



Page on Page of Page's Command

TO OUR COMMANDANT
COLONEL HENRY PAGE

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED
AS A TOKEN OF OUR
RESPECT AND ESTEEM



Henry Page



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL PAGE



HENRY PAGE was born September 1, 1870, in Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, and was the first son of Henry Page, eminent as a member of Congress and as a Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and Virginia Upshur Dennis, of Beverley, Virginia. His ancestors had been among the primal settlers in Maryland and Virginia. As a boy Colonel Page lived in his birthplace and at Annapolis and Baltimore until of school age, when he was sent to Maupin's University School at Ellicott City, Maryland, and in successive years he was a student at Princeton, from which University he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1891 and Master of Arts in 1894, and in the later year also he completed his course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Page entered the service in 1897 and he had just completed a year at the Army Medical School in Washington when the Spanish-American war began and he was assigned to the Philippines and stationed at the Corregidor General Hospital as commander and later served in the 12th U. S. Infantry as assistant to the chief surgeon during the period of the conflict.

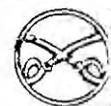
Since that time Colonel Page has been twice sent to the Philippines. In 1909, he founded a dispensary for the care of Moro children. The work was so successful that the dispensary gradually developed into a small hospital, then into a large hospital at Zamboanga, Mindanao, the reputation of which stands very high in the Philippines at this time. The Colonel was also Director of Public Health of the Moro government on the staff of Major General J. J. Pershing. From 1914 until the present time Colonel Page has been the Inspector Instructor of militia for the government in the States south of Virginia and east of the Mississippi, during which time he has also been in charge of the training camps conducted on a much smaller scale than the one he now heads,—at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Oglethorpe (in 1915) and Tobyhanna, Pa.

In September, 1916, Colonel Page was in charge of the paratyphoid epidemic at Camp Whitman, N. Y., at which time it was demonstrated for the first time that a sanitary survey of troops in the field was possible. These troops of the National Guard of New York to the number of nearly 7,000 returned to their camps badly infected with para-typhoid fever incurred in the campaign in Texas on the Mexican border. They could not be released from service and allowed to return to civil life until the "para-typhoid carriers" were isolated from the non-infected members of the command. This was done successfully and completely in a remarkably short length of time. Some 400 "carriers" of para-typhoid, several cases of typhoid and numerous cases of diphtheria and dysentery "carriers" were discovered and isolated so that in a much shorter time than was anticipated the troops were able to be discharged.

In this work Colonel Page had the hearty co-operation of the bacteriological department of Columbia University and the City and State of New York, and in the successful conclusion of this work done for the first time, on so large a scale, and in so brief a period, Colonel Page received high commendation from the New York State authorities.

Beside the three trips to the Phillipines that Colonel Page has made, he was also engaged in work at Charleston, S. C., for three years, the same length of time on the Texas border and one year at Plattsburg.

Perhaps the greatest work for which the Medical Department should be indebted to Colonel Page was his propaganda for members in the Medical Reserve Corps. With an earnestness, enthusiasm and singleness of purpose that was remarkable to the doctors who met him, he preached the objects and aims of the Reserve Corps to physicians from Massachusetts to Florida; and the class of men who became interested in his mission and who now represent these States





in this camp stand as a tribute to the success of his campaign. Dozens of the men at the camp here told the author of this biography that their interest in this project has dated from their meeting with Colonel Page during the last five years.

Not only in the large cities but in the smaller ones, and in the towns, Colonel Page's message from the Surgeon General produced results which must be gratifying to him personally, when the indifferent support which physicians and surgeons gave to this project before his advent is remembered.

Just before Colonel Page came to Ft. Oglethorpe he was stationed in Philadelphia as military instructor to the University of Pennsylvania, and to Jefferson and the Medico-Chirurgical Colleges. While engaged in this teaching capacity, Colonel Page, beside speaking at night before medical organizations in and near Philadelphia in behalf of the Reserve Corps, organized the U. S. Ambulance Corps, obtained a capable staff and many recruits and had the pleasure of seeing the corps on a firm foundation before he came away and in the process of expanding to an organization which will eventually reach a personnel of 7,000 men and 1,500 ambulances.

Colonel Page has written as much in a medical way as his ceaseless administrative duties will allow him to do. He lectures frequently to the student body at the camp and is rated high as a speaker, both from a medical and military point of view.

In his family life he is an ideal father and his three sons, Henry, Charles Greenleaf and John Upshur, occasionally at the camp with him, find in him a lovable companion as well as a parent.

Colonel Page's wife was Miss Edith Longfellow Greenleaf, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Page is related to the poets Longfellow and Whittier, and is a descendant of the distinguished Professor of Law at Harvard, Simon Greenleaf, jurist and author of "Greenleaf's Evidence." In such home life as a soldier is able to enjoy, Colonel Page finds the companionship of a charming wife

and three frank, manly boys a source of much comfort in contrast to the never-ending task of administering this vast camp.

In him and under him this camp has had its beginning and has flourished. And now, less than three months after its inception, it stands forth a signal triumph to the man whose genius for organization made it possible to group in one great fold physicians, surgeons and specialists in almost every branch of medicine, young and middle aged men. From this conglomerate body, he sees issue forth from his smooth running plant for their production, by the "intensive training process," soldier-physicians who little dreamed six months ago that they could, or would, be taught the medico-military side of war in so short a time, and their physical side be built up to such a high standard during the same period.

He has here also the first sanitary company, and the first evacuation hospital that has ever been formed as part of the U. S. Army.

(There seems to be a "first" something in each of the projects which Colonel Page is associated.)

And when the history of war is written, Colonel Page's work in the field and garrison will surely come in for its full mead of appreciation.

JOHN A. McKENNA.





NOTE BY COMMANDANT

 HIS camp officially opened on June 1, 1917. With no canvas, no buildings, and no provisions to care for the influx of student officers and recruits the task ahead of the eight Regular officers and one National Guard officer assigned as Instructors seemed appalling.

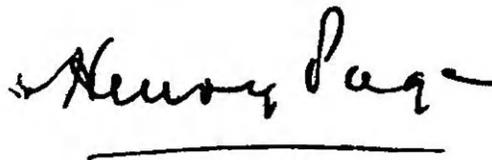
The end of the period finds us with nearly three thousand men in the command, all of whom have received a fair amount of instruction and many of whom are qualified to begin the serious duty of rendering service to America and humanity.

This volume is intended to commemorate this consummation of our endeavors, and to record the history of the gathering together of a splendid body of men animated by a lofty purpose.

Whatever success we have attained in this camp is not a personal triumph of any man or any set of

men. It is a triumph that each man in the camp can justly claim as his own. The splendid spirit, the morale and the high character of the personnel has ever been conspicuous. There has been a practical absence of disciplinary measures. No Summary Court was appointed until late in the camp. As to disease there has been almost none. The morbidity rate has never risen above 2.5%. When this crest in the sick curve was reached there was not a single man in the Hospital suffering from preventable disease and the only case that could not be called trifling was one appendix case.

This has been a good record made by good men. Those in responsible positions in the camp thank the attendants for their help in making life easy and pleasant for their instructors. In bidding them farewell, I speak for all the instructors in testifying that they have all won the title of "good and faithful servants of their country".





THE HISTORIC SITE

 HERE are spots about which history clusters—toward which events seem to march. A notable one of them is Chickamauga.

Hither came a rebellious band of Cherokees in 1777. Their chiefs had concluded a peace and ceded the Eastern tribal lands to the whites. One chieftain, "Dragging-Canoe", refused to submit. At the head of several hundred warriors and their families, he crossed the mountains and settled along the banks of Chickamauga Creek.

The locality was already "a rendezvous for a sort of Indian banditti". The fragment of the Cherokees amalgamated with them; and many other outcasts, some of them white Tories, joined them.

They waged so relentless a war upon parties of white settlers descending the Tennessee toward homes in the West that an expedition was sent against them in 1782. It destroyed their towns; and they took refuge in the gorges of Cumberland Mountain, a little further down the river.

The more peaceful Cherokees—"the most powerful and the most civilized of all the North American Indians"—succeeded them; and to this higher type of red-men came the famous Brainard Mission, which established a

school, a church and a mill upon the banks of the creek in 1817; and gave its name to Mission Ridge.

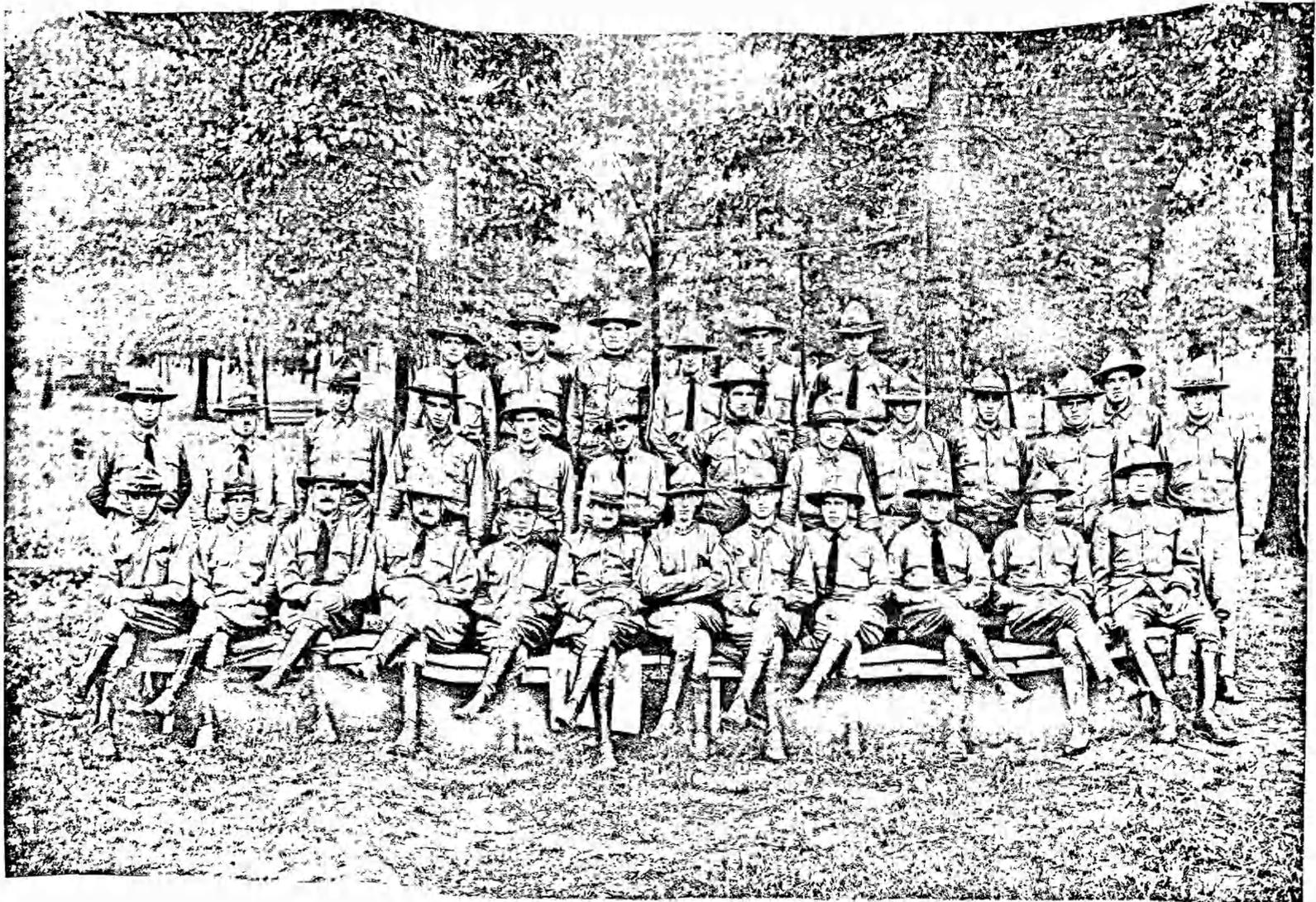
To them also came Tecumseh, the fire-brand of the North, seeking their aid in a general Indian war against the whites.

Then followed a quieter time; until, in 1863, the valley felt once more the shock of contending hosts. The same strategic vantage point at the entrance to the Tennessee's canyoned passage through the Cumberland Mountains once more attracted the assaulter and summoned the defender; and they fought upon Chickamauga's historic banks the bloodiest battle of their time.

Peace again for a generation; but when the country again felt the shock of war in 1898, Chickamauga once more resumed her prominence. The greatest army of the Spanish-American war assembled there for training.

And now again, in 1917, our young men are gathered there for their country's service. Cantonments replace the wigwams of the Chickamaugas and the tents of '98; but the old clang of arms which her hillsides know so well is there; her valleys once more shake with the tread of marching hosts; and modern science assembles with them the instrumentalities that heal and succor even in the path of destruction.

[We are indebted to Mr. E. Y. Chapin, of Chattanooga, for the above comprehensive description of the ground on which the camp is established.]



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MEDICAL TRAINING CAMP





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MEDICAL TRAINING CAMP





EDITORIAL

THE History of the wars of the civilized world, until a comparatively few years ago, was a history of loss of life by pestilence and disease, comparable to the loss by any instrument or instruments of warfare encountered by troops in battle. That whole armies have practically been wiped out before ever having had an armed engagement with the enemy, is a fact well attested by history from the earliest times. Biblical history represents the Army of the Assyrians under Sennacherib, when encamped against the Judeans, in the reign of Hezekiah, as having been completely annihilated by the Angel of the Lord (which has been interpreted by profane history as a "mighty disease") without an encounter of arms. And so in the histories of the various conquests and crusades, disease has played a great part, as in the Army of Charles IX, the Children's crusade, and the various wars down to our own Revolution. In this latter, the loss of Canada might be attributed to the expedition of Benedict Arnold against the British in Eastern Canada. History states that disease so depleted his army that he was forced to stop at Lake Champlain for reinforcements, allowing the British forces to come in from the west, thus frustrating a victorious ending of the expedition. The Spanish-American war was indeed won by the United States of America, but mainly by our sea forces. As for the land forces, disease was rife in almost every camp, and had they been called into actual service, they would have been found sadly weakened.

Thus epidemics have been recorded, and seemingly were taken as natural and expected facts. No especial steps to cope with them are known to have been started or carried out to any practical extent. Up to, and including our Spanish War of 1898, these facts remain. The incidence of disease in our various concentration camps of that period amounted to a very high figure, more lives being lost by disease than by battle. (The location of this camp

is on a spot famed for its typhoid fever in 1898, but this command boasts of not a single case up to the present.)

Since this time the great nations of the world have advanced rapidly and materially in the science of medicine, especially in the science of Preventive Medicine. The old adage of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is the note sounded in the present-day army medical regime. The modern use of the Medical Corps of an army, is not only to attend the wounded, but to keep a command up to full fighting strength, with an objective of one hundred per cent. efficiency on the firing line. To attend to this latter idea of efficiency before battle, and to attend to the sick and wounded after battle, (which includes the most gentle, and quickest mode of transportation) the Medical man must be an expert in several different lines, all radiating from a common idea, i. e.; "Military efficiency," (using the word medical in its broadest sense to include all departments.) He must also be aware of what knowledge is essential. He must be familiar with the various ways of transportation and conditions, he must know the value of food-stuffs, (i. e., the smallest amount which gives the most energy and actual values; if not in terms of calories, in an appropriate manner by weight and measure), the mode by which he can supply his command with clothing and equipment, and necessities of life. If he cannot use a compass or read a Military Map, he must depend on someone else, and this fact alone may lead to serious consequences; the latter, i. e., a Military Map, may be the means of not only saving his command from extermination, but the means by which his command may save the lives of many wounded. And in many other subjects he must be proficient, the last, but one of the most important, is "Sanitation." Sanitation is a department which is rapidly forging to the front. In succeeding pages of this publication the fact will be well explained. The United States Gov-





ernment has taken all steps known to modern science to prevent disease by various methods of inoculation and sanitation.

The concise illustration may be found in the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. This camp was put into operation about June first, 1917; its object being to train Medical men for their duties in the various fields of the sanitary troops. The Commandant, Colonel Page, was well chosen for the office, and it is through his untiring efforts, assisted by his effective staff, that the excellent results which will be brought out further on, have been, and are being, accomplished. Be it remembered that this entire camp with several exceptions: The National Guard, the First Tennessee Field Hospital and the Tennessee Ambulance Company, was not started before June first, and all the results have been obtained after that date. The initial training was begun in the "Mother Camp", the M. O. T. C., which includes drills of various kinds, lectures, military paper work, and their problems. As opportunities arose, and as the members of the camp became more proficient, various details were formed and sent to regimental positions, Ambulance and Field Hospital appointments, Sanitary Corps, and Evacuation Hospital. The Commissioned officers trained in the M. O. T. C. so recently, became guides and instructors to hundreds of enlisted men who joined the army ranks for the especial duty of Sanitary Corps men.

The duties of the man of medicine are therefore limitless, but if he so chooses he can make them his pleasure as well as his work.

The various organizations representing specialties are made up of Commissioned officers and the enlisted personnel, who have a

basis, a general broad basis, on which to start. That any or all of these men could, in a short period, change from one to the other is beyond a doubt, and is to be credited to the fact that they are American citizens and especially to the counsel and training of Colonel Page and his staff in basic principles.

From the Mother Camp, the M. O. T. C., we have developed:

The Field Hospitals,

The Ambulance Companies,

The Evacuation Hospital,

The Sanitary Company,

Base Hospital,

The Regimental Detachments, (Recruit Company), including many men who already have been appointed to active commands at distant points, at home and abroad, with regiments.

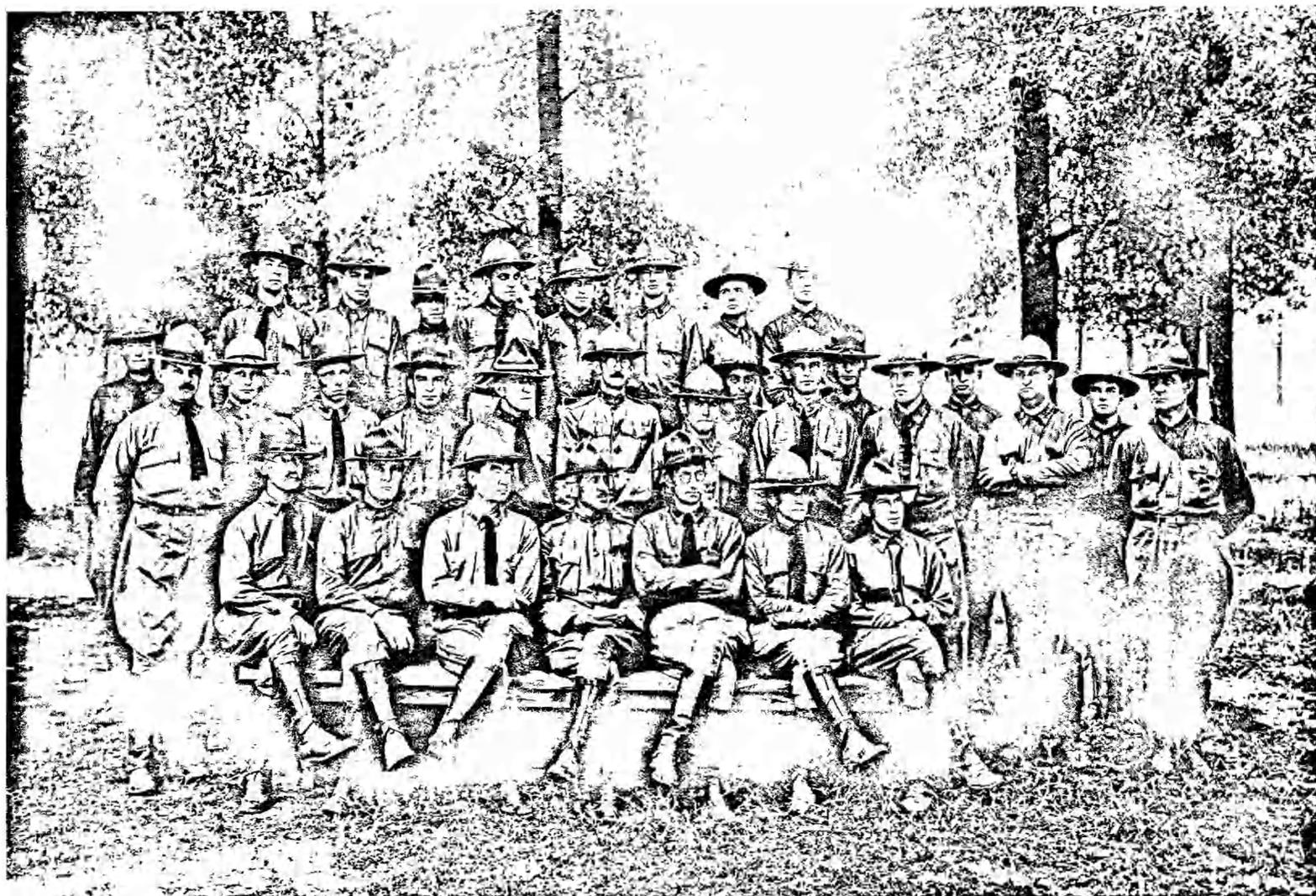
Red Cross Unit (Ambulance Company, No. 31, of North Carolina.)

Attached to the camp, and under the instruction of the Commandant are:

The National Guard Detachment,

The Tennessee Field Hospital,

The Tennessee Ambulance Company.



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MEDICAL TRAINING CAMP



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Corporal—

JAMES F. FLOOD.....Stenographer

Private—

HENRY C. ROBINSON.....Stenographer for Commandant

