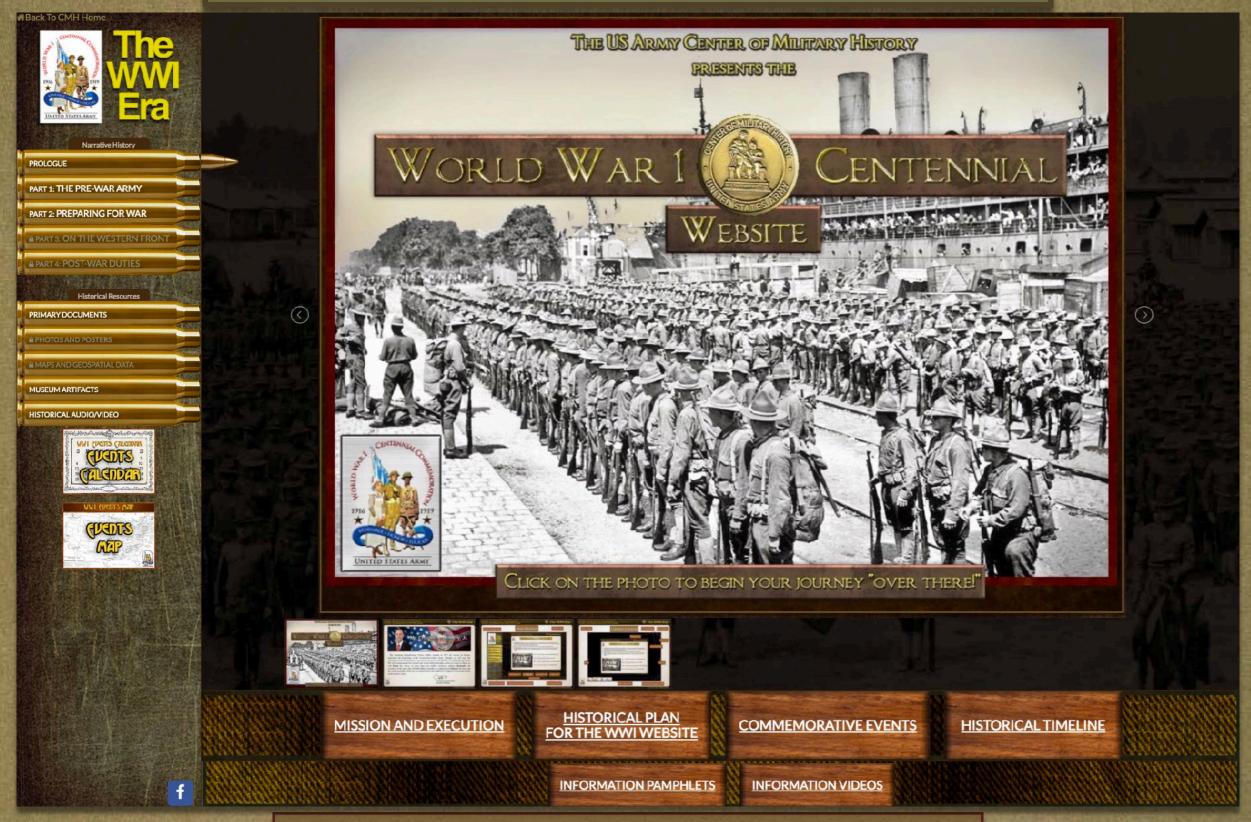
Building a Website for World War I



Dr. Erik B. Villard, Digital Military Historian, CMH

Site template

Era Icon
Button

Navigation
Bar 1:
Narrative

Navigation
Bar 2:
Resource

Calendar and Map

Social Media Links

Javascript Lightbox viewing screen

Narrative Button 1

Narrative Button 2

Narrative Button 3

Narrative Button 4

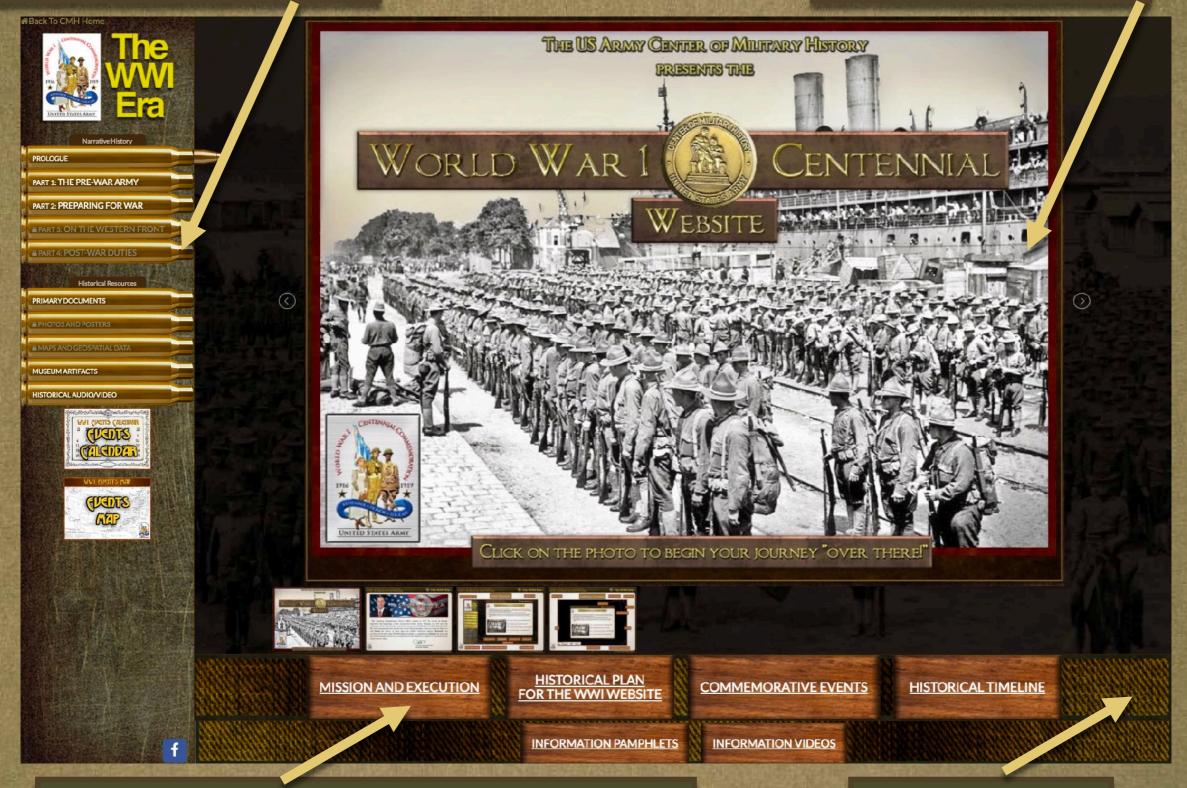
Resource Button 1 Resource Button 2 Resource Button 3

Resource Button 4 Resource Button 5

Main Interface

1917 Springfield rifle rounds

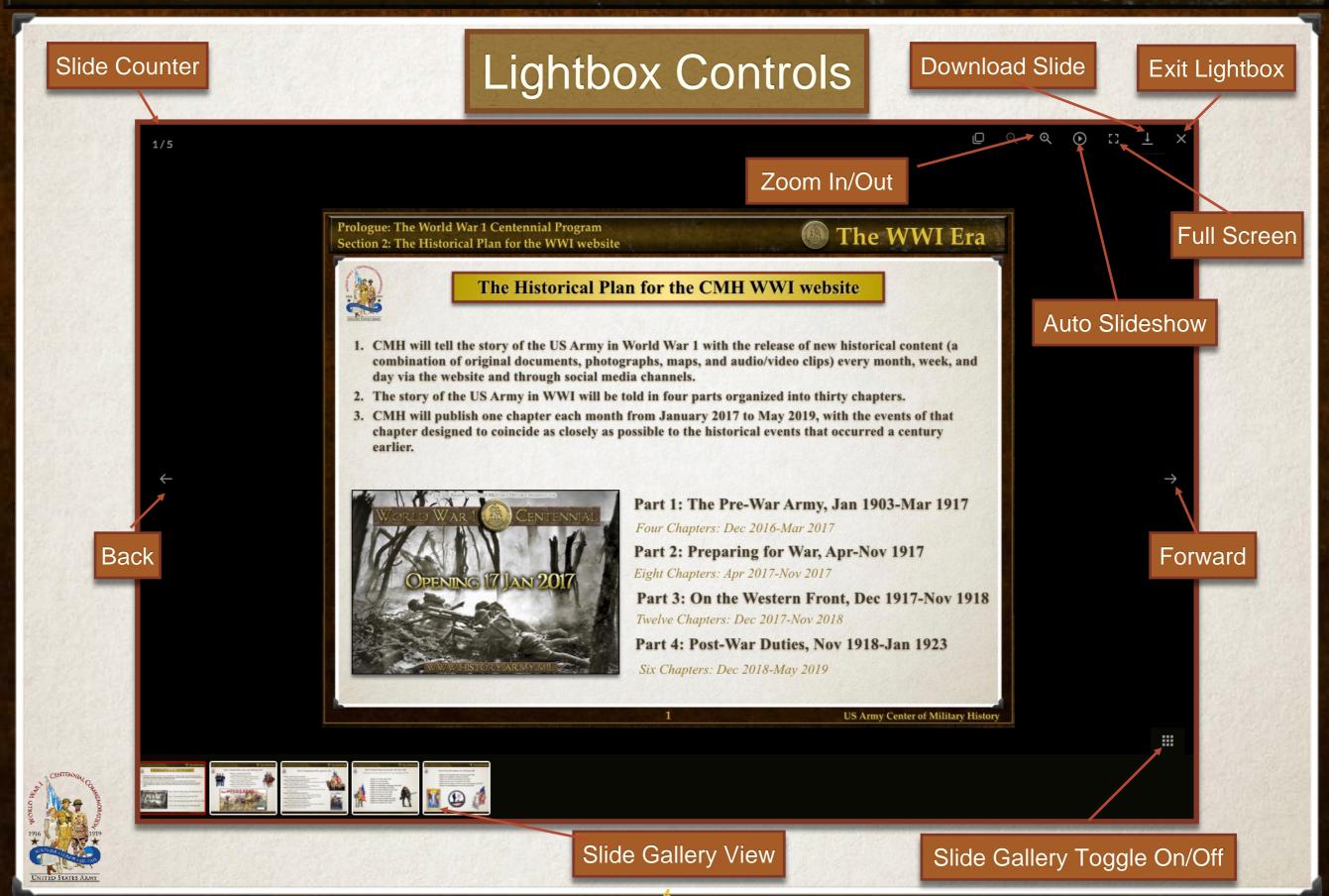
4:3 ratio "card" system



Wood grain texture from 1917 Springfield rifle

Rifle sling texture







The Historical Plan for the CMH WWI website

- 1. CMH will tell the story of the US Army in World War 1 with the release of new historical content (a combination of original documents, photographs, maps, and audio/video clips) every month, week, and day via the website and through social media channels.
- 2. The story of the US Army in WWI will be told in four parts organized into thirty chapters.
- 3. CMH will publish one chapter each month from January 2017 to May 2019, with the events of that chapter designed to coincide as closely as possible to the historical events that occurred a century earlier.



Part 1: The Pre-War Army, Jan 1903-Mar 1917

Four Chapters: Dec 2016-Mar 2017

Part 2: Preparing for War, Apr-Nov 1917

Eight Chapters: Apr 2017-Nov 2017

Part 3: On the Western Front, Dec 1917-Nov 1918

Twelve Chapters: Dec 2017-Nov 2018

Part 4: Post-War Duties, Nov 1918-Jan 1923

Six Chapters: Dec 2018-May 2019



The WWI Era



Part 1: The Pre-War Army, Jan 1903-Mar 1917



Chapter 1: Army Reforms (Jan 2017)

Reorganization of the Army, 1903-16

Chapter 2: The Pre-War Regular Army (Jan 2017)

Army life, training, equipment, installations 1903-16

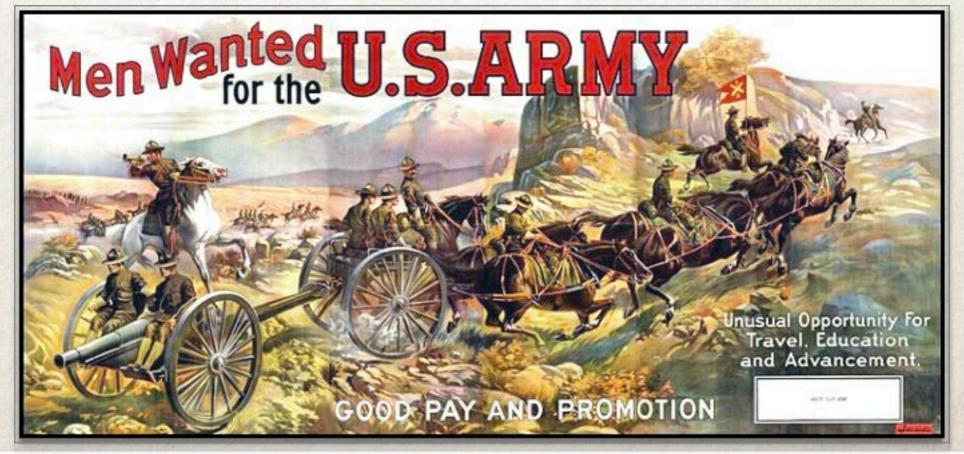
Chapter 3: Citizen Soldiers (Feb 2017)

National Guard and Coast Artillery, 1903-16

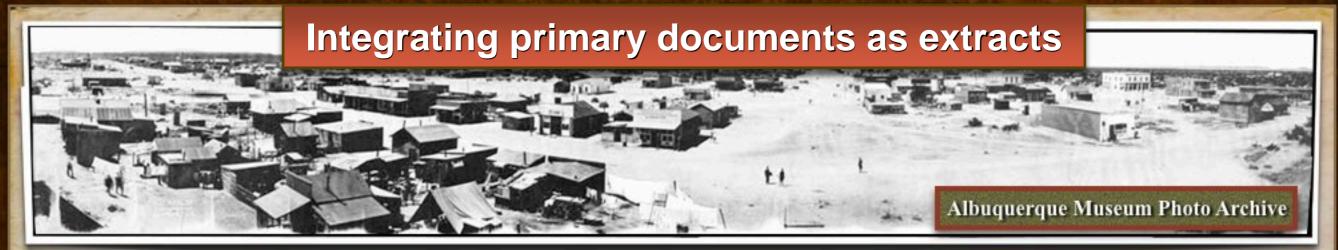
Chapter 4: Interventions in Mexico (Mar 2017)

• Expeditions of 1911, 1914, and 1916









Excerpt from The Punitive Expedition Report by Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, 10 October 1916

March 8,- The Villa forces left the Bocas Grandes Ranch Camp at 5:00 p.m., March 7, and followed a trail leading almost due north for about six miles, thence east for three miles to a ravine, arriving there at about 10:30 p.m. The purpose of this move was to eliminate the chances of their presence being known. Lieut-Colonel Gipriano Vargas, of Villa's staff and om other officer were detached on patrol duty during the afternoon to proceed to Columbus, for observation purposes. The advisability of attacking Columbus, N.M., was discussed by the leaders in view of the escape of the three cow-boys from the Bocas Grandes Ranch and the probability of their warning the garrison. Villa has already disclosed his attitude as opposed to proceeding with the expedition. Villa has decided on no definite plan as yet and awaits the return and report of Vargas. The dry camp in the ravine was left at about 5:00 a.m., and after an hour's march in a southeasterly direction the Bocas Grandes River was reached at a point about five miles east of Bocas Grandes Ranch, near the junction of the Bocas Grande-Palomas road and river, where camp was made. At about noon the Vargas' patrol arrived with the information that the American garrison at Columbus consisted of only about thirty men, that at 3:30 a.m. that morning he had no encountered outguards and that no one had been seen enroute. Despite this favorable report of the condition at Columbus, Villa was undecided, fearing that the attack, if made, would not be the surprise he had planned. Many of the other leaders were also opposed to the attack, but remained mute construing their Chief's opposition to the attack as a feint to test their own courage. Villa being pressed for a decision by a number of leaders who favored the attack, at about 2:00 a.m. consented to attack Columbus at daylight March 9; the necessary orders for the march were issued and the plan of attack discussed by the assembled leaders.



Col. H. J. Slocum, commander of the 13th U.S. Cavalry stationed at Columbus in March 1916

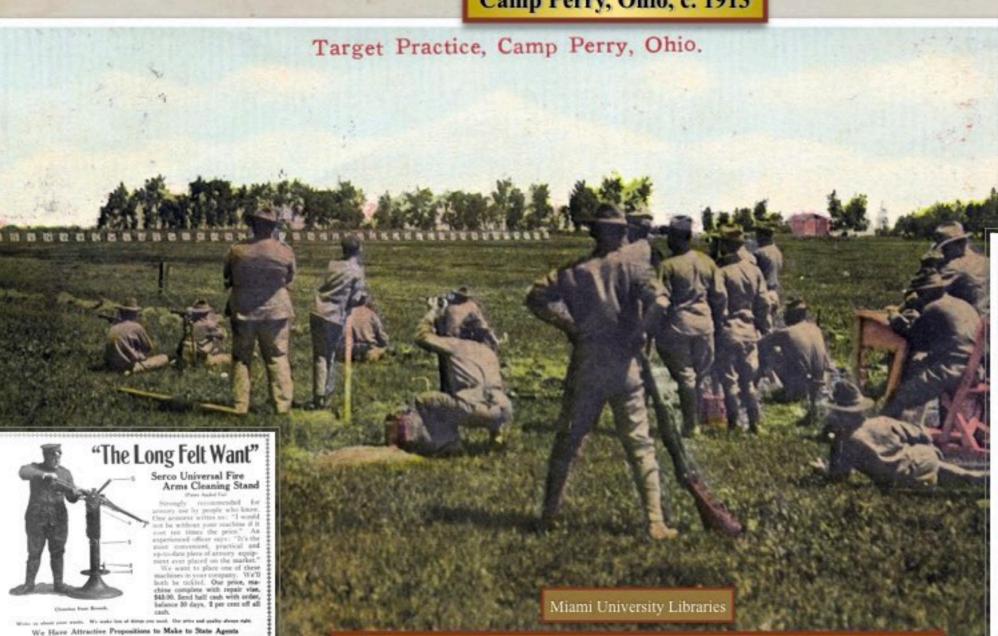
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Camp Perry, Ohio, c. 1913



Target Practice, Camp Perry, Ohio, c. 1913

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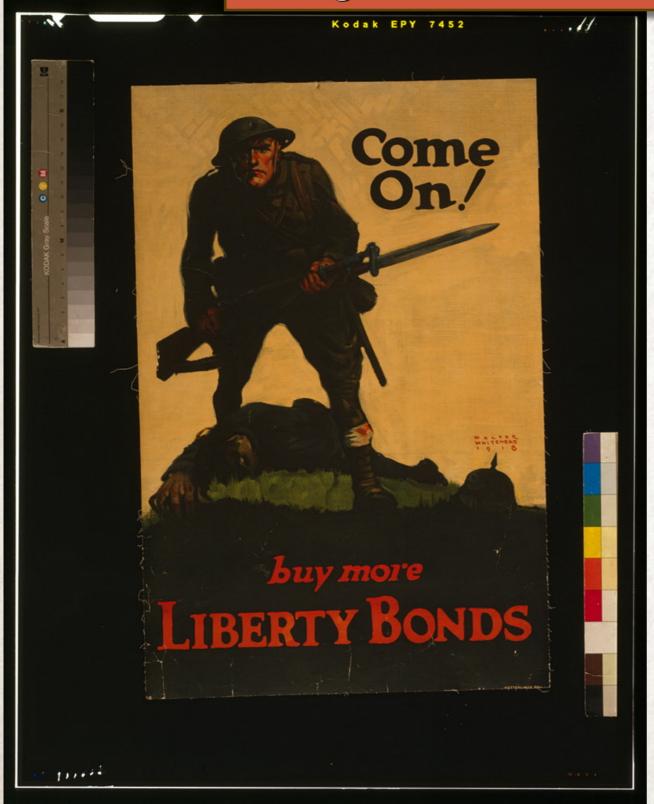
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Prologue: The World War 1 Centennial Program Section 2: The Historical Plan for the WWI website



Digital Restoration and Enhancement







The WWI Era

Data Tables







States, or District. Alabama	Regiments of					Sanitary troops.		Strength.	
	Infantry.							Peace.	War.
	1st					Ambulance Company.		990	7,61
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut	1st, 2d 2d, 5th, 7th	1st Squadron	1st Battalion	Company A Companies A. B.	Company B	Ambulance Company 1 1st Ambulance Com-	r ield Hospital 1	1,986 3,956 1,558	3, 8 7, 1: 2, 6: 5, 6
Delaware	1st,12d1	Troop A	Batteries A. B.		Company A	pany.	Field Hospital	551 1,731	1, 1 3, 1
Florida Georgia	2d 1st, 2d, 5th	2d Squadron,	1st Battalion				l ield Hospital	3, 823	1,9 6,8
		1st Regiment							1,9
Indiana Iowa						Ambulance Compa- nies 1, 2. Ambulance Company.		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	7,0
Kansas Kentucky	1st, 2d, 3d				do	1st Ambulance Com-	Field Hospital 1	3, 143	5,9
		2d Separate Troop.	ington Artil-	- Contract Section	Section 1	pany.			2,6
Maine Maryland Massachusetts	1st, 4th, 5th	Troop A 1st Squadron	Battery A			Ambulance Company 1 Ambulance Compan-	Field Hospital 1	990 3, 267 5, 561	1,9 6,1 9,7
Michigan	1st 2d 3d		1st Regiment			ies 1, 2.		3,900	6,1 7,6
Mississippi Missouri Montana	24	Troop A				Ambulance Company 1		1,008	2,0 3,9
New Hampshire New Jersey	1st, 4th, 5th	Troop A	Battalion		1st Company	1st Ambulance Com-	1st Field Hospital	1,316 3,885	6,9
New Mexico	1st		Battery A	1 Wattallian		pany.		1,128	2,0
ew York	2d, 3d, 7th, 12th, 14th, 23d, 69th, 71st, 74th.	1st Regiment, Squadron A, M-G Troops.	1st, 2d, 3d Regi-	22d Regiment (6 companies); 2 separate com- panies.	1st Battalion Aero Company.	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Com- panies.	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Field Hospital Companies.	12,820	22,6
orth Carolina	1st	Troops A, B		Companies A. B.		Ambulance Company 1 1st, 2d Ambulance	Field Hospital 1	3,339	1,9
klahoma	6th, 8th, 1st	Troops A. B		Company D.		Companies. Ambulance Company 1	Field Hospital 1	1,283	2,4
regon ennsylvania	3d 1st. 3d. 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th.	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	ments.	C.		Ambulance Compa- nies, 1, 2.		1,196	23,1
thode Island outh Carolina outh Dakota	1st, 2d	Troop A		Company A		AmbulanceCompany 1	1st Field Hospital	2,157 990	4,1
ennessee evas: tah	1st.3d 2d, 3d, 4th	Troops B, C, D 1st Squadron 1st and 2d squad-	Battery A 1st Battery	Companies A, B.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ambulance Company 1	Field Hospital 1 1st Field Hospital do	2,270 3,603 796	6,7
		1st Squadron	Battary C		111 200			3,051	5,2
Vashington Vest irginia Visconsin	2d	Troops A. B.	Rattery A				Field Hospital 1	1,140 990 3,287	2,1 1,9 6,2 1,1
Vyoming	1 - 4 1 O.4 1					The state of the s	EXCEPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	554	

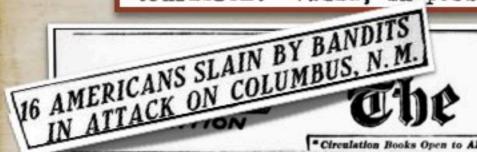




Mixing newspaper headlines with primary

The leaders were

sources charged with their own wounded, and as these arrived from the town they were strapped and tied to their mounts. Cervantes joined at about 7:30 o'clock a.m., when the retreat of the Villistas into Mexico began in earnest, but with great confusion. Villa, in person, with an escort of about thirty men occupied a





PRICE ONE CENT.

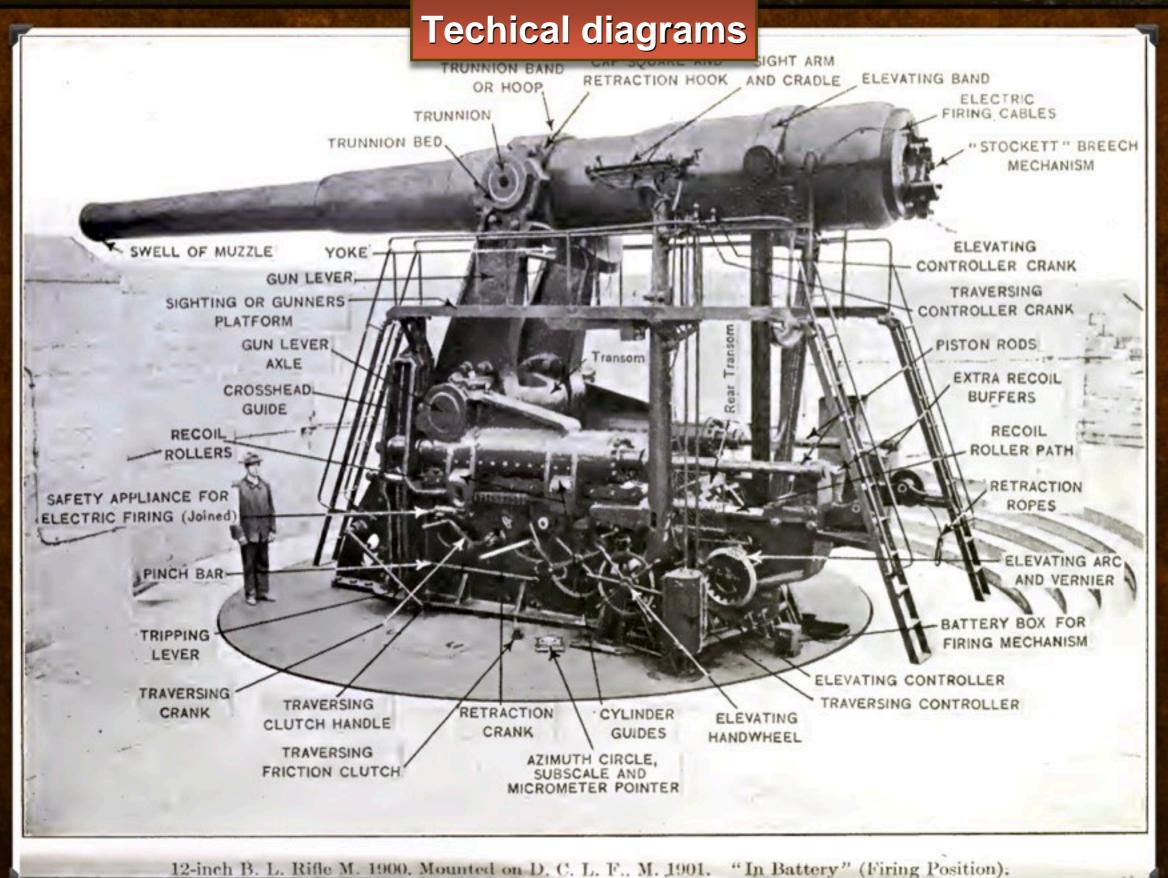
YORK, PRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ILLA SCATTERS HIS BANDITS; LASH AT THE BORDER FEAT

ridge about three miles southeast of Columbus in order to cover the retreat of groups that had been delayed. The retreat was continued to the north bank of the Bocas Grandes River at a point about one mile west of Vade de Fusiles, which was reached at about 1:00 p.m. Orders for a halt were here given; the horses were unsaddled and an effort made to check the losses. Villa, in person, made the check assisted by Manuel Baca and Ramon Tarango; he there announced that about one hundred men were unaccounted for as killed, wounded or missing. Twenty-six wounded had been brought away and among them were "General" Pablo Lopez and Lieut-Colonel Chavez; both were so seriously injured that they had to be carried on litters. Chavez was thought to be especially in a critical condition; the bullet having lodged on his left side. Villa himself extracted it with his pocket knife. The march was resumed at 2:30 o'clock p.m.









Detailed 3-D Environments





The WWI Era

Detailed 3-D Objects





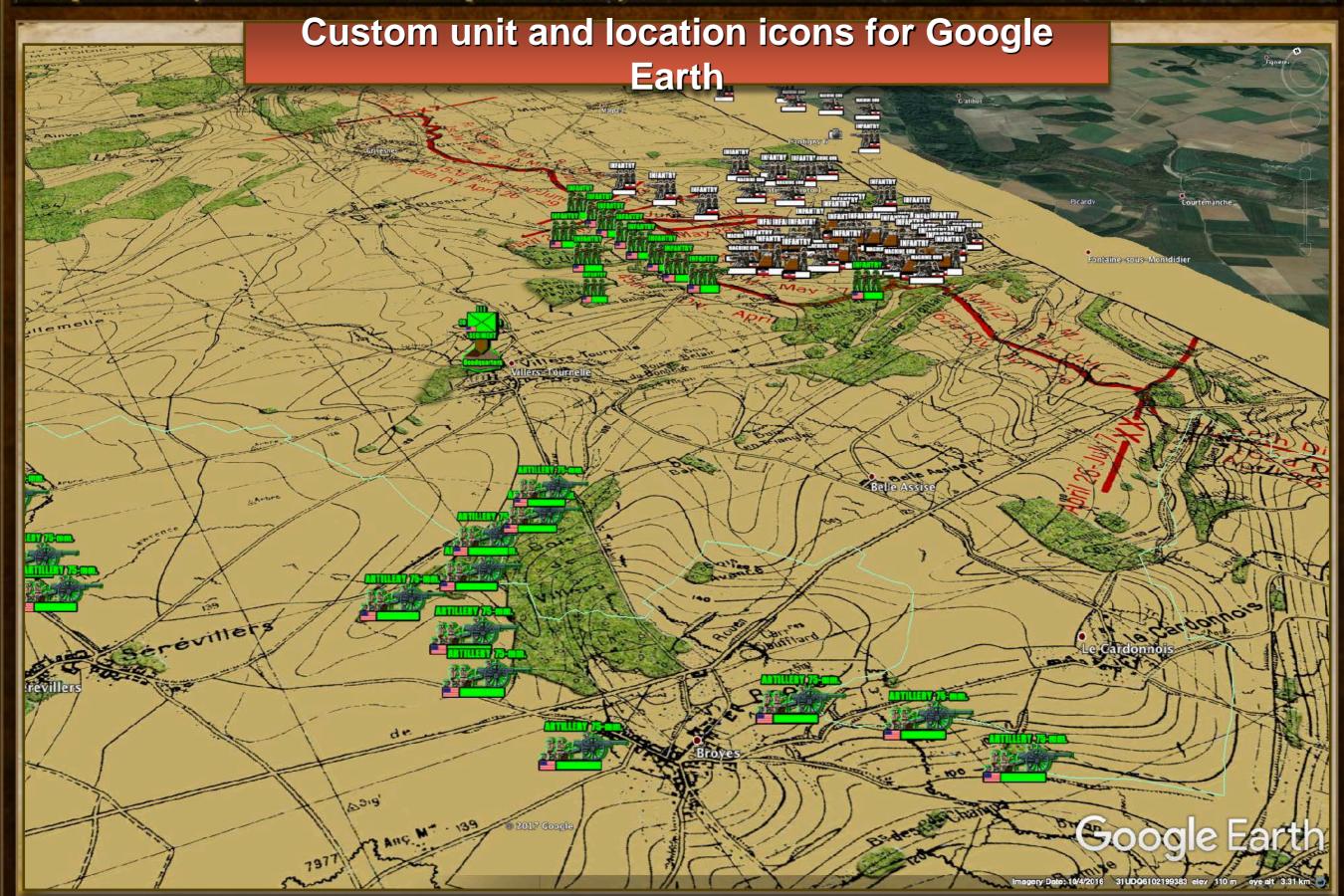


3-D objects applied to geospatial mapping



Washington Barracks in 1904, with color-enhanced map and simple shapes built with Google Earth.







Excerpt from "The 1st Division Summary of Operations in the World War"

Upon completion of the first phase of training, the 1st Division was ordered, on October 6, 1917, to make the necessary arrangements with the French 18th Division, French IX Corps, for a 10-day tour in the front line for each infantry and artillery battalion. While occupying the front line, each battalion was to become an integral part of the regiment with which it was moved to between Raffin trench and Boyau Pin, continuing

On October 20, in accordance with these orders, the 1st Battalions of the four infantry regiments of the division entered the Sommerviller Sector, in Lorraine, about 30 kilometers east of Nancy. It was while in this sector that the first German raid against American troops was made. In the course of this raid the first American soldiers were killed in action in a front-line engagement of the World War and the first American soldiers were taken prisoner by the enemy. [11]

relieving French units. On the night of November 2-3 the 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry, entered the front line in the subsector group of six Americans, captured 12 others and killed two. [11, held by the French 77th Infantry, about 3 kilometers northeast 12, 13, 14] of Bathelémont-les-Bauzemont. The order of battle was:

CENTERS OF RESISTANCE

Acro Artois Yser Company G, 16th Infantry Company F, Elements of French 77th Infantry

Company H, 16th Infantry, armed with machine guns, was distributed among the units in the subsector. [7, 8, 9, 10]

In the Artois center of resistance, Company F placed the 1st Platoon in Est trench, facing northeast, while the 2d and 3d lines. Machine-gun units did not fire. [11, 12] Platoons held Boyau Nord, facing north. The 1st Platoon

placed three sentry posts of five men each about 100 meters northeast of Est trench, at PI, P2 and P3. Est trench was garrisoned by 20 men divided into three groups. The artillery support consisted of French and American units under French command. All agencies of communication, except runners, were French. French machine-gun detachments remained to the left and right of the Artois center of resistance with the mission of covering the area with flanking fire. [11]

At 2:30 a. m., November 3, enemy artillery began to fire on the Artois center of resistance. The fire was concentrated on Boyau Nord, Boyau Sud, and Est trench, and effectively isolated this locality. After 20 minutes, the fire on Est trench meanwhile on Boyaux Nord and Sud. [11, 12, 13, 14]

When the artillery fire shifted, a German raiding party passed through the French wire northwest of the junction of Est trench and Boyau Nord at approximately point "A". It then separated into small groups, some of which entered the trenches and proceeded through Boyau Nord and Est trench toward P1 and P2. [11, 12, 13, 14]

A group moving west in Boyau Nord killed a sentry at close quarters. It then engaged in a short fight with Americans On October 23 the first elements occupied front-line positions, encountered near the entrance to Raffin trench, and withdrew toward the south. A party entering Est trench drove off a

> At Prand P2 the garrison of five men at each post came out after the artillery fire had lifted and drove off a party of the enemy, who were presumably the raiding party from Est trench returning to their own line. [11, 14]

> Several attempts by Americans to call for a friendly counterbarrage as soon as the bombardment began were overruled by French advisers, although later on, after all wire communication had been broken, rocket signals were fired. These were observed by the artillery, which fired a light barrage. However, this barrage began after the Germans had returned to their

The total American casualties were three killed, five wounded and 12 captured. The German known loss was one wounded, who was captured. [11]

Directions: To here - From here

2009 GeoBasis-DE/BKG





Questions?