

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

Advancing troops were not allowed to stop and care for wounded soldiers.
All men carried an emergency field-dressing and if possible attempted to treat their own wounds.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

Casualty Clearing Stations were usually located on or near railway lines to help with the movement of casualties from the battlefield to Base Hospitals.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

Although Casualty Clearing Stations were large, they were moved frequently, especially in the wake of German attacks in early 1918.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

A typical Casualty Clearing Station might hold 1000 casualties at any one time.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

Each Casualty Clearing Station could admit between 15-300 casualties in rotation.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

In 1916 over 700,000 casualties were moved to Base Hospitals by train.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

In 1916 170,000 casualties were moved to Base Hospitals by barge, on the Western Front alone.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

The serious nature of many wounds defied the medical facilities of many Casualty Clearing Stations.

R.A.M.C.

FATE CARD



FATE CARD

The location of many wartime Casualty Clearing Stations can still be identified today from the cluster of military cemeteries that surround them.

R.A.M.C.