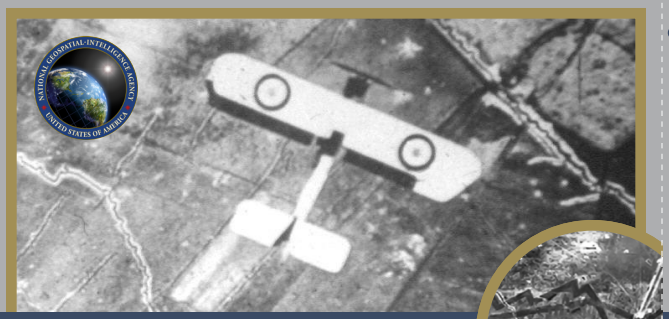
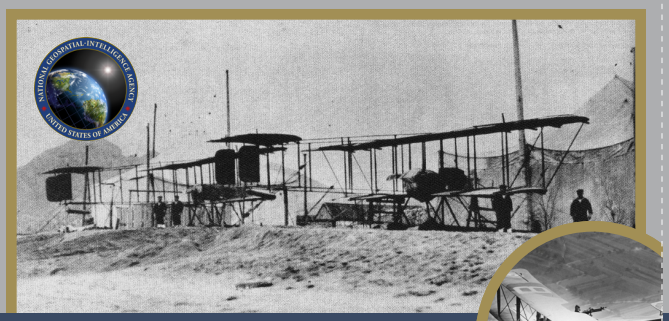
A Century Later:
Remembering World War I



Remembering
WWI
The Great War
No. 10

Remembering
WWI
Great War
No. 11



Remembering
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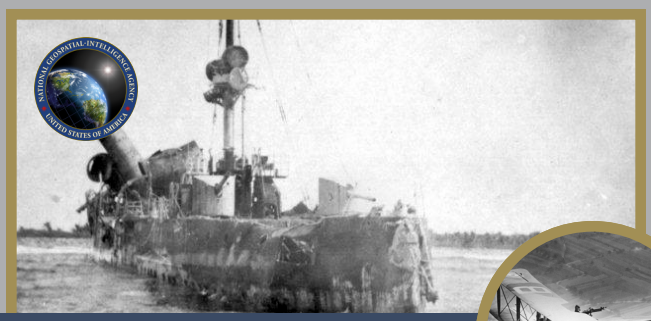
No. 3



Remembering
WWI
Technology
No. 4

Remembering
WWI
Intelligence
No. 6

Remembering
WWI
Technology
No. 5

The Great War

No. 11

Gas at Ypres

Germany introduced chlorine gas to its weaponry inventory at Second Ypres, April 22, 1915. Heavier-than-air chlorine hugged the ground and affected both man and horse in low trenches and shell holes. Because horses do not breathe through their mouths, equine respirators required a “bag over the nose” design. Until the gas mask was developed, soldiers used water-soaked handkerchiefs. Ultimately, all creatures serving on the front lines were fitted out with respirators, including goats, pigeons, mules, humans, and dogs.

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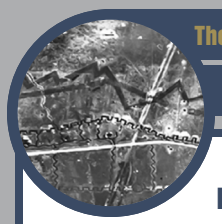

The Great War

No. 10

Battle of Neuve Chapelle

This clash represented Britain’s first planned offensive on the Western Front and the first campaign ever completely informed from the outset by aerial imagery. The Royal Flying Corps (RFC) conducted more than 80 aerial reconnaissance sorties, while the British First Army provided intensive artillery fire directed by airborne spotters. The British advance eventually stalled due to a combination of frail communications and a shortage of artillery rounds. This is an RFC Bleriot Experimental #2c biplane on a reconnaissance mission in March 1915.

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Technology

No. 4

A Glorious, But Brief Career

In November 1914, the German Cruiser SMS EMDEN landed raiders to cripple the Australian radio station on Direction Island in the Cocos/Keeling group. A transmitted distress signal alerted the nearby Australian cruiser, HMAS SYDNEY, which attacked and destroyed the EMDEN. EMDEN’s fate was that of Germany’s naval effort in Asia. Germany was unable to keep a ship on station in distant waters without forward defended naval bases. Shown is SMS EMDEN, with severe battle damage, scuttled and beached on Cocos/North Keeling Islands off western Australia.

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Technology

No. 3

Occupation of Tsingtao

Held by the Germans as a naval base since 1897, Tsingtao fell to the Japanese during World War I. Empowered by its alliance with Great Britain, Japan attacked Tsingtao from the sea on October 17, 1914. In the process, the seaplane tender Wakamija launched the world’s first naval air strikes upon the town, the Austro-Hungarian cruiser, Kaiserin Elisabeth, and the German torpedo boat Jaguar. The German garrison surrendered in November. This photo shows the French-made Japanese aircraft, Maurice-Farman MF.7s, on the beach at Tsingtao, China.

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Technology

No. 5

Bombardment of Tschaukaib

Advances in technology frequently enabled tactical actions impossible in earlier conflicts. Maritime technology enabled the Europeans to reach and supply areas they colonized across the world, and the advent of airpower and advances in weaponry made effective defense or attack possible. In this picture, ground troops scatter as an air raid begins on the South African military camp at the Tschaukaib Railway Station in German Southwest Africa on December 17, 1914.

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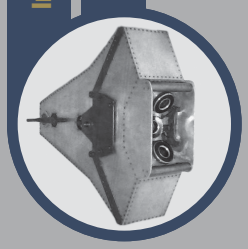
Intelligence

No. 6



Collecting Imagery Intelligence

In this 1915 photo, a photographer captures a target by physically holding the camera and looking down the top mounted sight. Early in the war, aviators did not have openings and rigid mounting systems in the airframe. Here, a photographer tightly grips his Graflex Reconnaissance Camera, made by Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Co., a firm later bought by Eastman Kodak. In later years, this camera model also went under the name Folmer Graflex K20, a device similar to the Fairchild K20.

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