. 3



The Red Baron

Baron Manfred von Richthofen, a legendary German fighter pilot known as "The Red Baron," was the top flying ace of WWI with eighty air combat victories. He built his reputation flying Albatros D.IIs and tri-wing Fokker Dr.Is. He commanded the Jasta-11 fighter squadron and later the JG1, a four squadron command coined the "Flying Circus." By 1918, he was regarded as a national hero in Germany and well known by the western allies. He was shot down and killed over Amiens, France, on April 21, 1918.

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Warrior

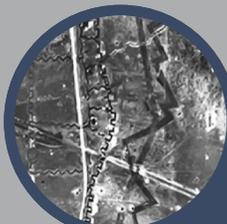
No. 4



Captain Francis H. McNamara

Frank McNamara was the lone Australian aviator to be honored with Britain's Victoria Cross. McNamara was Egyptian-based for Suez defenses and conducted missions over Ottoman-occupied Sinai. He was badly wounded in 1917 when an improvised onboard ordnance exploded during a Gaza strike.

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The Great War

No. 41

Captain Charles H. Ruth

Charles H. Ruth was the first commanding officer of the Army Engineer Reproduction Plant (ERP). Before 1917, there was little interest in the United States for maps of foreign countries. During the course of the war, the ERP produced some nine million maps. It was because of Captain Ruth's initial direction that the ERP became one of the major military topographic organizations in the world. Captain Ruth left the Army in 1919 and joined the Evening Star newspaper staff in Washington, DC.

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