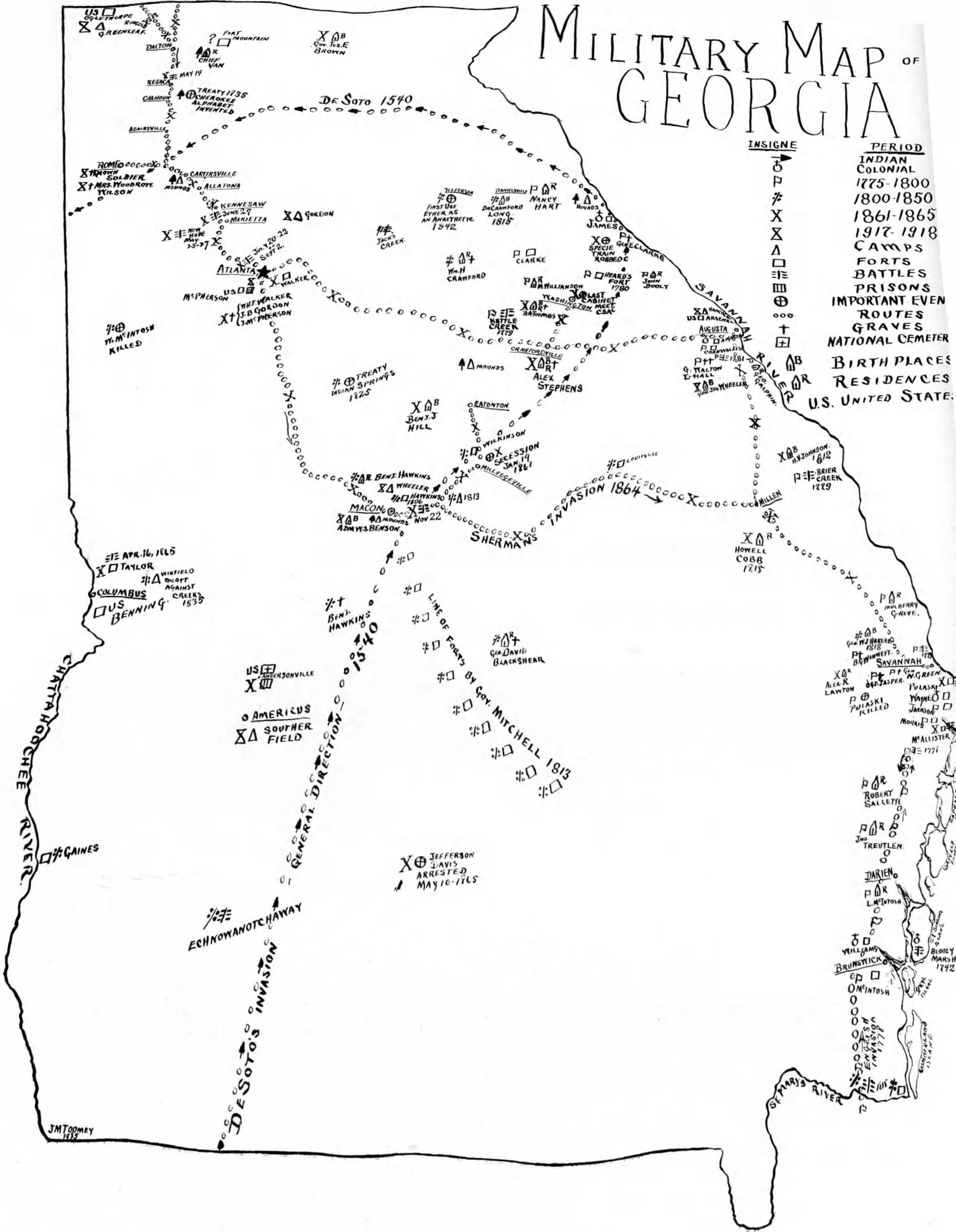


GEORGIA IN THE WORLD WAR

# MILITARY MAP OF GEORGIA

INSIGNE	PERIOD
○	INDIAN
□	COLONIAL
○	1775-1800
○	1800-1850
○	1861-1865
○	1917-1918
○	CAMPS
○	FORTS
○	BATTLES
○	PRISONS
○	IMPORTANT EVEN ROUTES
○	GRAVES
○	NATIONAL CEMETERY
○	BIRTH PLACES
○	RESIDENCES
○	U.S. UNITED STATE





## Georgia—An Immortal Record



The military history of Georgia is a long and a glorious story.

In pre-historic days Georgia was the "Flanders" of southeastern North America, where the tribes of the Creek Confederacy and the Cherokee Indians battled for the possession of this fair land. Yet beyond these historically known Indians is dimly seen the shadowy form of another people, who, many centuries ago, totally disappeared; either exterminated by pestilence or dispossessed of their landed patrimony by a stronger and more warlike race.

When General James Edward Oglethorpe established his colony, Georgia, the occupation of this territory was most gratifying to the colonists in the Carolinas. The establishment of Georgia was not only to increase the British domains, and to occupy territory claimed by the Spanish crown, but was a strategic movement, as the frontier then was placed further southward and westward; Georgia became the "buffer state" between the Carolinas and the Spanish to the south and the belligerent Indian tribes to the west. The Battle of Bloody Marsh, fought on Georgia soil, forever settled the northern boundary of Spanish influence; and the rapid colonization of Georgia drove a wedge between the Creeks and the Cherokees, where they closely approached the established colony to the east, thereby preventing a consolidation of Indian attacks upon the settlements along the Atlantic seaboard.

At the time of the declaration of independence by the American colonies, Georgia, although the youngest, was one of the most

important of the original thirteen. The French, through the Mississippi valley, had, from an early period, counteracted the influence of the British among the Cherokees, but the Creek Indians were easily swayed and inflamed by active English agents working among them and they became the most aggressive and the most dangerous allies of the British Government. To strengthen the colony of Georgia and to protect the frontier against expected Indian raids, a great effort was made to bring in new settlers. One inducement offered was a relief from conscription in the Continental army, however every man in Georgia was required to bear arms in the event of an invasion of the colony by the British or their Indian allies. History records the valiant deeds of patriotic Georgians in the protection of the southern frontier against the Tories, British troops and Indian warriors. Georgia has honored some of these heroes by giving their names to many of her counties. Besides these men, Georgia gave two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine men to the regular army under Washington, Lincoln and Greene. At the Spring Hill Redoubt on October 9, 1779, in the siege of Savannah, the allied troops of Georgia, South Carolina and France waged war against the invested British—the first time in history that the nations of the United States of America and France joined forces against a common enemy.

With General Andrew Jackson, Georgia troops aided in the decisive defeat of the victors of Waterloo at New Orleans, gained Florida from Spain, and effectively vanquish-

ed the Creek Indians who had preyed upon the border settlements. At the "Alamo," Colonel J. W. Fannin, and other Georgians perished, and under Taylor and Scott other sons of the State marched and fought to victory under the "Stars and Stripes."

When Georgia, maintaining her rights as an individual State, withdrew from the Union, over one hundred and twenty thousand Georgians fought in the gray-legions under Johnson, Jackson, Lee and other immortal Southern chieftains. The Confederate States of America fell, only when Georgia, the "storehouse of the Confederacy," was ravished by the infamous march of Sherman, whose trail through the State was marked by the charred ruins of cities and villages, pillaged homes and plundered plantations, destroyed factories and wrecked railroads. Georgia was the "raped Belgium" of the War Between the States. It is a noted and proud fact that Georgia was one of only four states which are listed as not contributing troops for the Union army—all true Georgians, from sixteen to sixty years of age, served under the beloved "Stars and Bars".

War with Spain found Georgians with Dewey at Manilla, and under military commanders on the battlefields in Cuba; serving the Nation well and faithfully.

Father Time turns the calendar to April 6, 1917, and a "state of war" exists between the United States of America and the Central Empires of Europe. The declaration of war by the United States was not altogether pleasing to the people of Georgia. There was little likelihood of the invasion of the Nation by the enemy, and the fact that America was involved in a war far distant from her shores—a conflict in which she, apparently, was not vitally concerned—temporarily caused a division of opinion. But the knowledge that the United States had declared war was sufficient to still any resentment which many patriotic Georgians may have entertained. However, there was in the State a certain political group under the leadership of one of the United States Senators of Georgia,—a man known as an "obstructionist"—that protested against the action of the government and attempted to hold "anti-draft" meetings. This group

was in the minority, and after a time, any movement which it may have initiated was not sufficient to prevent Georgia, as a State, from doing her share to bring the war to a successful termination.

Millions of bales of the fleecy product of her vast cotton fields; millions of barrels of naval stores and millions of feet of lumber from her extensive pine forests were Georgia's chief contributions of war materials. The use of the resources of Georgia in time of war is forcibly emphasized by the fact that soon after the authorization of the Congress of the United States in 1794, the United States frigate Constitution slipped into the Atlantic and began her heroic and historic career. Carved by masterhands the timbers of her staunch hull were obtained from the forests of the coastal regions of Georgia. Nearly two and a quarter centuries later, lumbermen, under orders from the same government which authorized "Old Ironsides," felled the hardwood trees among the eternal hills of north Georgia for use in the construction of other ships—aeroplanes—the ships of the air.

No state more whole-heartedly supported the plans of President Woodrow Wilson than did Georgia. As a youth, he had often visited the State, and as a young man he had opened his law office in Atlanta, 1882-1893. In 1885 he had married Miss Ellen Louise Axson, who was born in Rome, Ga., and upon her death in 1914, was interred in her native city. As a consequence, Georgia looked upon Woodrow Wilson almost as a son and to many Georgians, his wishes became commands. The numerous war drives, Liberty Loans, Victory, Red Cross, etc., all were well subscribed to and other war regulations were religiously adhered to by the citizens of Georgia.

When thousands of the young men of the Nation came into the State for training at the three great cantonments, and at the other smaller training fields, Georgians hospitably received them. From her own cities and rural sections, Georgia's sons and daughters entered the armed forces of the nation. Of the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the army, navy and marine corps, 103,288 were

Georgia men and women, or 2.19% of the total armed force of the United States of America.

The Adjutant General of the United States Army, General Peter C. Harris, was a Georgian, and in the United States Navy, Georgia was ably represented by Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. Not only do the thousands of bullet-ridden and shell-torn soldiers of the World War, but those of preceding wars as well, owe a debt of everlasting gratitude to a Georgian, Dr. Crawford W. Long. It was he who discovered the anaesthetic properties of sulphuric ether, and, on March 30, 1842, performed the first painless operation. Countless millions of pain-wracked and unfortunate human beings have been spared from the agonizing pains and the dread of the operating room, due to the great discovery of this humble Georgian.

In martial life, as in the field of the arts and sciences; in the commercial and industrial world; in the council halls of the State and Nation; in education and religion, Georgia is justly proud of the accomplishments and achievements of her sons and daughters—they have served well their God and their country.

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#### AMERICA ARMS

The United States never has been prepared for a war and its armies in the past, for the most part, have been made up of volunteers, and when war was declared, hectic preparations in the manufacture of arms and munitions and enthusiastic and inadequate training of the personnel were the orders of the day.

When the United States declared war on Germany, the army of the Nation was slightly larger than usual, due to the fact that the Mexican trouble had caused apprehension and resulted in an increased enlistment. However, when it was realized that a force of millions of men would be needed to overcome the armies of the Central Empires, immediate preparations were made for the training of men—those who would enlist and those who would be called into service by the draft reg-

ulations. The former could be easily taken care of by the routine training of the regular army and the National Guards of the States, which were called into Federal service; the drafted men, however, required more definite attention and more intensive training. Never in American history was it necessary to establish an armed force as great as was needed in the World War. The Nation was equal to the task. It drafted twice as many men as the Federal Government did during the War Between the States, but only half as many in proportion to the population, and the cost of this induction during the World War was only one twentieth of that expended by the Federal Government during the sectional conflict of 1861-65. Of the fifty-four millions of males in the United States, twenty-six millions were registered in the draft or already in service; the total armed forces of the United States were approximately 4,800,000 men, four million of whom served in the Army. The drafted men were placed in the National Army. Of every hundred men serving in the Army, ten were National Guardsmen; thirteen were Regulars; and seventy-seven were in the National Army, or would have been if the services had not been consolidated. On August 7, 1918, the distinction between these three branches of service was abolished, as transfers and replacements from one to the other had caused much confusion, and thereafter the designations "R.A.," "N.G.," and "N.A." were discontinued and the term U. S. Army used instead.

The rapidity with which America armed is emphasized by the fact that although England sent more men to France in its first year of war than did America in her first year, it required England three years to reach a strength of two million men in France whereas the United States accomplished this feat in half that time. The average American soldier who served in France had six months of training in the United States; two months overseas before entering the line; and one month in a quiet sector before actually entering battle. Most of this training was conducted in the infantry division, the typical combat unit, the strength of which was approximately one thousand officers and twen-

ty-seven thousand enlisted men. America sent forty-two of these divisions to France; twenty-nine of which saw service as combat divisions.

To give proper military training to the new soldiers, camps were established throughout the nation. At these camps the men of peace were created into men of war. Military training and the methods of modern warfare became matters of daily routine. Every method was employed to create a soldier out of a civilian, for America realized that only a soldier adequately trained in military matters was less likely to become a casualty on the battlefield.

In Georgia three camps or cantonments were established; Camp Gordon, near Atlanta; Camp Hancock, near Augusta; and Camp Wheeler, near Macon. In addition, Camp Greenleaf, near Fort Oglethorpe, the great training center of the Medical Corps, was created. Also smaller training centers for troops of special service, such as Camp Jesup, near Fort McPherson, and Souther Field near Americus, etc., also came into existence.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD OF GEORGIA

The history of the National Guard of Georgia can be traced and linked to the military organizations which were established in the State in the years immediately following the War of the Revolution. In this early historic period, the existing counties of Georgia were subdivided into "militia districts," and "muster day," famed in prose and poetry of the "Empire State of the South," became an event of great importance and far reaching interest. The political subdivisions, or precincts, of many counties in Georgia still retain the names and the boundaries of the original militia districts.

In repelling Indian raids, these armed forces were most useful. In the campaigns of Andrew Jackson, the militia of Georgia was among his troops in the Battle of New Orleans and in his suppression of the Creek Indians. One of the most interesting points of Georgia history was the controversy, 1825-26, between Governor Troup of Georgia

and President Adams of the United States, concerning the acquisition of Indian lands in Georgia. In reply to a communication from the President through the Secretary of War, Governor Troup wrote "he would feel it to be his duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the President of the United States shall think proper to make upon the territory, the people, of the sovereignty of Georgia. From the first decisive act of hostility you will be considered and treated as a public enemy . . ." 'The following day he ordered the major-generals of the 6th and 7th divisions to issue orders to hold several regiments and battalions in readiness to repel any hostile invasion of the State'. In the Mexican War, the following organizations of militia saw service south of the Rio Grande:

Georgia Light Infantry—Columbus, Richmond Blues—Augusta, Macon Guards—Macon, Columbus Guards—Columbus, Jasper Greens—Savannah, Sumter County Volunteers—Americus, Crawford Guards—Columbus, Fannin Avengers—Pike County, Kennesaw Rangers—Cobb County, Canton Volunteers—Cherokee County, and others.

In the War Between the States, the militia of Georgia enlisted to a man at the beginning of hostilities, and after the departure of these organizations to the front, other units of the militia were formed. In Johnson's and Hood's army, which contested the invasion of Sherman, Georgia militia—made up of boys in their teens and old men—valiantly blocked the way.

In all American wars prior to the World War, the name "Georgia," was used in the classification of State troops, but during the World War, the identification of the National Guard of Georgia was lost in the routine numbering of the units of the Thirty-first Division, most of which formed a part. In the short history of the Thirty-first Division and Camp Wheeler, the redesignation of many of the units of the National Guard of Georgia will be found. Other units not forming part of the Thirty-first Division are:

Former State Unit	Redesignated	Div.
1st Co., Coast Artillery Corps	5th Co., Savannah	C. D. C.
2nd Co., Coast Artillery Corps	6th Co., Savannah	C. D. C.
3rd Co., Coast Artillery Corps	7th Co., Savannah	C. D. C.
4th Co., Coast Artillery Corps	4th Co., Savannah	C. D. C.

And Companies B, C, and F, 2nd Infantry, Georgia National Guard which became and was redesignated the 151st Machine Gun Battalion, 42nd (Rainbow) Division.



CAMP INDIAN VILLAGE, 151st M. G. BATTALION, JUNE 3, 1918.

It is the only combat unit which engaged in the war that Georgia can claim exclusively as her own. Other units of the National Guard were split up into replacements and sent to other divisions, but the 151st M. G. Bn., retained its original organization throughout the war. Of the original members who composed the 151st, 575 were born in Georgia or residents of the State; but in France, replacements were made during the strenuous campaigns in which this unit participated, leaving only 231 original Georgians in the outfit; thirty-one different states being represented in its ranks.

The 151st Machine Gun Battalion fought

as a unit in the Lorraine sector, at Chateau-Thierry, in the Champagne, in the St. Mihiel drive, in the Argonne and on the final drive to Sedan. It marched with the army of occupation through Belgium and Luxembourg into Germany and was given a post of honor on the banks of the Rhine, at the town of Kripp, a short distance from the city of Coblenz.

The loss sustained by the 151st is as follows, (dating from March 1st to November 11, 1918):

Killed in action, 47; wounded and gassed, 385; died of wounds received in action, 10; missing in action, 1; deaths from disease and other causes, 9.

## Official Staff of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion

### HEADQUARTERS

Major Cooper Davis Winn, Jr., Macon, Ga., Commander.

First Lieutenant Ernest L. McLendon, Macon, (sent to U. S. as instructor).

First Lieutenant Joseph A. Turner (N. Y.) Adjutant.

### MEDICAL DETACHMENT

First Lieutenant William L. Wilkinson, Bainbridge, Ga. (promoted Captain and transferred to 150th F. A.).

First Lieutenant Fredrick H. Williams (N. Y.).

## COMPANY A (OLD COMPANY F., GA. N. G.)

Captain James H. Palmer, Macon, Ga. Commander, (promoted Major and assigned to command of 149th M.G. Battalion).

First Lieutenant Jewett C. Minhinette, Macon, Ga., (hospitalized).

First Lieutenant William A. Howland, Savannah, Ga., (promoted Captain, sent to U. S. as instructor).

Second Lieutenant Vivian H. Roberts, Macon, Ga., (promoted 1st Lieutenant).

Second Lieutenant Preston B. Lewis, Waynesboro, Ga., (promoted 1st Lieutenant and sent to U. S.).

Second Lieutenant Isaac G. Walker, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., (promoted 1st Lieutenant).

## COMPANY B

Captain Boyce E. Miller, Macon, Ga. Commander until gassed at Chateau-Thierry.

First Lieutenant Algernon S. Brown, Macon, Ga. (promoted Captain and Commander).

First Lieutenant Eugene N. Slappey (sent to U. S. as instructor).

Second Lieutenant William G. Cann, Savannah, Ga., (promoted First Lieutenant).

Second Lieutenant Guy M. Douglas, (Texas) transferred to depot division.

Second Lieutenant Willard M. Murphy, Macon, Ga., sent to U. S. as instructor.

Second Lieutenant Stewart D. Saye, Albany, Ga., (promoted First Lieutenant).

## COMPANY C

Captain Eli J. Peacock, Jr., Macon, Ga. Commander (transferred to command of Co. A, 151st M.G. Bn.)

First Lieutenant Wilfred R. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.

First Lieutenant Ernest F. Travis, Griffin, Ga. Promoted to Captain and Commander of Company C, 151st M.G. Bn.

Second Lieutenant Bentley H. Chappell, Columbus, Ga. (sent to U. S. as instructor).

Second Lieutenant John M. Cutler, Jr., Macon, Ga.

Second Lieutenant Owen R. O'Keefe, Atlanta, Ga. (promoted to 1st Lieutenant, sent to U. S. as instructor).

Second Lieutenant Louis D. Sola (N.Y.)

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF  
GEORGIA, 1915\*

STATION	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	COMMANDER
*Albany.....	Hdqtrs. 2nd Bn., 2nd Inf., and Co. K.....	Major W. M. Wilder
Americus.....	Co. I, 2nd Inf. ....	Capt. James A. Fort
Atlanta.....	Adjutant General .....	Gen. J. Van Holt Nash
	Inspector General .....	Major F. L. Palmer
	Hdqtrs. 5th Inf. ....	Colonel O. H. Hall
	Co's. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and Band	
	Hdqtrs. 2nd Sq. Cavalry and Troop L.....	Major J. O. Seamans
	Battery B. Field Artillery .....	Captain A. J. McBride, Jr.
	Sanitary Troops, 5th Infantry .....	Major A. H. Lindorme
	Sanitary Troops, 1st Field Hospital.....	Major A. G. Fort
Augusta.....	Hdqtrs. 3rd Bn., 1st Inf. and Co. A, B, D.....	Major A. Levy
	Troop K, 2nd Sq. Cavalry .....	Captain W. H. Young
Barnesville.....	Co. G, 2nd Inf. ....	Captain Pierce Hammond
Brunswick.....	Co. G, and Band, 1st Infantry .....	Captain C. A. Taylor
Columbus.....	Co. D, 2nd Inf. ....	Captain G. L. Sheram
Elberton.....	Hdqtrs. 2nd Sq. Cavalry and Troop L.....	Major W. P. Hunter
Fitzgerald.....	Co. C, 1st Inf. ....	Captain W. S. Haile
Forsyth.....	Co. M, 2nd Inf. ....	Captain O. H. Bloodworth, Jr.
Gainesville.....	Troop F, 2nd Sq. Cavalry .....	Captain Cecil Neal
Griffin.....	State Disbursing officer .....	Major M. J. Daniel
	Hdqtrs. 3rd Bn., 2nd Inf. and Co. L. ....	Major W. H. Beck
Hartwell.....	Co. F, 3rd Bn., Inf. ....	Captain J. L. Stapleton
Hinesville.....	Troop B, 2nd Sq. Cavalry .....	Captain W. P. Waite
Jackson.....	Co. A, 2nd Inf. ....	Captain L. H. Hendricks
Lindale.....	Co. E, 3rd Bn., Inf. ....	Captain H. P. Meikleham
	Sanitary Troops, 3rd Bn., Inf. ....	Captain J. C. Watts
Macon.....	Headquarters, 1st Brigade .....	General Walter A. Harris
	Hdqtrs. 2nd Inf. and Co. B, C, and F. ....	Colonel J. A. Thomas, Jr.

STATION	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	COMMANDER
	Sanitary Troops 2nd Inf. ....	Major C. C. Harrold
Milledgeville.....	Co. E, 2nd Inf. ....	Captain J. H. Ennis
Monroe.....	Co. H, 2nd Inf. ....	Captain J. T. Aycock
Quitman.....	Co. F, 1st Inf. ....	Captain A. O. Gates
Savannah.....	Hdqtrs. 1st Inf. and Co. H, I, K, L, M. ....	Colonel J. G. Butler
	Hdqtrs. and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Co's. C, A, C ....	Major G. C. Haywood, Jr.
	Troop A Cavalry ....	Captain F. P. McIntyre
	Hdqtrs. 1st Bn., Field Artillery and Batteries A and C ....	Major R. J. Davant
	Sanitary Troops, 1st Inf. ....	Major R. V. Martin
	Sanitary Troops, CAC ....	Captain L. Lee
	Sanitary Troops, 1st Bn., Field Artillery ....	Captain L. B. Taylor
	Judge Advocate ....	Major J. Ferris Cann
Shellman.....	Band, 2nd Inf. ....	Pr. Musn. J. T. Oliver
Waynesboro.....	Co. E, 1st Inf. ....	Captain S. A. Godbee
Winder.....	Co. H, 3rd Bn., Inf. ....	Captain F. W. Bondurant
	Sanitary Troops, 2nd Sq. Cavalry ....	Captain William L. Matthews

1—National Guard Register 1930.  
 2—Files—Military Department State of Ga.  
 3—Whites—Historical Collection, 1854.  
 \*Official register of National Guards of Ga., 1915.



REVIEW CAMP WHEELER, 31st DIVISION

## Camp Wheeler

THE HOME OF THE THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION

Camp Wheeler was situated seven miles southeast of Macon, Bibb County, Georgia. It was named in honor of Lieutenant General Joseph Wheeler, a native Georgian, but a citizen of Alabama by adoption. He represented his adopted State in the Congress of

the United States. He served as an officer in the army of the Confederate States of America; as a Major General U. S. V. in the Spanish-American War, and as a Brigadier General in the Philippine insurrection. He retained the latter rank in the United

States Army until his death. His statue now is in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C., representing the State of Alabama.

Although some units of the Seventh Division were trained at Camp Wheeler, this cantonment is known as the home of the Thirty-first Division, and designated as the "Dixie" Division." This division was first composed of the National Guards of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and organized and began its training at Camp Wheeler, on October 1, 1917, under the command of

For a full year the Thirty-first trained at Camp Wheeler, (this detention provoked much criticism of higher officials), but finally it was ordered to France; its divisional headquarters arriving there on October 5, 1918.

When the Armistice was signed, the Thirty-first Division was still quartered at Brest, from whence it returned home for the final discharge of its personnel from service.

The insigne of the Thirty-first Division was two letter D's, one of which was reversed; these letters being of bright red on



BATTERY C, 56th ARTILLERY, 41st DIVISION, IN ACTION

Major General LeRoy S. Lyons. Some divisional units of the Thirty-first were located at other camps, and some of its infantry brigades were used as replacements. As these men were withdrawn to be sent to France as replacements for other divisions, recruits for the Thirty-first came in from the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

a blue background.

After the departure of the "Dixie Division" of France, training of other men, principally draftees was continued at Camp Wheeler. The organization of these men into the 99th Division was contemplated, but the ceasing of hostilities in Europe prevented the actual completion of the organization.

The Georgia National Guard Units which formed part of the Thirty-first Division are as follows:

FORMER STATE UNITS	Reorganized as or assigned to (31st Division).
Brigade Headquarters .....	Headquarters 61st Infantry Brigade
<b>FIRST INFANTRY</b>	
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Companies E, H, I, K, L and M.....	118th Field Artillery
Companies C and G .....	116th Machine Gun Battalion
Machine Gun Company and Companies B and F.....	117th Machine Gun Battalion
Companies A and D .....	118th Machine Gun Battalion
<b>SECOND INFANTRY</b>	
Less Companies B, C, and F .....	121st Infantry
<b>FIFTH INFANTRY</b>	
Separate Companies F, H, and I .....	122nd Infantry
<b>FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY</b>	
Troops B and K .....	106th Field Signal Battalion
Troops F and L, Squadron Headquarters and Supply Detachment .....	106th Headquarters and Military Police
Troop A Cavalry .....	Division Headquarters Troops
<b>FIRST BATTALION FIELD ARTILLERY</b>	
Batteries B and C and Battalion Headquarters.....	116th Field Artillery
Battery A .....	117th Field Artillery
FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY No 1 .....	106th Sanitary Train
COMPANY A, ENGINEERS .....	106th Engineers

Other components of the Thirty-first Division taken from Florida and Alabama are as follows:

**ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD**

FORMER STAFF UNITS	In the 31st Division reorganized as or assigned to
1st Regiment, Infantry .....	123rd Infantry
<b>2nd Regiment, Infantry:</b>	
Headquarters Company (less band) .....	106th Headquarters and Military Police
Machine Gun Company .....	116th Machine Gun Battalion
Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, & Supply Co.....	106th Ammunition Train
Companies A, B, C, D, L, and M .....	106th Supply Train
Band .....	116th Field Artillery
4th Regiment, Infantry .....	167th Infantry
<b>1st Regiment, Cavalry:</b>	
Headquarters, Headquarters Troops, & Troops B, C, E, F, and L .....	117th Field Artillery
Machine Gun Troop .....	118th Machine Gun Battalion
Supply Troop, Troops A, D, G, H, I.....	116th Field Artillery
Troop M .....	106th Trench Mortar Battery
Companies A, F, and Signal Company.....	106 Field Signal Battalion
Ambulance Company No. 1 .....	106th Sanitary Train
Field Hospital Company No. 1 .....	106th Sanitary Train

**FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARDS**

<b>1st Regiment, Infantry</b>		
Machine Gun Co. 50 officers; 106 enlisted men.....		106th Machine Gun Battalion
The balance distributed as follows:		
Officers	Enlisted men	
5	79	117th Machine Gun Battalion
2	—	121st Infantry
1	55	122nd Infantry
3	104	118th Machine Gun Battalion
-	169	124th Infantry
4	99	116th Field Artillery
2	126	117th Field Artillery
3	86	118th Field Artillery
1	567	106th Engineers
-	33	106th Field Signal Battalion
<b>2nd Regiment Infantry</b>		
Field Hospital Company No. 1		124th Infantry
		106th Sanitary Train

## The Vision of Amos: Camp Wheeler, 1918

*Pale blue is the sky over the tented camp,  
And white the broad plain in the warm sunlight!  
In regiments move the khaki-clad soldiers,  
Their flags uplifted, pointing the way of the wind!  
Across the distance move they grandly,  
Following the drum and the bugles. The war steeds  
Prance and whirl, and tear with their impatient hoofs  
The muffling sod!*

*Now, with glint of sun on bayonets,  
The brave array swings up the broadning vista,  
Passing the silent chief in proud review!  
The bands awake beneath his measuring gaze  
To sing of "Dixie", "The Girl I left Behind",*

*"Over There", and "Hot Times in the Old Town Tonight".  
Oversea is the music of speeding bullets,  
The shriek of shell, the war-planes' fierce roar,  
And death in the grain field where nations gather,  
Valiant in the imperilled cause of liberty,  
And the homes of earth; and call and ever call  
To far America! Well, here in the heart of the south  
Is the answer, "Ready!" The Dixie Division is marshaled!  
Boys of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois,  
And the storm-swept shores of Wisconsin!  
But not of war this humble poet comes to sing!  
His is the gentler theme of peace and age.  
Lo! where the fast resolving throng withdraws,  
An ancient African, with generations of his body, stands,  
Wide-eyed, wide-mouthed, agape in breathless wonder!  
Out of the wilds of county Twiggs he comes,  
Far memories of gray-clad men his vision holds;  
Old Marster, dead beneath the Southern Cross;  
Old Miss, asleep in country churchyard; foster  
Brothers grown and aged too, and scattered far,—  
Their grandsons out upon this soundful field!  
Yet not in sadness stands he there to dream.  
Too much a child for sorrow long sustained,  
He thrills with the colors, and the rhythm of the drums.  
These are his "white folks" all, and he  
A man is, too: son of the soil, American!*

*But as he waits a strange, weird throbbing sound  
Falls from the cloudless sky and quick he sees  
Ten thousand faces lifted towards the blue.*

*Then*

*Out of the sun, breasting the high ether  
 On mighty wings, like unto the bird of Egypt,  
 Great Roc, comes on a shining chariot-plane!  
 Breathless, his arms extended, shielding his tribe  
 He sees the wondrous vision pass by and whirl,  
 And swoop, and with incredible speed return  
 Again and yet again to swoop; then like  
 A living thing, its wings outspread, it lands  
 And races up, and suddenly is still!*

*And now*

*A marvelous Being steps down, lifts gogled visor,  
 Loosens earguards, and strange robes, and in  
 A majesty superb strides towards the mortal throng!  
 A mighty cheer ascends but one Afric voice.  
 Hat off, his silvered head bowed to the sun,  
 Old Amos, kneeling, hisses his command;  
 "Shet yo' mouf, niggers! Git down! Git down!—  
 Sprinkle dust, and pray!—Hyah comes de King!  
 Lord of Is'rul, have mussy, have mussy now".  
 The stranger views the group and comprehends;  
 And hesitates, a soft light in his blue-grey eyes.  
 But Amos first the new silence breaks. A smile  
 Steals from his trembling lips and stirs the wrinkles  
 Of his aged face; and wanders forth the crafty Afric voice  
 Conciliating, friendly, cooing:—"Mornin' Master!—  
 How you lef' yo' folks, back home?"*

—Harry Stillwell Edwards

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CAMP

## Camp Hancock

### THE HOME OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION

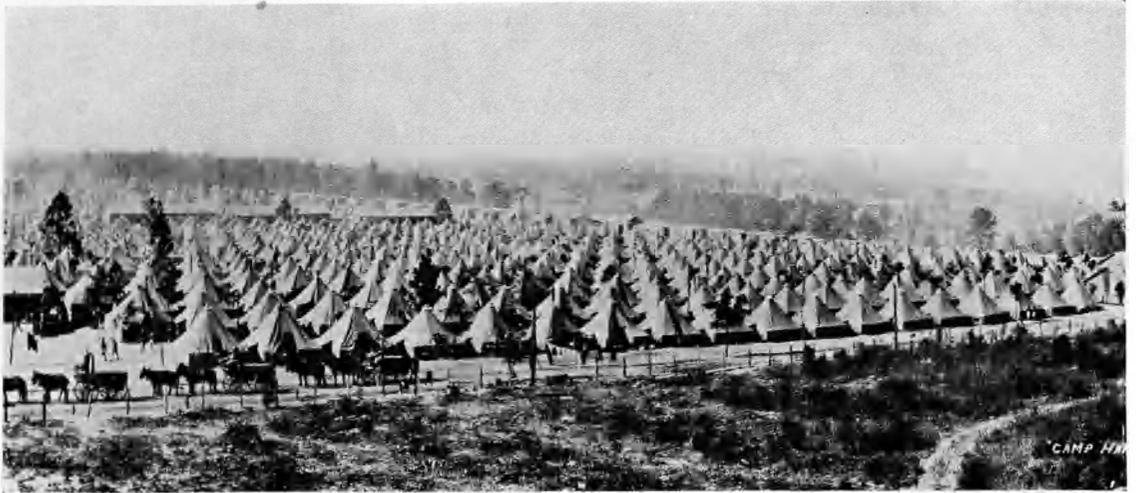
Located southwest of Augusta, Georgia, Camp Hancock comprised over two thousand acres of land, upon which were constructed eight hundred permanent buildings. This camp was named in honor of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., who was born in Pennsylvania and served with distinction in the Mexican War and, as a Federal officer, in the War Between the States. The name of this camp was chosen by those in authority and approved by the War Department—a Pennsylvanian was honored since troops from the "Keystone State" were there to be located for training.

The Twenty-eighth Division began its training at Camp Hancock in the early part of August, 1917, being composed largely of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, although men from other States, Georgia included, were attached to it. This division was under the commands of Major Generals William H. Hay and Charles H. Muir. Ordered to join the A. E. F., it reached France about the middle of May, 1918. After a month's training in a quiet sector, it was placed in the front lines as an active combat division about the middle of July, 1918. It first saw

action in a sector southeast of Chateau Thierry, as a Corps Reserve, and its battle operations dated from July 15-18 and July 28-30. From August 7 to September 8, in the Vesle sector, this division was fighting continuously. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, (September 26 to October 9), and in the Theaucourt sector, (October 16 to November 11), the Twenty-eighth gallantly distinguished itself.

The battle casualties of the Twenty-eighth, taken from government statistics, were the highest of all the National Guard and National Army Divisions. A battle death of 2,551, and a wounded roster of 11,429, a total casualty list of 13,980, is sufficient evidence of the heroism of the men which composed the Twenty-eighth Division. In its offensives this Division captured 16 pieces of artillery and 63 machine guns, advancing 10 kilometers against strong resistance by the enemy. During this advance it captured 10 officers and 911 enlisted men of the German army. The number of Distinguished Service Crosses awarded to the Division was 58.

The insigne of the Twenty-eighth Division was a keystone of red cloth, which gave the name "Keystone" to the Division.



HANCOCK

The component units of the Pennsylvania National Guards were distributed in the Twenty-eighth Division as follows:

FORMER STATE UNITS	REORGANIZED AS OR ASSIGNED TO
Division Headquarters .....	Division Headquarters Troops
1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters .....	Headquarters 55th Infantry Brigade
1st Infantry .....	109th Infantry
10th Infantry .....	110th Infantry
18th Infantry .....	111th Infantry
16th Infantry .....	112th Infantry
2nd Infantry Brigade Headquarters .....	Headquarters, 56th Infantry Brigade
3rd Infantry (less Band) .....	110th Infantry
Band .....	310th Cavalry
6th Infantry (less Band) .....	111th Infantry
Band .....	312th Cavalry
8th Infantry (less Band) .....	112th Infantry
13th Infantry (less Band) .....	109th Infantry
4th Infantry .....	
M. G. Co., Companies C and D and part of Sanitary Detachment and Supply Company .....	109th Machine Gun Battalion
2nd Battalion and parts of Headquarters Co. and Supply Company .....	107th Machine Gun Battalion
Companies A and B, (3rd Battalion), and de- tachments of Headquarters Co., and Sup- ply Company .....	108th Machine Gun Battalion
First Cavalry:	
Detachments of Headquarters Company, (less Band), Supply Co., and Troops B, F, I, M, and E .....	103rd Engineers
Machine gun troops .....	108th Machine Gun Battalion
Detachment Troop I .....	Division Headquarters Troops
Detachment Troop F and H .....	107th Field Artillery
Troops A, C, and G, and Detachments of Troops D, K, I, L, and M .....	108th Field Artillery
Detachments of Troops I, K, and L .....	109th Field Artillery
Detachments of Troops B and M .....	103rd Trench Mortar Battery
Band .....	302nd Cavalry
Detachment Troop D .....	Headquarters 53rd Field Artillery Brigade
Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters .....	Headquarters 53rd Field Artillery Brigade
First Regiment Field Artillery .....	107th Field Artillery
Second Regiment Field Artillery .....	108th Field Artillery
Third Regiment Field Artillery .....	109th Field Artillery
First Engineers (less 1 officer and 16 men) .....	103rd Engineers
1 officer and 16 men .....	103rd Engineer Train
First Battalion Signal Corps .....	103rd Field Signal Battalion
Ammunition Train .....	103rd Ammunition Train
Supply Train .....	103rd Supply Train
Sanitary Train .....	103rd Sanitary Train
Field Bakery Company .....	Attached to the 28th Division
Military Police .....	103rd Headquarters and Military Police

