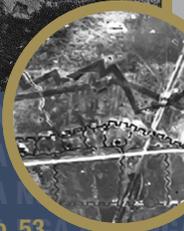




A Century Later: Remembering World War I



Remembering
WWI

The Great War No. 53

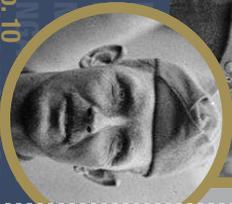


Remembering
WWI

The Great War No. 54

Warrior
WWI
No. 10

Remembering

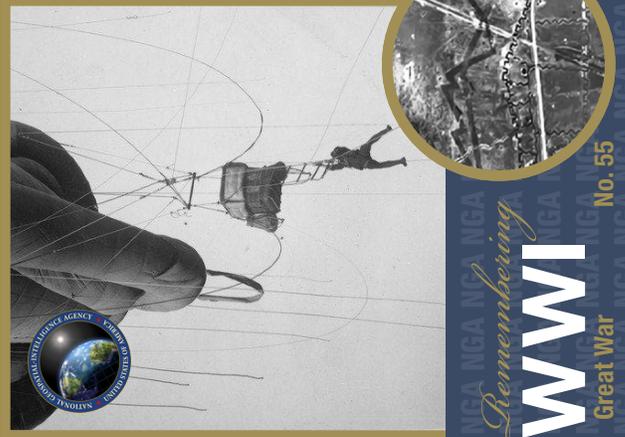


Remembering
WWI

The Great War No. 56

Warrior
WWI
No. 11

Remembering



Remembering
WWI
Great War

No. 55



The Great War

No. 54

Trench Design

The US Army's 354th Aero Squadron performed short-range, tactical reconnaissance over the trenches and battlefield in the Toul sector of France from October 28 to November 11, 1918. While trenches were often designed as straight lines to aid mobility, the buttress, or "zip-zag" style, were designed to enhance defense. Shown is a squadron aircraft flying over the Toul battlefields in 1918. Clearly visible is the buttress style trench. The devastation wrought by war is evident by the lack of vegetation around the trench and the pock marked landscape.

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The Great War

No. 53

Breaking Combres Hill

Combres Hill, located three hundred feet above the village of Combres, France, was the scene of fierce fighting between the French, who usually held the hill, and the Germans, who continually tried to recapture it. Shown is an aerial view of Combres Hill (circa 1918). The soft terrain from its history of cultivation was exacerbated by the bombardment from above, trenching on top, and tunneling below.

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The Great War

No. 56

Yanks Returning Home

The 69th Infantry Regiment from New York City took part in major combat during WWI fighting in the Battle at Rouge Bouquet, Chaussilles, and the Second Battle of the Marne, Chateau Thierry, St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Shown is the Regiment marching up 5th Avenue from Washington Square on their way to 115th Street on April 28, 1919. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, seen in the background, was the site of the reviewing stand where Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor John F. Hylan welcomed the victorious troops home.

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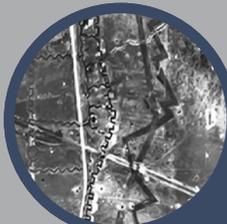
Warrior

No. 10

Sergeant Alvin York

Sergeant Alvin York, a pacifist who reluctantly accepted the concept of a just war, served on the Western Front with the US 82nd Infantry Division. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in the autumn of 1918, York and sixteen others set out on patrol to seize a sector of the Decaerville railroad. A misread French map resulted in a firefight with a German reserve unit. With eight dead or wounded and eight guarding prisoners, York led an attack on a German machine gun nest, killing twenty-four Germans and capturing 132.

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The Great War

No. 55

Scouting U-boats

Blimp-type observation balloons were used to watch for German U-boats, which preyed on Allied ships on the Atlantic coast. The balloons were tethered to vessels when deployed at sea and the descent required the balloon observer to climb out of the balloon basket and propel down an attached rope ladder. Once in range, the observer would slide down the rope line to safety of the vessel. Shown is a naval observer coming down from the "nest" of his balloon somewhere over the Atlantic in 1918.

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Warrior

No. 11

Captain Edward "Eddie" Rickenbacker

Captain Edward "Eddie" Rickenbacker, was America's premier flying ace in WWI, achieving twenty-six aerial victories between April 29 and October 30, 1918. Eddie flew with the 94th Aero Squadron known as the "Hat in the Ring" Squadron — after its insignia. Capt. Rickenbacker was awarded the Medal of Honor and, from France, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

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