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History
of
Company "D"
115th U. S. Infantry

October - 1917

June - - 1919

U.S. Army. 115th Infantry Company D, 1917-1919

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Pro Deo et Pro Patria

For God and their native land

LEO B. BROOKE
PAUL D. BUMBAUGH
JOSEPH L. DAVIS
CHARLES N. FOSTER
ROBERT B. FREDERICK
JAMES S. P. FYLE
WALTER E. JESSE
HENRY R. JONES
J. HERSEY LAKIN
SYLVESTER KELLY
JOSEPH F. LEISSING
NORMAN E. LONG
MARIO MAGINI
JOHN T. McENDRE
NECEL MOORE
AUSTIN N. PAGE
WALTER J. SMITH
FRANK T. VANIK
ROLAND O. WILGIS

*No greater honor could be ours, that live,
than to die as nobly as these that rest.*



E. A. W., June 14, 1920.

History of Company "D", 115th Infantry

Company "D", 115th Infantry was organized October 1, 1917, in accordance with G. O., No. 6, Hq. 58th Inf. Brigade, dated October 1, 1917, by the consolidating of Co. "D", 1st Md. Inf. and Co. "D", 5th Md. Infantry, and officers from the 1st, 4th and 5th Maryland Infantries, with a total of six officers and 273 enlisted men. At the time of the organization the regiments were stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, having arrived there the previous month, as this camp had been designated by the War Department as the mobilization and training camp for the Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and District of Columbia National Guards. As soon as possible after the organization the regular training schedule was commenced. Different schools were organized and members of the company were given special instructions in the different arms of modern warfare. In the early spring a practice march was generally the schedule for one day during each week. On the morning of April 15th, 1918, a five days practice march was begun, a march of about seven miles was made during the first day and camp was made about one mile north of Jacksonville, Ala. The march was continued the next morning and a distance of about 18 miles was marched. Camp was made about one mile north of Piedmont, Ala. Remained in this camp for three days, during which time manouvers were carried on during the day. It was during these manouvers that Colonel Fred C. Watson, who had been our Regimental Commander for the past several months and who was respected and liked by the officers and men alike, was relieved from command of the 115th Infantry, for duty in Washington, D. C. At the time of his departure from the regiment the 18th of April, 1918, he was presented with a silver service by officers of the Regiment. On the evening of April 19th, 1918, camp was broken and the march back to Camp McClellan was started at 9:50 P. M., arriving in Camp McClellan at 6:30 A. M. on the morning of April 20th, 1918, marching a distance of about 25 miles.

The regular training schedule was again continued until the morning of April 24th, 1918, when the company left camp for the trench area, which was located about one mile north of camp. Remained in this area until the morning of April 27th, 1918, when we again returned to camp.

The regular camp training schedule was again resumed and carried on until June 9th, 1918, when we entrained for an embarkation point, for service overseas. Arrived at Hoboken, New Jersey, June 12th, 1918, and remained in dock three days on the Transport "Covington." At about 12:15 P. M. on June 15th, 1918, we left Hoboken, New Jersey, for France.

Our trip across was very quiet, the weather was very calm and submarines were not seen.

We arrived at Brest, France, on June 27th, 1918, and landed on French soil about 6:00 P. M. As soon as we had disembarked and the companies were formed the march to camp was started. After marching a distance of about five kilometers, camp was pitched. This camp was made about one



1ST PLATOON

kilometer for the Pontenesen Barracks, which was one of Napoleon's army posts. We remained here until the morning of July 1st, 1918, when we again returned to Brest and entrained for Champlitte (Haute Saone), France.

We arrived at Champlitte on the evening of July 3rd, 1918, at this place billets were occupied instead of making camp. We remained at Champlitte until the evening of July 17th, 1918, during which time the regular training schedule was again resumed. Leaving Champlitte at about 6:00 P. M., July 17th, 1918, the march to La Ferte sur Amance, the station at which we were to entrain for the Alsace sector, was commenced. Arriving at La Ferte at about 7.30 A. M., we entrained for Bas Evette, our detrainng point. We arrived at Bas Evette about 12:30 P. M. and remained here until 2:00 P. M. when the march again was started for Offemont.

We arrived at Offemont (Haut Rhin), about 7:00 P. M., July 18th, 1918, and carried on the regular training schedule until the evening of July 25th, 1918. Leaving Offemont about 9:00 P. M. a march of about five kilometers was made to Menancourt (Haute Alsace), arriving there about 10:30 P. M. July 25th, 1918. About 7:30 P. M. we left Menancourt and marched to Chevannes Woods, a distance of about 15 kilometers.

We remained in Chevannes Woods and were instructed in open warfare by a French Battalion stationed in the vicinity, we also took up the study of the 2nd line of defense of that sector, until August 7th, 1918, at which date we marched a distance of about eight kilometers to St. Cosme, arriving there about 8:00 P. M., August 7th, 1918. In barracks at St. Cosme following regular training schedule, during this period several officers and non-commissioned officers of the company went to the front

line area for instructions. Remained at St. Cosme until about 9:00 P. M., August 12th, 1918, when we marched to Sternberg, a distance of about five kilometers.

During the night in Sternberg was when we had our first experience of having shells from the German Artillery bursting near us and going over our heads. At about 3:00 A. M., August 13th, 1918, the German artillery fired for about 30 minutes at a French battery, whose position was only a short distance from Sternberg. We remained here until about 9:00 P. M., August 13th, 1918, when we left to take our position in the front line, a short distance from Hecken. The relief being completed about 12:15 A. M., August 14th, 1918.

During our period in the trenches on the Hecken sector patrols were sent out every night over No Man's Land, to obtain information and captured German prisoners. These patrols were commanded by Captain Herbert L. Grymes, 1st Lt. William W. Search, 2nd Lt. Robert F. McCandlish and 2nd Lt. Glen G. Shaw. These patrols were great experience to the members of them. German patrols were never encountered but these patrols were fired upon by German machine guns on one or two instances. The German artillery opened up on our front line on two or three different nights, using both shrapnel and gas. We remained in the front line until the night of August 29th, 1918, when we were relieved by one company of the 116th Infantry. During the relief at about 11:00 P. M. the German artillery again fired on our front line and in the area occupied by the Company P. C. The relief was completed about 12:30 A. M., August 21st, 1918, and the company marched to Trabach le Bas, arriving there about 3:00 A. M., August 21st, marched to Foussemagne, arriving about 1:00 A. M., August 22nd, 1918, marching a distance of about 15 kilometers. Corporal Joseph L. Davis was killed on ~~July~~ ^{Aug.} 31st, 1918, by the accidental discharge of a rifle grenade.

We remained in Foussemagne and took up the regular training schedule, consisting of manouvers and target practice until September 5th, 1918, when we received orders to go to the front line again. Leaving Foussemagne about 9:00 P. M., September 5th, 1918, we marched to Trabach le Bas, arriving there about 12:40 A. M., September 6th, 1918. We remained at this place during the day and 9:00 P. M. left for Beuthwiller, which was a reserve position of the front line.

Arrived at Buethwiller about 10:30 P. M., September 6th, 1918. During our stay here details were furnished to companies which then occupied the front line for repairing trenches, etc. We remained at Beuthwiller until 9:00 P. M., September 13th, 1918, when orders were received to again take our position in the front line, relieving the company which had taken over the lines when we arrived at Beuthwiller.

We arrived at Balschwiller at 10:30 P. M., September 13th, 1918, and took over the lines which were about 500 yards from the town. The relief was completed at 11:45 P. M.

During our period in this sector patrols were sent into No Man's Land every night to secure information and obtain German prisoners, much information was obtained by these patrols, about enemy trenches and location of small artillery, as our patrols were on two occasions able to go very close to the German trenches. On September 14th, 1918, a patrol commanded by Captain Herbert L. Grymes, two non-commissioned officers and eleven privates, left our front line at 7:45 P. M., making a trip into No Man's Land, returning at 12:20 A. M., September 15th, 1918. On

September 15th, 1918, a patrol under command of 2nd Lt. Glen G. Shaw, left our front line at 8:00 P. M., going into No Man's Land and returning to our lines at 1:00 A. M., September 16th, 1918. This patrol located the position of a German 88. On September 17th, 1918, patrol commanded by Captain Herbert L. Grymes, with Sergeant Frank Vanik, John S. Reynolds, James H. Lakin, Corporals John P. Cain, George C. Neuman, Robert B. Frederick, Norman E. Long, William Rhinehardt, Paul J. Duke, Frank J. Kelly, Paul W. Grafton, Robert J. Jones and Kennard Lang, Privates Hugh Bulette, Claude A. Hanley, Lawrence E. Carroll, Price H. Gladden, Benjamin H. Schultz and Glen B. Thompson.

This patrol advanced across "No Man's Land" and crossed the German line of day posts and penetrated about 300 yards into the German line of resistance, passing through both the first and second line trenches. Locating a position which looked advantageous for an ambush, the main body of the patrol was left to watch and wait while a small party consisting of two non-commissioned officers (Sergeant James H. Lakin and Corporal Paul Grafton), and one officer was taken on ahead for further investigation.

This reconnoitering party pushed up a communicating trench leading toward the enemy until stopped by barricades. They then left the trench and bearing to the left finally located a well worn path which when followed up led to a "T" shaped sap running out toward our lines. After creeping around the position several minutes the patrol entered the trench and found it to have been used for a machine gun emplacement. Up-to-date wind instruments had been installed and every arrangement known in trench construction had been considered for the comfort and safety of the "Boche" gunners. Leading up to this position from "No Man's Land" was a telephone wire evidently used by the day posts in sending back the location of our position when detected. After collecting as much of the trench equipment in the way of wind instruments and gas alarms as could be conveniently carried and cutting the wire—the little party started back to the main body of the patrol. Arriving where they had been left it was found that nothing had been seen of the enemy.

Aside from finding the "Boche" position it looked like another night wasted, but the game was not over. On second thought it seemed a possibility that the path leading from the "T" shaped trench might have been used by patrols and it also appeared most probable that if the men were taken up and placed around the trench a "Boche" party coming out would find them in a good position for effective work. Accordingly the patrol moved up and surrounded the end of the "T." One automatic rifle was placed at the end of the horizontal end of the trench and another pointed directly up the communicating trench. Arrangements had just been completed and a party was just being made up to push up the trench as a bait when Corporal Norman Long reported to the Captain that one of the enemy had been seen in the trench. Orders had previously been given to open fire on whistle signal also the signals for an advance and retirement. So the patrol kept low and waited. Presently a German patrol of about thirty men were seen coming down the trench with several men along the top on either side. When the enemy reached the end of the trench and had crowded up into the "T", affording a fine grouped target one of their men discovered our left flank and called "halt" in his best Prussian military form. It was the last word he ever uttered because just then the whistle blew and an F-1 grenade exploded directly

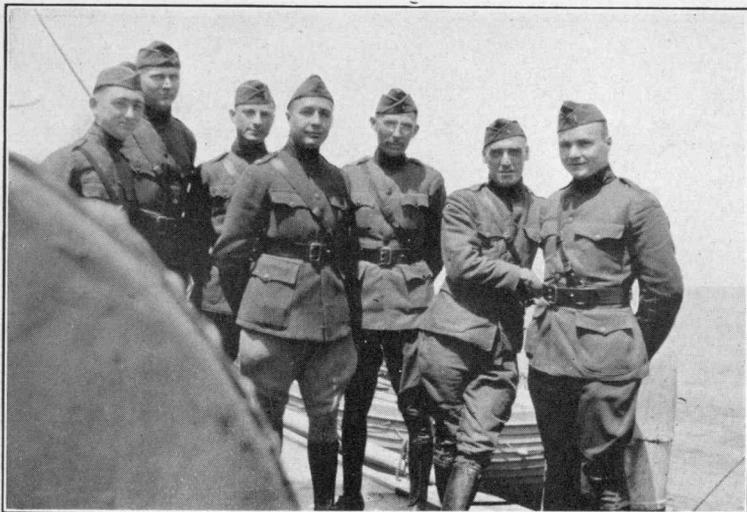


2ND PLATOON

under him. For about five minutes it was a real battle, the surprised "Boche" yelling, groaning and answering our fire as best they could while our men literally deluged the trench with grenades, auto rifle and auto pistol fire. Shortly the German fire died down and knowing it must have been a fearful slaughter it looked like a rush into the trench was going to be possible. The Boche were quick in realizing this situation, however, and from both our flanks machine guns began to fire upon us. Fresh troops were seen coming up the trench and it was thought our retreat might be cut off by a party from the trench where we had held our first position and which led back into German territory. Several of our men had been wounded and so the signal for a retirement was given. The wounded men sent on ahead and slowly the patrol fell back to trench first occupied. The Germans continued their machine gun fire and small parties of the enemy began to close in on the flanks. These were easily held off and the principal difficulty of the retirement lay in the carrying of our wounded over trenches filled with barbed wire and through the wire entanglements. This was at last accomplished and the entire patrol with not one man missing at last crossed the last of the "Boche" wire and proceeded across "No Man's Land" again. The Germans were not satisfied to let us go so easily, however, and pursuing parties coming through the wire opened fire at our party. Just as they seemed well up in the wire a signal for our artillery barrage went up and down upon the astonished "Boche" fell our high explosive shells.

It had been an interesting night's work—and so it ended.

Sergeant John S. Reynolds and Corporal Norman E. Long were seriously wounded, while Corporals John P. Cain, George C. Neuman, Robert B. Frederick were slightly wounded, Sergeant John S. Reynolds



COMPANY "D" OFFICERS--HOMEWARD BOUND

returned for duty with the company again on October 23rd, 1918, while engaged in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Corporal Norman E. Long died from his wounds a short time after being in the hospital. This was the first casualty the company had from wounds, inflicted by the enemy. Again on the night of September 18th, 1918, another patrol commanded by Captain Grymes, consisting of Second Lieutenant Shaw, Sergeants John B. Bedford, Harry L. Tieman, James H. Lakin and Joseph C. Neuschafer, Corporals Marcel W. Whiteford, Henry C. Henschen, Jr., Paul W. Grafton, Paul J. Duke and twenty-one privates. This patrol left our lines at about 9:00 P. M., going into "No Mans Land," making a search for information and for the purpose of obtaining prisoners. This patrol returned to our lines about 2:30 A. M., September 19th, 1918. No German patrols or night posts were encountered, but the locating of a "Boche" party putting in projectors for a gas attack was discovered and reported. Division Headquarters made use of the information, opened fire on the spot indicated and the gas tanks were blown up.

On the morning of September 19th, 1918, about 6:00 A. M., the German artillery opened a barrage on our front lines, and company P. C. This barrage continued for about 45 minutes. During this barrage our casualties were two men killed and two men slightly wounded. Corporal Henry R. Jones and Private John T. McEndree were the two who had made the supreme sacrifice, to obtain freedom for the world. Privates Joseph Fell and William Keel were slightly wounded and recovered in a few days.

On the morning of the 20th of September, 1918, orders were received that we would be relieved from the front lines by a French Regiment, sometime during the night of September 20th and 21st. About 11:30



HEADQUARTERS PLATOON

P. M., September 21st, the relief was completed and we started the march for Fousseماغne.

We arrived in Fousseماغne on the morning of September 22nd, about 3:00 A. M. The day of September 22nd, 1918, was occupied by cleaning billeting area and equipment. At 11:00 P. M., September 23rd, 1918, we started our march for Belfort, at which station we were to entrain for the big front.

We arrived in Belfort about 3:20 A. M., September 24th, 1918, and entrained.

After a travel of three days we arrived at our detraining point about 10:00 A. M., September 26th, 1918, and marched a distance of about five kilometers, where we had dinner and rested for about two hours. At 2:00 P. M. the march was again resumed, until about 7:00 P. M., when we again stopped for supper and rest. At 12:00 A. M., Sept. 27, 1918, we again started and marched until about 6 A. M., September 27th, making camp near Morat La Grande. Remained at this camp until 12:00 midnight, September 30th, 1918, when we marched to Mondiecourt, a distance of about 18 kilometers, arriving there about 7:00 A. M., September 30th, remained there resting during the day and at 6:00 P. M. started for Nixeville. We arrived at Nixeville about 2:00 A. M., October 1st, 1918, marching a distance of about 18 kilometers, we remained at Nixeville until about 8:30 P. M., October 3rd, 1918. During our stay there the time was occupied by getting the equipment in shape. Leaving Nixeville we marched to Germonville, a distance of about eight kilometers, arriving there about 10:00 P. M. Large dugouts were occupied while stationed at this point, on account of being in range of the large guns on the front. Many enemy aeroplanes were around.

We remained here awaiting orders to proceed to the front line, to participate in the Meuse-Argonne battle, which had been started during the latter part of September.

On the afternoon of October 7th, 1918, orders were received to be ready to leave at 6:00 P. M. At the time designated the march was commenced, during our march from Germonville to the front lines, the route over which we marched was only a short distance from the line, and within easy range of the German artillery. Shells were bursting around us at different places. Corporal Rudolph Vanik, was wounded during this trip, when about kilometers (12) from the point at which we were to form for the drive, which was to start on the morning of October 8th, 1918. This point was reached about 3:30 A. M., on the morning of October 8th.

Relieving the French which were then holding that sector, and which were holding the east bank of the Meuse, a short distance from Samogneux. The company was formed in battle formation and as much rest as possible was obtained, before starting in the drive. That morning at 5:00 A. M., October 8th, our artillery started the barrage, the barrage continued at the same range for one hour. At 6:00 A. M. the range was lengthened and we started forward. At the starting of the drive this company was in support, but was put into the front line after going a short distance to fill in an open space between the Regiment and the 33rd Division which was on our left. About 7:30 A. M. the German front line was reached and about 75 prisoners were captured at this point. About 8:00 A. M. our objective was reached and communication was established with the organization on our right. This position was maintained until October 10th, 1918, when we again received orders to push forward, in an advance which was to start at 10:30 A. M. At 4:30 A. M. we left the dugout which we were occupying and proceeded through the Bois de Consenvoye, until in rear of the Second Battalion, 115th Infantry, which had been occupying the front line since crossing the First Battalion on October 8th, 1918. When about 150 yards in the rear of the front line, the company was then formed in battle formation and remained there until 10:30 A. M. At 10:30 A. M. the advance was started. Immediately after crossing the Second Battalion heavy machine gun and grenade fire was encountered. After advancing a short distance, bob wire entanglements were encountered. Many enemy machine guns were in the trees and the position in which these were located gave the enemy a great advantage over us. Private James J. Byrne crawled up and brought down one of these snipers for which he received a Distinguished Service Cross. Privates Charles E. Brown and Walter Grubb crawled forward with automatic rifles and cleaned a machine gun nest, for which they received Divisional Citations. Machine guns were flanked and about 50 prisoners were taken. The drive was continued until about 1:00 P. M., October 10th, 1918, after making a gain of about 600 meters. Our lines were then established and liaison communications with the companies on our right and left. Our casualties during the day had been three killed and six wounded. Supply Sergeant James S. P. Fyle, who volunteered to go with the company on the line, Sergeant Frank T. Vanik and Corporal Robert B. Frederick, made the supreme sacrifice, while flanking a machine gun nest, which was causing us losses and holding back the advance of the company. Sergeant Gulbrand Eriksen was wounded while leading his platoon in the advance. Corporal



3RD PLATOON

William H. Taylor and Corporal Glen B. Thompson while leading their squads, and Privates Edward E. Winkler and William S. Long while advancing forward under heavy machine gun fire. Sergeant Arthur Gray was wounded a few minutes after starting on the advance.

On this date Captain Herbert L. Grymes led his men forward under heavy machine gun fire and by heroic example made it possible for them to drive out the enemy and occupy a position which allowed his regiment to build up a new line and captured a large number of prisoners. On the following day, under an exceedingly heavy shelling he left a place of safety and with the assistance of Lieutenant Wm. P. Kennedy rescued one of his men who had been severely wounded and was lying in an exposed position about 40 yards away and could not move. For this action Captain Grymes received a Divisional Citation and for his work during this engagement he was later awarded an Army Citation.

During the morning of October 11th, about 3:00 A. M., a heavy artillery barrage was opened on our area by the enemy, which continued until 6:16 A. M. Again at 11:45 A. M. artillery opened on our area lasting for about 15 minutes. During the afternoon we received orders that the company would be relieved from the front line, shortly and would return to the reserve position. At about 4:30 P. M. the relief was commenced and the company withdrew from the front line about 5:00 P. M. During the relief the Germans opened fire with several machine guns, and light artillery, which lasted for about 30 minutes. Our casualties during the night of October 10th and day of October 11th were four killed and one officer and 30 enlisted men wounded. Privates Paul D. Bumbaugh, Maric Magini, Necel Moore and Joseph F. Leising, all of these men gave their lives while holding their posts on the front

line during artillery fire. First Lieutenant William P. Kennedy, Corporals Stanley G. Beeman, John P. Cain, Paul J. Duke, Sergeant Frank G. Tinsley, Privates William Finger, Claude A. Hanley, Sylvester M. Kelly, Raymond Kennedy, Arthur Welinsky, Herman Eisenberg, Charles H. Smith, Marcus C. Carroll, Frank Zapalac, Daniel J. Moran, Arthur J. Weist, Clyde M. Daniels, Lawrence E. Carroll and William Fell were wounded by either shrapnel or gas. Corporals Marcel W. Whiteford, Robert J. Jones, Gulbrand Eriksen, Arthur Gray, Corporals William H. Taylor, Glen B. Thompson, Privates Charles H. Tinsley, Leo B. Brooke, Otto E. Sroufe, Herbert J. Sims, Walter Neill were wounded by bullets from machine guns. Of those wounded Private Leo Brooke died of his wounds.

From the time the company entered the front line on October 8th, when it connected up with the 33rd Division and mopped up the trenches to the Meuse River, until October 12th, it was supported and helped by the First Platoon of Company A, 112th M. G. Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Burgess and Sergeants Tucker Tate and Smith.

This platoon did excellent work and held its positions during the vicious and blasting artillery fire of October 11th.

Those killed in action while in the battle were: Corporal Elmer J. Mills, Privates Harry K. Cable, Harvey M. Millhiser and Ray T. Herschback. Those wounded were: Sergeant H. L. Tucker, Corporal Leo B. Kasazron, Privates W. J. Thomadnik and George Seidenzahl.

The relief being completed about 5:00 P. M., October 11th, 1918, the company proceeded to the reserve area and remained there until the morning of October 16th, 1918, when orders were received to again occupy the front line position, relieving Company "C" and to start and advance again at 9:30 A. M. At 9:00 A. M. an artillery barrage began, which lasted for 30 minutes. As soon as the barrage lifted the advance was commenced. The ground over which we were to advance was covered with thick undergrowth, which made it very difficult. This also gave the enemy the advantage on account of them being in position to use their machine guns without being exposed to our fire. Several machine guns were holding our right flank, from advancing and about 10:00 A. M. a flanking fire was ordered by Lieutenant Saxelby, in charge of the 1st Platoon, which succeeded in driving the Germans back and allowed our entire line to advance to the designated point. Our lines were established about 5:00 P. M.

About 7:00 P. M. Corporal John J. Shanahan, who was then in command of the Second Platoon of the company, while going to the Company P. C., captured a German ration detail single handed, consisting of eight men, the rations consisted of black bread made of potatoes, good butter, sausage, cabbage and substitute coffee, which was steaming hot. The men enjoyed the Dutchman's supper very much, because they had had very little to eat during the day, owing to the constant artillery fire, which the Germans kept throwing in the area between our lines and the kitchens, making it exceedingly difficult to carry rations to the men, and especially during the drive that day.

The line was held by the company until about 1:00 P. M., October 18th, when it was relieved by a company of the Third Battalion and again took the reserve position. In the battle of Grande Montagne, Sergeant Bailey having been gassed and receiving medical attention at the first aid station refused to be sent to the rear and rejoined his company



4TH PLATOON

although still suffering from the effects of the poison and showing great devotion to duty. He was awarded a Division Citation for this. Sergeant Bailey again went forward with his company in its advance in the connection with the capture of Etraye Ridge. Then on September 25th all of the officers in the company having been sent to the rear as casualties, he acted for a short time as company commander

During this drive our casualties were slight, being all wounded. The total wounded being: Sergeant James A. Jones, Corporals George W. Lueckert, Kennard G. Lang and Privates Austin N. Paige, William S. Minnerly, Walter Dearing, Charles H. Ashley and Laurel W. Ingram. All of these men were wounded by either shell fire, machine gun bullets or gas.

On the morning of October 22nd Private John L. Stearns, while acting as a company runner was during heavy shell fire entrusted with a message to be delivered to Battalion Headquarters. On his way to the rear Private Stearns found Corporal Frank J. Kelly severely wounded and requiring immediate medical attention. In spite of the intense artillery fire Private Stearns stopped and lifted Corporal Kelly on his shoulders and with the assistance of Private Charles E. Reasin, also of Company "D," succeeded in delivering the wounded man to the first aid station and his message to Battalion Headquarters. The entire route traveled by the men was under heavy bombardment and the exploit is one which demonstrated unusual nerve and heroism. They were both given Divisional Citations.

The company remained in the reserve position until 3:00 A. M., October 23rd. During our stay in the reserve position we were under shell fire from the German artillery constantly. At 3:00 A. M., October

23rd, 1918, we again proceeded to the front line area to participate in an advance which was to start that morning. We reached our position about 4:30 A. M., and battle formation was established about 5:30 A. M. An artillery and machine gun barrage from our side opened and continued at the same range until 6:15 A. M., at which time the barrage was moved forward. The drive forward was started immediately, following the artillery barrage, during this time the enemy also had opened on our lines with machine gun and artillery fire. The advance forward was continued until about 9:30 A. M., when our lines were established. During this drive Sergeant Howard E. Madsen located a machine gun nest which was holding our advance and using hand grenades succeeded in killing two of the enemy and causing the remainder of the machine gun group to retreat. This was accomplished single handed and Sergeant Madsen was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic action.

While our lines were being established German aeroplanes flew over dropping several bombs. Our casualties during this drive were three killed, one officer and four enlisted men wounded. Privates Roland O. Wilgis and Walter E. Jesse were killed by aerial bombs, and Corporal Charles N. Foster was killed by machine gun bullets. First Lieutenant Charles M. Saxelby was wounded by a machine gun bullet, while leading his platoon forward during an advance, and received a Divisional Citation for remaining on the field though wounded until the lines were re-established and he was ordered to the rear by his company commander. Corporal Frank J. Kelly was seriously wounded by shrapnel from aerial bombs. Corporal William Rhinehardt and Privates Wilton J. Keithley and Walter J. Smith were wounded by artillery fire, while going from the reserve position to the front line.

About 10:00 A. M. our lines were established, this position was held until 3:00 P. M., October 24th, when the relief was sent forward to occupy the line. This company then occupied the reserve position, which had been occupied by Company "I", 115th Infantry, who relieved us.

At 10:00 A. M., October 25th, 1918, this company was ordered to move to another reserve position, during this movement. Captain Herbert L. Grymes and Private John L. Stearns were wounded by splinters from a high explosive shell. The German artillery having started shelling the area around the reserve position which we were to occupy. The company reached the reserve position about 11:30 A. M. and were placed in shelter immediately. The position was occupied until 4:30 A. M., the morning of the 29th of October.

In the action north of Verdun in October the Regiment assaulted the enemy position on the 8th, 10th, 15th, 16th and 23rd. In four out of five of these advances Company "D" was placed in the assault wave and on each occasion reached its objective except on the 10th when, after having advanced far beyond the companies on its right and left it was ordered to halt and establish a position to which the regimental line was later advanced.

Leaving the reserve position we marched back to Cote de Roches, arriving there about 7:00 A. M., covering a distance of about six kilometers. Breakfast was secured as soon as possible and the day was spent in resting. At 6:30 P. M., October 29th, 1918, we left this position and marched to Verdun, a distance of 14 kilometers, remained here resting during the day of October 30th until 7:00 P. M. Left Verdun and

marched a distance of six kilometers to billets located at Moulin Brule, remained in these billets until 10:00 A. M., October 31st, 1918, when we left and marched a distance of two kilometers and here took trucks for Robert de Espagne. a distance of about 70 kilometers.

We arrived at Robert de Espagne about 3:00 P. M., October 31st, 1918. The company was quartered in billets in this town and remained here until the morning of November 17th, 1918. During our stay here target practice and regular drill was carried on. Leaving Robert de Espagne about 8:00 A. M. and marched to Lavencourt, a distance of about

15 kilometers, arrived at Lavencourt about 3:00 P. M. We remained here for three days and at noon on the third day marched to Ligny, a distance of 14 kilometers, at which point we entrained and left at 7:00 P. M., November 20th, de-trained at Vitry Verinois about 11:00 A. M., November 21st, left Vitry Verinois at 1:30 P. M., and marched to Senaide, a distance of 22 kilometers.

We arrived at Senaide at 7:00 P. M., November 21st. During our stay at Senaide the regular drill schedule as planned by the division and different unit commanders was carried out. During this time many manouevring problems were carried out.

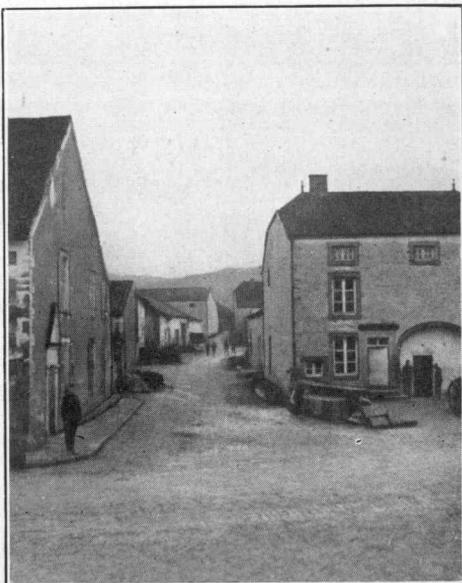
Leaving Senaide in April, the company was sent to the Le Mans Area and billeted at the town of Bonnetable, where preparations were completed for our return to the United States.

A number of the men were given the opportunity and decided to accept offers to remain in Service over seas.

After a short stay at Bonnetable the company proceeded to St. Nazaire, from which Port on May 12, 1919, they embarked on the steamship Artemis for the U. S., arriving at Newport News, Va., on May 24th.

Several days at Camp Stuart, Va., where the men were re-outfitted with clothing and fed by the Maryland Welcome Home Committees—and then it was "All aboard" for the last of our eventful journeyings.

At Camp Stuart the Company had been broken up and section by section the men from States other than Maryland had been taken out and sent away. It was a rather Small Company "D," therefore, that marched into Camp Meade. Here the final paper work was completed for demobilization, and after the Parade in Baltimore the organization known as Company "D," 115th Infantry, passed into History on June 4th, 1919.



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