



BATTERY A, 108th FIELD ARTILLERY, 28th DIVISION, IN ACTION, VARENNES EN ARGONNE.



SCENE CAMP GORDON

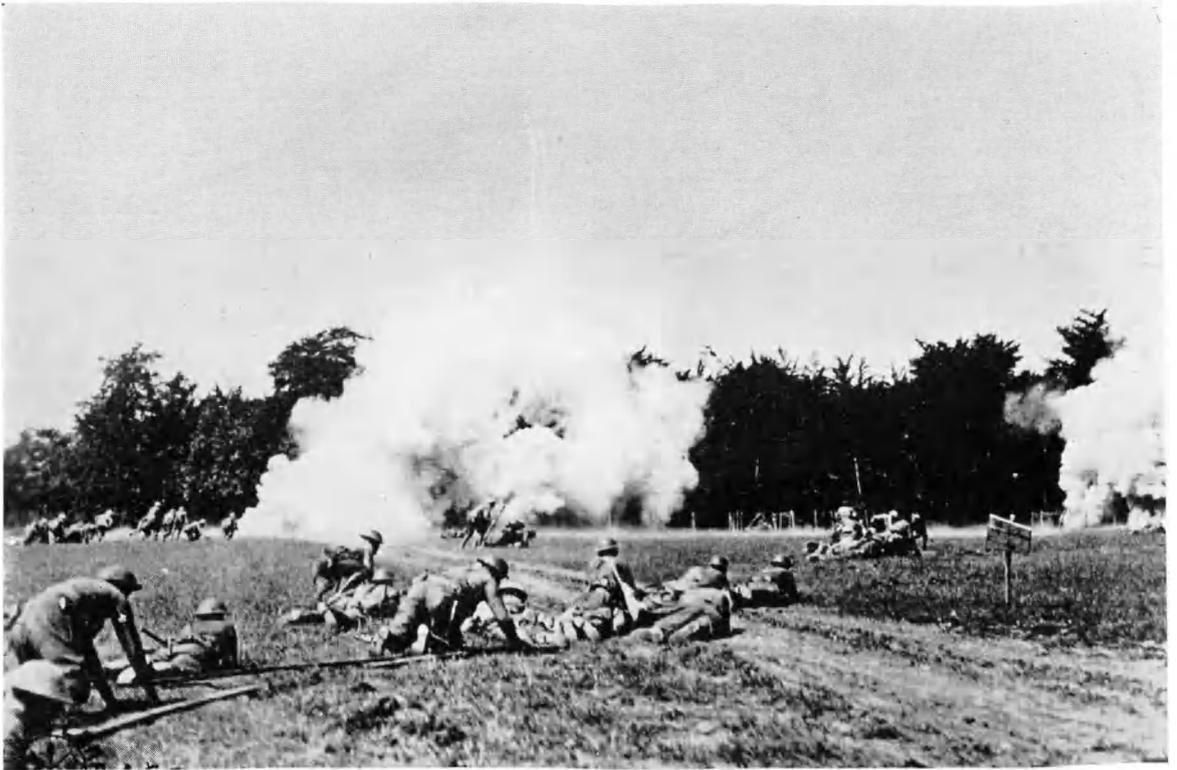
Camp Gordon

Camp Gordon was located in DeKalb County, Georgia, about fourteen miles north of Atlanta. It was named in honor of Lieutenant-General John B. Gordon, a native Georgian, who served his State as Governor and United States Senator. As an officer, a lieutenant-general, in the army of the Confederate States of America he served with honorable distinction. General Gordon is buried in Atlanta. A magnificent statue to his memory stands on the grounds of the State Capitol.

The site for Camp Gordon, known locally as Silver Lake, was selected by Major General Leonard Wood. With the approval of the War Department, work was speeded to complete the cantonment before the arrival of the draftees from Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, who were to form a division of the national army, later designated as the Eighty-second Division.

On August 25, 1917, the officers assembled at Camp Gordon under the command, of Major General Eben Swift. All the assigned

officers above the rank of Major, and one third of the latter rank, were from the regular army; the remainder of the commissioned personnel were graduates of the officers' training camps, principally from the first held at Fort McPherson. These officers were supplemented by a training cadre of non-commissioned officers, formerly of the 6th and 17th Regiments of Infantry. On September 2, the draftees began to arrive. After six weeks of intensive training, the War Department transferred most of the enlisted personnel to other divisions; and to fill other divisions to war strength, for overseas service, most of the trainees at Camp Gordon were sent to other camps. It is for this reason that Georgia men are found in every division which saw service in France. Draftees from northern States, who had assembled at Camps Devon, Dix, Upton, Lee and Meade, were sent to Camp Gordon. Many of these men were of foreign parentage and the illiteracy rate was high. When the Eighty-second entrained for duty overseas, most of its



ADVANCE CO.'S M AND K, 326 INF., 82nd DIVISION, TOUL SECTOR, AUGUST 1st, 1918

enlisted personnel were from States north of the "Mason and Dixon line". On November 24, 1917 Major General Swift was replaced by Brigadier General James E. Erwin, who, after a month at Camp Gordon, was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, and Brigadier General William P. Burnham then assumed command, later receiving his commission as Major General on April 12, 1918.

The Division headquarters left Camp Gordon, on April 10, 1918, for Camp Upton, N. Y., the appointed centers of mobilization and embarkation for the Eighty-second en route to France. By April 20, all units of the division had left Camp Gordon. Division headquarters sailed for France on April 25, and by May 3, all the elements of the Eighty-second had sailed for South Hampton, England, landing on May 16. The 325th Regiment of Infantry, passing through London, was reviewed by the King of England, and for the first time in history, combat American troops marched through the streets of the metropolis on the Thames.

Remaining in England four days, the Eighty-

ty-second crossed the Channel and at night on May 20, landed at Le Havre. British rifles replaced American arms and gas masks and helmets were issued, and on May 25 it entrained for its assignment to the Second Corps, under the command of Major General George W. Read. This corps was composed of ten American divisions located back of the English battle-lines and in the British area. These divisions were in second defense lines back of Somme, or undergoing training in camps to the rear of the lines. The Eighty-second was sent into a training camp, its division headquarters having been opened in Escarbotin, Somme, on May 16. While in this area, the first casualty was suffered by the 82nd, Captain Jewett Williams, 326th Regiment of Infantry, was killed on June 9, while making an inspection tour of the front lines of the British.

The need of American support elsewhere resulted in the withdrawal of five divisions from the British area, the Eighty-second being ordered, on June 16, to Toul, to relieve the Twenty-sixth Division in the Lagny sec-

tor, (part of the Woevre front), the latter to be assigned to a more active sector. On August 7-10, the Eighty-second was relieved by the Eighty-ninth and the former moved to an area west of Toul.

Casualties suffered by the 82nd Division in the Lagny sector:

	Officers	Enlisted
Battle deaths -----	1	43
Captured by enemy -----	0	3
Missing -----	0	0
Wounded and gassed -----	21	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	352

MARBACHE SECTOR AND ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

On August 12, 1918, the Eighty-second was assigned to the 4th American Corps, for administration, and to the 8th French Army for tactical control. On August 15, it was ordered to replace the Second Division, and this replacement was completed within two days; to the right was the 125th French Division, and to the left was the First Division, which was replaced soon after by the 90th Division. This sector, until the arrival of the Americans, had been considered by the French and Germans as a quiet or rest zone; lying along the Moselle river just in front of the city of Pont-a-Mousson; but by the latter part of August, considerable artillery and air aggressiveness was displayed by the Germans. At this point the 157th Field Artillery Brigade, rejoined the 82nd, after being in training at La Courtine since its arrival in France on June 3rd, 1918.

In the St. Mihiel offensive, the 82nd received its first baptism of fire, and carried out the assigned missions, (a detailed account will be found in its official history), thereby covered itself with glory.

The casualties of the Division suffered in the Marbache sector are as follows:

	Officers	Enlisted
Battle deaths -----	6	62
Wounded, not mortal, --	54	717
Missing or captured -----	3	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63	801

By September 21st the 82nd was relieved by the 69th French Division, and the Division then went into camp around Marbache and Belleville.

On September 24, the 82nd was ordered to Clermont, west of Verdun, to report to the commanding officer of the First American Army. This movement was speedily completed. Assigned as a division of the Army reserve, it pitched tents in the woods west of the Clermont-Bar-le-Duc Road, and the Eighty-second stood on the threshold of what was to be the greatest battle of American history.

General John J. Pershing describes the future battle-field of the Meuse-Argonne:

The vital importance of this portion of his, (the German), position was fully appreciated by the enemy, who had suffered tremendous losses in 1916 in attempting to improve it by the reduction of Verdun. As a consequence it had been elaborately fortified, and consisted of practically a continuous series of positions 20 kilometers or more in depth. In addition to the artificial defenses, the enemy was greatly aided by the natural features of the terrain. East of the Meuse the dominating heights not only protected his left but gave him positions from which powerful artillery could deliver an oblique fire on the western bank. Batteries located in the elaborately fortified Argonne forest covered his right flank, and could cross their fire with that of the guns on the east bank of the Meuse. Midway between the Meuse and the forest the heights of Montfoucon offered perfect observation and formed a strong natural position which had been heavily fortified. The east and west ridges abutting on the Meuse and Aire River valleys afforded the enemy excellent machine-gun positions for the desperate defense which the importance of the position would require him to make. North of Montfoucon densely wooded and rugged heights constituted natural features favorable to defensive fighting.

The foregoing is but a partial "estimate of the situation." Heroic soldiers, indeed, are those who would throw themselves against such strongly fortified positions.

On September 29, 1918, the first unit of the Eighty-second Division, ordered into action in this memorable battle, was the 327 Regiment of Infantry. Other units also were ordered into action, and on October 7, the 28th Division was ordered to give ground for the entrance of the 82nd, between it and the 1st Division, to take up the territory between the Aire River and the latter division. In the continuous fighting which the 82nd experienced, the valor of its soldiers and the success of the missions assigned to it, constitutes a story too long for the brief space allotted. Its official history, published by the Division-

al officers appointed by the Divisional Commander, tells well and minutely the glorious record which is the Eighty-second's. On October 4, Major General George B. Duncan assumed command of the 82nd.

The casualties of the Eighty-second in the Meuse-Argonne offensive are:

	Officers	Enlisted
Battle deaths -----	37	865
Captured by Germans ---	7	178
Missing -----	0	25
Wounded and gassed ---	171	4626
	-----	-----
	215	5794

On the night of October 31—November 1st, 1918, the Eighty-second Division was relieved by the Eightieth, and moving back into the Argonne Forest, continued southward to the Vaucouleurs area. On November 10, it was ordered to proceed to Bourmont, and on November 16, the Division was on the march for the Tenth Training Area, with headquarters at Praunthoy. The move towards home was begun on February 26, 1919 as the Eighty-second moved to Bordeaux; all units sailing from Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux on April 20, except the 326th Infantry, which was quarantined at Pauillas and did not return home until well on into the month of May. The Division was split upon reaching the United States, units being sent to Camps Upson, Dix and Mills, where they demobilized as rapidly as was possible.

The Eighty-second Division advanced against the Germans 17 kilometers, capturing eighteen officers and eight hundred and

twenty-seven men. It also took possession of eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and eleven machine guns. Its casualty list of 7,546 includes battle deaths of 1,298 and 6,248 wounds not mortal.

The decorations and citations awarded the Division are as follows:

Congressional Medal of Honor -----	2
Distinguished Service Cross -----	75
Distinguished Service Medal -----	3
Division Citations -----	436

One of the outstanding members of the 82nd Division was Sergeant Alvin C. York, of Pall Mall, Tennessee, who, as a Corporal, is credited with the capture of three officers and one hundred and twenty-nine German prisoners. The Congressional Medal of Honor was bestowed upon him. He was a member of Company G, 328th Infantry; Captain E. B. C. Danforth, Jr., of Augusta, Ga., being commander of this company.

While these memorable and historic events were taking place in France, Camp Gordon continued as a great training center. Thousands of men from the north, east, west and south were trained as replacements for the divisions then in France. After the Armistice, in the latter part of December and early part of January, 1919, Camp Gordon released, as rapidly as possible, its citizen-soldiers, and it too, soon became history.

Atlanta Post No. 1, The American Legion, has erected a memorial arch and it alone marks the site of one of the greatest of training camps in the Southland.

The Battle of the Argonne, considered the greatest of all battles in which American troops were engaged, presents an array of tremendous forces that seem almost beyond comprehension. A few of these facts have been released by government authorities and are as follows:

Duration of the battle—47 days

Forces engaged	Divisions	Strength	Casualties
Americans	22	631,405	15,599 battle deaths 8,805 missing 69,832 wounded 18,864 gassed 2,629 shell shocked

			115,529 Total
French	4	138,000	(est) 7,000
Grand total	26	769,405	122,529
			122,529

Germans	46	607,212,	(est) 110,500 battle casualties 15,558 prisoners.	
			125,058 total	126,058

Total casualties, Battle of the Argonne, Germans and Allies 248,587

Penetration of enemy lines by French and Americans:	54 kilometers
Territory liberated for France	1550 square kilometers
Villages and towns liberated for France	150

ARTILLERY

Total number of guns which began the attack	2,775
Artillery ammunition fired, rounds per day	89,404 (average)
Artillery ammunition fired, greatest rate per day	313,087 (September 26.)

(This amount is in excess of 217 rounds per minute for 24 hours).

Total ammunition fired in the Argonne battle 4,202,006 rounds.

Total material captured in the Argonne battle 468 guns, 2,864 machine guns and 177 trench mortars.

Fort McPherson

Fort McPherson is located about four miles southeast of Atlanta. This army post was established in 1885, and was named in honor of Major General James B. McPherson, U. S. A., who commanded one of the corps of the army of General William T. Sherman during his campaigns in north Georgia. General McPherson was killed on July 22, 1864, while reconnoitering near the Confederate lines during the battle of Atlanta.

At the beginning of the World War, Fort "Mac" was garrisoned by the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, but in the summer of 1917, this regiment was withdrawn and General Hospital No. 6 was established at the Fort.

GERMAN PRISONERS

During the early part of the year 1917, four hundred and eleven German Prisoners, sailors from the interned German ships, arrived at Fort McPherson. The prisoners were quartered, within the Fort, in barracks surrounded by high wire barricades, which were electrified. During their incarceration, several attempts to escape were made, one of which was almost successful. A tunnel had been dug from one of the barracks, and when discov-

ered, it had reached almost to safety under the wire fence. Assigned to guard these prisoners were several companies of War Prison Guards. After the war was over and their official release had been effected, several of these German sailors returned and adopted Atlanta as their future homes.

THE FIRST OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP

The First Officers' Training Camp was established within the confines of Fort McPherson, and officially opened on May 17, 1917. The method of training was identical with that inaugurated at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., which had proven most successful in providing emergency officers for the army. The students were drawn mainly from the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Out of the many thousands of applicants, only eighteen hundred and forty-five men were enrolled as student officers. Four hundred of these were later discharged on account of their inability to master the subjects. One hundred and one regular army and reserve corps officers also received training with the student officers. The instructors at this camp were officers of the regular army. To assist in this training Battery A, 1st Battalion,

Field Artillery, Georgia National Guard, of Savannah, in July, 1917, was ordered to Fort McPherson.

Great interest was manifested in these camps. Foreign representatives and delegations from the Allied nations made it a point to visit the officers' training camps throughout the United States. Many of the individuals who composed the delegations had undergone a period of compulsory military training, and to them any system by which a man could be made into a military officer in three months, was an interesting innovation. An officer in the European armies is either born to the position, or achieves it after years of intensive military training. An Italian delegation visited the United States in the spring of 1917, and visited Atlanta on June 14, to inspect the officers' training camp at Fort McPherson. Prominent in this delegation was Senator Guglielmo Marconi, whose accomplishments in the field of wireless telegraphy are so well known.

Upon completion of the course at the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort McPherson, on August, 15, 1917, fourteen hundred men were given their commissions as emergency officers in the United States Army; many of whom were immediately assigned to Camp Gordon, where the 82nd Division of the National Army was to train.

THE ARMY OFFICERS OF AMERICA DURING THE WORLD WAR

When the War was declared there were only 6,000 officers in the Regular Army and an army of 4,000,000 men required at least 200,000 officers. Although the National Guard was fortunate enough to supply its own officers, it immediately became necessary to train as officers 180,000 men for the National Army. For this purpose, the officers' training camps were established. Three months of intensive training was necessary. This type of training camp furnished more than half of the total officers in the Army, and over two-thirds of those necessary for line service. For line service alone, the Commissions granted at the Officers' training camps were:

	Number Commissioned	Percent- age
Colonels -----	2	
Lieut. Colonels ----	1	
Majors -----	294	1.4
Captains -----	5,429	6.7
First Lieut. -----	12,397	15.4
Second Lieut. ----	62,445	77.5
Total -----	80,568	

BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH THESE MEN ENLISTED

Branch of Service	No.	Percen
Infantry -----	48,968	60.7
Field Artillery -----	20,291	25.2
Quartermaster -----	3,067	3.8
Cavalry -----	2,032	2.5
Coast Artillery -----	2,063	2.6
Engineer -----	1,966	2.4
Signal -----	1,262	1.6
Ordnance -----	761	1.0
Statistical -----	152	0.2
Total -----	80,568	

SOURCES OF THE TOTAL COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

Sources	No.	Percentag
Officers' training camps	96,000	48
Physicians -----	42,000	21
Directly from civil life	26,000	13
Chaplains -----	1,000	1
From the Ranks -----	16,000	8
National Guards -----	12,000	6
Regular Army Officers --	6,000	3

BATTLE DEATHS OF EACH THOUSAND MEN WHO REACHED FRANCE

	Officers	Enliste
Infantry and machine gun	80.5	51.7
Air Service -----	33.3	.6
Engineer Corps -----	11.5	6.5
Tank Corps -----	11.5	5.4
Artillery -----	8.1	5.6
Signal Corps -----	3.8	7.8
Medical Department ----	1.7	1.9
Quartermaster -----	1.7	0.3
Cavalry -----	0.0	1.4
Ordnance -----	0.0	0.1

Fort Oglethorpe

This regular army post is situated in Ca- toosa and Walker Counties, in north Georgia, a few miles south of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and lies within the limits of Chica- mauga Park. The first Fort Oglethorpe was built on the Savannah river, near its mouth, and was so named in honor of General James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia. A fort at this point afforded little protection to the city of Savannah, and in 1890, eight hundred and thirteen acres at Cloud Springs in north east Georgia were purchased for the establishment of the present Fort Ogle- thorpe.

At this post was held the Second Offi-

cers' Training Camp, which was similar to that held at Fort McPherson. It was officially opened on August 15, 1917, and the student officers who successfully completed the course of studies were commissioned emergency officers of the United States Army on November 15, 1917. Many of these offi- cers were assigned to units being trained in camps in the South.

Camp Greenleaf was established adjacent to and within the confines of this regular army post, and as the former grew in size, it occupied and controlled many of the per- manent barracks and training spaces of Fort Oglethorpe.

Fort Screven

Just below Savannah, in Chatham County, Fort Screven guards the approach to the city from the sea. The purchase of this land, ef- fected on May 21st 1875, was for the estab- lishment of a lighthouse. Additional acreage was purchased and a military post was es- tablished. This post was placed in charge of the Coast Artillery Corps.

At Fort Screven, during the World War, many young men were given training in the use of large calibre guns. The 61st and 64th Regiments of Coast Artillery were trained

at this post. At this post also were trained the young men who formed the Sep- tember Automatic Replacement Draft who perished on the ill-fated Otranto. Not only was it a training center, but it also was a control post for the protection of the southeastern seaboard in the event of a coast- al raid by enemy war craft. In addition it also was headquarters for the artillery ele- ments of the National Guard of Georgia when they became Companies 4, 5, 6 and 7 C. D. C.

The Arsenal at Augusta

The oldest existing army post in Georgia is the Arsenal at Augusta, Richmond County. In the year 1826, when the nation was cele- brating the fiftieth anniversary of its indepen- dence, the United States Government pur- chased from Freeman Walker seventy acres of land as a site for the establishment of an arsenal. In December of the same year the

General Assembly of the State of Georgia approved of this purchase, and immediately thereafter the construction of this post was begun.

The Arsenal has supplied materials for ar- mies in three separate wars, and during the World War, it was used as a manufacturing arsenal and supply depot.

THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS, (O. R. C.)

The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, created the Officers' Reserve Corps. In 1917 commissions were granted to the applicants,

after an examination. Very few line officers, but many officers in the technical and profes- sional branches of the service accepted these commissions. These commissioned officers were called into active service when the na-

tion drafted its man-power in the conflict with the central European empires.

After April 18, 1917 no further commissions were granted. The men were taken directly into service or enrolled in the officers' training camps, which had been established for the purpose of teaching the technical, professional and tactical features of the service. Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps was resumed after November 15, 1918.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS, (R. O. T. C.)

As a product of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established at colleges and technical and professional schools, whose curriculums were of the standards approved by the War Department. A graduate of these schools was eligible for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In the fall of 1918, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was superseded by the Students' Army Training Corps, but was resumed in 1918.

THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS, (S. A. T. C.)

The Government realized that, though it was possible to make a line officer in three

months, it was impossible to make an officer in the professional and technical branches of the service, unless a man was educated in professional subjects which required years to master. The need of officers in the special branches of the service was great. For this reason, the War Department, in the fall of 1918, Created the Students' Army Training Corps into which the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps were transferred. Young men who were already matriculated in the approved colleges and schools were urged by the War Department to continue their studies. In conjunction with their studies, military tactics were taught; certain hours being allotted to drill and military instruction, and certain periods to professional subjects.

In Georgia S. A. T. C. units were established at Georgia Tech, in Atlanta; University of Georgia, in Athens; Mercer University, in Macon; Atlanta-Southern Dental College, in Atlanta; Emory University, in Atlanta, and in many other schools and colleges in the State.

In December, 1918, all members of the S. A. T. C. were discharged from active service with the rank of "Private," and in its place the R. O. T. C. was re-established.

Camp Greenleaf, the Training Center in Georgia for the Medical Department, U. S. A.

Camp Greenleaf, at which the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Medical Department, United States Army, were trained, was ordered established in May, 1917. The site assigned to it was adjacent to Fort Oglethorpe, an established army post, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. It was named in honor of Colonel Charles E. Greenleaf, Medical Corps, United States Army; a staunch advocate of adequate military training for the Medical Corps.

Plans called for the completion of the camp by June 1, 1917, and orders were issued for the concentration of student officers there. However, when these students arrived on the appointed day, only emergency structures, hastily erected, were ready for their accom-

modation. Permanent barracks were soon erected to take care of six hundred and fifty officers, one hundred and fifty members of the regimental detachments, and eight hundred men who would form prospective ambulance and field hospital companies. These buildings were erected in a small dell just east of the Fort proper.

The school opened on June 15, 1917 with seventy-five Medical Reserve Officers, and twenty-five officers of the National Guard in attendance. The instructors were six Regular Army Medical Corps officers and one officer of the National Guard. However, as the classes increased in size and extent, the most promising students were utilized as assistant instructors. The group plan of train-



FIRST AID IN TRENCHES

ing was, for a time, used in the method of training. The trainees were assigned to the following groups:

1. The Medical Officers Training Group where the essentials of military medicine and military tactics were taught. All officers were required to enter this group.
2. Sanitary Units Group (field hospital and ambulance companies).
3. The Detention Group—to which all drafted men were assigned for a regular detention of two weeks.
4. Motor Transport Group, contained all the motor units and the motor school.
5. The Non-Commissioned Officers Training Group.
6. The Replacement Group—in action similar to the depot brigade of the regular line cantonments. Replacements for overseas service were taken from this group.
7. The Evacuation Group in which the hospital trains and evacuation hospitals were consolidated.
8. The Hospital Group from which was

formed the base hospitals and convalescent camps.

In addition to these groups was the Service Company attached to Headquarters.

In addition to the Medical Officers Training Group there was also conducted, the Dental School for Officers and enlisted men of the Dental Corps, and the Veterinary School for officers and the enlisted personnel of the Veterinary Corps.

Within fifteen days after the establishment of this camp, Ambulance Companies No. 21, 22, 23, 24, were sent out, and a personnel sufficient to form a nuclei for the sanitary trains and regimental detachments for the 78th Division, Camp Dix; 79th Division, Camp Meade; 88th Division, Camp Lee; 82nd Division, Camp Gordon; and 81st Division, Camp Jackson, were sent out in the latter part of August, 1917. During the first week of September, the 77th Division at Camp Upton, N. Y., was supplied with an ambulance and field hospital company.

The closing of the Medical officers training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison re-

lieved a number of officer-instructors who were assigned to Camp Greenleaf. The increased activities at this camp are evidenced by the fact that between June 1, 1917 and January 1, 1918, 11,916 officers and men were sent out, comprising the personnel of 10 ambulance companies, 10 field hospital companies, 1 evacuation hospital and 45 regimental detachments. On January 1, 1918, the numerical strength of the camp was 7,072.

On March 15, 1918, Post Hospital No. 14, was made General Hospital No. 14.

It was in this same month that the first draft of 7,747 men was received and Camp Greenleaf was enlarged to provide quarters for this additional personnel, which was further increased by 8,629 men received in April and May. During this period the flow of officers was comparatively regular; 585 arriving, and 512 per month departing. It was necessary in May to again enlarge the camp. In July, the Medical Officer's Training Camp at Fort Riley was discontinued, and its official staff, sixty-five medical officers, and three hundred and twenty-two enlisted men were added to the preceptors at Camp Greenleaf.

From June to November 30, 1918, 6,640 officers, and 31,138 enlisted men, were received, and 4,318 officers, and 22,161 enlisted men were sent out. The average monthly strength during this period was 2,619 officers, and 17,441 enlisted men.

During April and May 1918, 4 base hospitals, 3 evacuation hospitals, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company, 1 evacuation ambulance company, 3 convalescent camps, and 6 sanitary squads were released for active service in the United States and to the American Expeditionary Forces.

From June to November, 1918, the following Base Hospitals were sent out:

Numbers: 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 91, 92, 98, 100, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, and 161: a total of 63 Base Hospitals.

And during this same period the follow-

ing Evacuation Hospitals were released for active service:

Numbers: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53: a total of 53 Evacuation Hospitals.

Five field hospitals, 13 hospital trains, 5 ambulance companies, 21 evacuation ambulance companies, 9 convalescent camps, 10 replacement units, and numerous detachments were also sent out during this period.

The training activities at Camp Greenleaf practically ceased about the middle of November, 1918. As a training center for the Medical Department, it had laudably served its purpose. It was then designated as a demobilization camp. Upon the assumption of the command of the camp for this latter purpose by the designated military authorities, on December 18, 1918, Camp Greenleaf ceased to be the great training center of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

Never in the history of the Nation has the officer of the Medical Department received such intensive training in military medicine and military tactics as was given during the days of preparation for the World War. The efficiency of the Medical officer in the United States Army is further emphasized by the fact that during the World War, in which America massed its greatest fighting strength, the death rate from disease and preventable ailments was lower than that of battle deaths.

HEALTH AND CASUALTIES

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total casualties are as follows:

Killed in action	-----	35,560	
Died of wounds	-----	14,720	
Total dead	-----		50,280
Wounded severely	-----	90,830	
Wounded slightly	-----	80,480	
Wounded, degree			
undetermined	-----	34,380	
Total wounded	-----		205,690
Missing in action (Aug. 1, 1919)	--		46

Taken Prisoner ----- 4,480

Grand Total ----- 260,496

The total number of deaths in the Army and Navy from the date of the declaration of war to July 1, 1919, was 125,500. Deaths in the army, including the Marines attached to it were 115,660. Of these 50,280 were battle deaths, or 43%.

57,460 caused by disease, or 50%.

7,920 death by other causes, or 7%: (of these 768 were lost at sea, 381 of the latter being listed as battle deaths, as they were directly caused by submarine warfare), accidents also included its victims in this list.

Of the total number of deaths 69% occurred in the A. E. F. or 79,610, while 31% (36,050) occurred in the United States. Disease caused the death rate of 20% in the A. E. F. and 30% of the armed forces yet in the United States.

The deaths caused by the principal diseases are:

Pneumonia—83.6 percent; Meningitis 4.1 per cent; Tuberculosis, 2.3 per cent; Empyemia, 11.0 per cent; Septycemia, 0.6 per cent; Brights Disease, 0.5 per cent; Typhoid, 0.5 per cent; Peritonitis, 0.5 per cent; Measles, 0.2 per cent; Scarlet Fever, 0.3 per cent; Appendicitis, 0.4 per cent; Organic Heart Disease, 0.4 per cent; Other causes, 5.5 per cent.

The World War is the first conflict in which the disease rate was less than the battle death rate. This is shown by the rate per 1,000 troops engaged in the following wars:

Disease		Battle
110	Mexican War	15
65	War Between the States	33
26	Spanish American	5
19	World War	53

The battle deaths of all nations in the World War were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times those of the United States; German battle deaths were 32 times those of the United States; French battle deaths were 28 times those of the United States; English battle deaths

were 18 times those of the United States.

Of the total American lives lost, approximately 10,000 were in the Navy.

In the American Army the casualty list was greater in the Infantry than in any other branch of the service, and that for the officers was higher than for the enlisted personnel.

For every man killed in battle, 6 were wounded, and for every six men sent to the hospital on account of wounds, 5 were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces, battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease. In the war, the death rate from battle was higher than any previous American war, and the death rate from disease was lower.

Inoculation, sanitary surroundings, and safe drinking water eliminated many diseases which took their toll in other wars.

Of each 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the Army, and only 4 afterwards.

THE EMORY UNIT*

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 43

Begun by the recruiting of its commissioned personnel at the Medical College at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., and sponsored by Major Edward C. Davis, M.C. (O. R.C.), a hospital unit, better known as the "Emory Unit", was technically established. It was proposed to equip the unit with funds voluntarily donated, but the United States Government sent Forty Thousand Dollars to purchase the necessary equipment, and the unit was drafted into federal service on August 30, 1917 and redesignated Base Hospital No. 43, U. S. Army.

On March 14, 1918, First Lieutenant James P. McGee, M.C., was sent from Camp Greenleaf to Atlanta to complete the organization of Base Hospital No. 43, and on that date the unit was ordered to Camp Gordon for training. Lieutenant Colonel S. U. Marietta, M.C., assumed command of the Base Hospital on April 2, 1918 and completed the organization and equipment. Many

*Data taken from official history of this unit.

officers of the staff of the unit were taking special courses in medical and training centers, and these officers were recalled to join the unit, and the enlisted personnel was increased to war strength by drafts made upon the 157th Depot Brigade at Camp Gordon. The hospital in the meantime had been increased from a 500 bed capacity to a 1000 bed capacity. Completing its official and enlisted strength, Base Hospital No. 43, entrained on June 4, 1918 for Camp Merritts, N. J. It sailed from Hoboken on the S.S. Olympic, on June 14th, and, seven days later, landed at Southhampton, England, and reached LeHarve, France, on June 24, 1918. Two days after its arrival, it departed for Blois, where it relieved Camp Hospital No. 25, and took over the buildings, etc., having a capacity of 939 beds, (1,229 emergency) and 416 patients at the time of the transfer. The nursing staff had been delayed, so the nurses of Base Hospital No. 47 were temporarily attached to No. 43. Care of the sick and wounded, which periodically arrived by Hospital Train, and attending lectures on professional subjects, made the life of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of 43 a very busy one. On August 6, 1918, the nurses of 43 arrived, and, on the 9th, the nurses of 47 left Blois for their own unit at Beaune, France.

Increases in the official and enlisted personnel, due to the increase of the bed capacity on September 18 from 1,500 to 1,825, and on October 14 to 2,000 beds, and a slight increase from 25 to 300 beds was made in the latter part of October.

The number of cases passing through this hospital was 9,034. On February 22, 1919 the nurses conducted by Captain Dan. H. Dupree sailed from St. Nazaire on board the S.S. Cartago.

On March 12, 1919 the remainder of the unit sailed aboard the U.S.S. Kroonland, reaching Newport News on March 24, and arrived at Camp Gordon on March 29, and demobilized on April 2, 1919.

OFFICERS AND NURSES FROM GEORGIA SERVING IN BASE HOSPITAL NO. 43

OFFICERS

ALLGOOD, Jackson L., Rank, 1st Lieut., Chaplain; Born, Draketown, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 BALLENGER, Edgar G., Rank, Major, M.C.; Born (N.C.); Res., Atlanta.
 BARFIELD, Forrest M., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, (Ala.); Res., Atlanta.
 BARFIELD, Joseph R., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born (Ala.); Res., Atlanta.
 BLAIR, Leslie L., Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born, Marietta, Ga.; Res., Marietta.
 BOLAND, Frank K., Rank, Lieutenant Colonel, M.C.; Born, (Ind.); Res., Atlanta.
 BUNCE, Allen H., Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born, Statesboro, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 CRENSHAW, Hansell, Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born Roswell, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 DAVIS, Edward C., Rank, Lieutenant Colonel, M.C.; Born, Albany, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 DERR, John S., Rank, Major, M.C.; Born, (Va.) Res., Decatur.
 DOWMAN, Charles E., Rank, Major, M.C.; Born (Fla.); Res., Atlanta.
 DUPREE, Dan H., Rank, Major, M.C.; Born, Allentown, Ga.; Res., Athens.
 FITTS, John B., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, LaGrange, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 GREENE, Edgar H., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, Shellman, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 HODGSON, Frederick G., Rank, Major, M.C.; Born, Athens, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 LAWRENCE, Charles E., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, (N.C.); Res., Atlanta.
 McALLISTER, James A., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, Mt. Vernon, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 McGEE, James P., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, Union County, Ga.; Res., Dahlonega.
 OSBORNE, Joseph D., Rank, 1st Lieut., D.C.; Born, Savannah, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 PERSON, Weldon E., Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born, (Miss.); Res., Atlanta.
 RAWLINGS, Fred B., Rank, 1st Lieut., M.C.; Born, Sandersville, Ga.; Res., Sandersville.
 ROBERTS, James W., Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born, Elberton, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 SAULS, Henry C., Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born, Marietta, Ga.; Res., Atlanta.
 STOCKARD, Cecil Rank, Captain, M.C.; Born, (Miss.); Res., Atlanta.
 STRICKLER, Cyrus W., Lieutenant Colonel, M.C.; Born, (Va.); Res., Atlanta.
 WALLACE, Witherspoon Rank, 1st Lieut., D.C.; Born, (S.C.); Res., Atlanta.

NURSES

REGISTERED NURSE: ARMY NURSE CORPS

Anderson, Miss Leila Harrison, Cedartown.
 Baggary, Miss Gracie Lillie, Griffin; Baird, Miss Osa, Atlanta; Bartley, Miss Margaret, Atlanta; Booth, Miss Cleo, Lawrenceville; Brady, Miss Eloise, Savannah; Brown, Miss Myrtice S., Atlanta; Bush, Miss Mary E., Atlanta.
 Callaway, Mrs. Eula, Madison; Chapman, Miss

Laura K, Atlanta; Coates, Miss Nettie E., Atlanta; Christian, Miss Carrec, Cornelia; Crisson, Miss Margaret, Atlanta; Coleman, Miss Annie B., Cedartown; Daughtrey, Miss Marcia E., Atlanta; Denton, Miss Susie, Brownwood, Ga.

Farmer, Miss Mattie P., Atlanta; Fearnside, Miss Blanche G., Madison; Fitts, Miss Tressie, Atlanta; Fox, Miss Emilu, Norman Park, Ga.; Fox, Miss Lena O., Norman Park, Ga.; Fuller, Miss Lavinia, Atlanta; Gregory, Miss Beatrice, Eton.

Hatcher, Miss Bettie S., Macon, Ga.; Hemmemeier, Miss Mary, Savannah, Ga.; Herring, Miss Estelle, Calvary, Ga.; Hill, Miss Caroline C., Montezuma, Ga.; Huguley, Miss Nanie M., Macon, Ga.

Jefferies, Miss Bernice, Atlanta; Johns, Miss Sarah E., Atlanta; Johnson, Miss J. Ora, Atlanta; Jones, Miss Mary L. Fitzgerald; Jones, Miss Ray, Fitzgerald.

Little, Miss Ester L., Tallapoosa; Lovelace, Miss Yvonne E., Atlanta; Luckie, Miss Annie M., Sparks.

Martin, Miss Katie M., Athens; Murray, Miss Ruth, Athens; McCann, Miss Margaret J., Savannah; McManus, Miss Lucy, M., Atlanta.

Newton, Miss Hattie M., Waycross.

*O'Brien, Miss Callie L., Atlanta.
Perkins, Miss Miriam M., Claxton; Pirkle, Miss Edith A., Norcross.

Roberts, Miss Elizabeth, Louisville; Robinson, Miss Loal C., Atlanta; Ross, Miss Quennie H., Atlanta.

Strange, Miss Mae G., Decatur; Suggs, Miss Nell, Griffin; Sumner, Miss Estelle, Sumner.

Taylor, Miss Kate D., Moultrie; Tarte, Miss Myrtis J., Valdosta; Tarver, Miss Bob T., Lincolnton; Thos-
as, Miss Berda J., Atlanta.

Vinton, Miss Nettie G., Alpha.

Walters, Miss Ella M. Hartwell; Williamson, Miss Theo, Bronwood; Wilkinson, Miss Abbie B., Valdosta.

THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

Many of the graduate nurses in Georgia were members of the Reserve Corps, and when the United States sent its armies to France, a large percentage of these nurses was called into service to be placed in the hospitals in the war zone. Georgia is credited with 238 women, commissioned in the Army Nurse Corps.

Of these there was one death:

O'BRIEN, Miss Camille Louise: Res., Fulton; Born, Fulton; Rank, Nurse, (ORC) Died in France, 4-18-19, Base Hospital, 43.

DECORATIONS

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Awarded for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility:

FLASH, Mrs. Alice H., Res., Boston, Mass.; Born, Jefferson County Georgia; G. O. No. 9, W. D. 1923. Chief Nurse, Army Nurse Corps, U. S. Army as chief nurse of the Mesves hospital center, France, during the World War, she rendered invaluable assistance and made possible the efficient nursing of over 20,000 patients at one time. Her good judgment in dealing with very difficult personnel problems, her tact, and splendid example resulted in an unusu-

ally high standard of nursing efficiency at this center, in spite of the most trying physical conditions. She displayed marked executive ability and professional qualities in directing hundreds of nurses in the care of the sick and wounded.

AMBULANCE COMPANY NO. 20

Under authority from the War Department Dr. Leo P. Daly began the organization of Ambulance Company No. 20, at Fort McPherson, Ga., on August 22, 1917. After a period of training it was sent to Camp Gordon, where it was redesignated as Ambulance Company 325.

Its staff of Officers was as follows:

Captain Leo P. Daly, M.C.; 1st Lieutenant Edwin Allen, M.C.; 1st Lieutenant Spencer A. Kirkland, M. C.; 1st Lieutenant Edward Shanks, M.C.; 1st Lieutenant Wiles H. Allen, M.C.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

SERGEANTS

John W. Steele, Wallace W. Rhodes, John M. Glim, Gilbert E. Govan, John Graves, Judson F. Mitchell, Roy Shelverton, Ernest P. Tomlinson, John B. Pace, and Lemuel B. Hardy.

The 325th Ambulance Company participated in all the offensives in which its Division, the 82nd entered. In the St. Mihiel, twenty-five of its personnel were used as litter-bearers, and in the Argonne sixty performed the same duty. After the return to the United States, the 325th was discharged from service at Camp Gordon.

THE 17TH REGIMENT, ENGINEER CORPS, U. S. A.

The imperative need of Engineer troops for construction work in France was most urgent, and as each regiment arrived overseas, it was immediately assigned to the most pressing duties. Beginning in July, 1917, twelve Engineer regiments were ordered to join the American Expeditionary Force.

The 17th Regiment of Engineers, (railway), was the third of this group called, and it arrived in France on August, 17, 1917, under the command of Colonel John S. Sewell.

The organization and early training of the Seventeenth was conducted in the city of Atlanta, its camp being located in the south-

ern section of the city where it had railroad facilities for use in its training. Several months were expended in training before it was pronounced ready for overseas service. Among its official personnel for a short period, while in Atlanta, was Charles G. Dawes, former Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, but more nationally known as the proponent of the Dawes Reparation Plan of 1928, and as Vice President of the United States.

The departure of the 17th Regiment of Engineers from Atlanta was signally noted, as it was the first Georgia trained unit to join the American Expeditionary Force. After leaving Atlanta a number of graduates of eastern colleges were added to its personnel. Immediately upon reaching France, August 17, 1917, the Seventeenth was assigned, August 19, 1917, to the St. Nazaire district, later base section No. 1. At that time St. Nazaire had but one ship's berth in the basin that could be reached by American equipment for the transfer of cargo direct from ship to railroad cars. By the immediate addition of one hundred thousand square feet of warehouse, office, and miscellaneous storage space; the laying of ninety-seven hundred and fifty feet of railroad track; the installation of thirty-two switches, and four crossings, the St. Nazaire basin was put into shape for the prompt evacuation of cargo. On December 1, 1917, upon the development of a base storage depot at Montoir, the 17th began laying rails from St. Nazaire to that point. A double track connection between these two points, approximately one and a half miles in length, involved considerable grading and a bridge over Brevet Creek. This road was completed and trains were in operation on it by April 23, 1918. The amount of work required in this district necessitated other units being sent in; the Seventeenth being assisted throughout the period of construction by various organizations, civilians, and prisoners of war, from time to time. The work, however, was seriously handicapped by the lack of skilled labor, and a permanent personnel, as the exigencies of war constantly demanded the removal of the aiding organizations of the Seventeenth to advanced areas in the war

zone. St. Nazaire became one of the main ports in France for the reception of men and material for use by the American Expeditionary Force. The greater part of the work done at this basin was done by the Seventeenth, which remained in this section for the duration of the war.

In the spring of 1919, the Seventeenth Engineers returned to Atlanta for demobilization.

SOUTHER FIELD

Although the Wrights at Kitty Hawk, N. C., are accredited with the first successful flight in ships heavier than air, America was extremely slow to profit by the experience and experiments of her sons. During the World War, the adaptability and successful use of air ships by Germany and France and England, impressed upon the United States the necessity of the use of this modern weapon of warfare. On October 1, 1917, the United States created the Air Service from the Signal Corps, and as is usual, when the emergency arose, rushed to organize and perfect this newly created branch of service. Throughout the nation, air fields were established, and instruction given to the commissioned and enlisted men.

In Georgia, near Americus, in Sumter County, Souther Field was established. This was a small field, known then as a "one unit field," but was sufficient to train hundreds of men in the knowledge of aviation. At first the Air Service Flying School and the Americus Aviation Depot were under one command, but as the necessity arose, these divisions were placed under separate commands.

This field was discontinued as a government flying field about 1922. It has the honor of being among the first, if not the first, flying field established in Georgia.

THE CANDLER WAREHOUSE

Originally built for storage of cotton, the Candler Warehouse, in Atlanta, considered one of the largest in the South, was taken over by the government and placed under the authority of the Quartermaster Corps, becoming a depot of supply to the cantonments

located in the southeastern area. After the Armistice, a great quantity of surplus war material was sold from this depot.

CAMP JESUP

Located adjacent to Fort McPherson,

Camp Jesup was a training center for the Motor Transportation Corps. Soon after the Armistice, when the surplus material was disposed of, Camp Jesup, as a training center, was abandoned. Its site is now incorporated within the reservation of Fort McPherson.

The United States Army



AMERICAN SOLDIERS WARMLY RECEIVED IN FRANCE

VARIOUS AND SUNDRY ARE THE RANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

From the General of the Army of the United States to Private of the Army of the United States, the grades are as follows:

	INSIGNE
A—General of the Army of the United States.....	4 Stars
B—General, (not at present authorized by statute).....	4 Stars
C—Lieutenant General, (now held only by some Officers on the retired list),	3 Stars
D—Major General	2 Stars
E—Brigadier General	1 Star
F—Colonel	Silver Spread Eagle
G—Lieutenant Colonel	Silver Oak Leaf
H—Major	Gold Oak Leaf
I—Captain	3 Silver Bars
J—First Lieutenant	2 Silver Bars
K—Second Lieutenant	1 Gold Bar