

COMPANY "D" 16 TH INFANTRY  
APO 1 U. S. ARMY

16 July 1945

SUBJECT: History of Company "D", 16th Infantry

TO : Commanding Officer, 16th Infantry.

During the winter of 1942, the First U. S. Infantry Division began its intensive training in Massachusetts and later moved to North Carolina for manuevers. Here Dog Co. of the 16th Infantry received its invaluable training, which later proved its worth in combat. The empahsis was on amphibious operations and the technique of assault landings.

Then, after receiving additional training in Florida and Georgia, the Company arrived at its staging area, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. At "The Gap", the company was equipped for its overseas assignment, receiving the latest combat equipment developed by the U.S. Army. Among this new equipment were the new type helmet and the U.S. Carbine Cal. .30 Ml.

On August 2, 1942, the company embarked for its overseas destination, landing in Scotland, where it traveled to barracks in Tidworth, England. The next two months the company again trained for amphibious landings.

Finally on October 26, 1942, the company loaded on transports heading for an unknown destination. After a week at sea, the company was briefed on its part in the coming operation.

At 0300 hours, on the morning of November 8, 1942, the company loaded into assault craft, and hit the beaches at 0530 hours. Here on the North African Beaches, Dog Company participated in its first combat action. The company encountered light small arms and artillery fire on the beach. Despite the fact that it was thier first combat action, the men in the company came through remarkably well. Then after pushing inland for a short distance, the first platoon was attached to Baker Company, the second platoon to Able Company, and the mortars were placed under company control.

The Battalion then attacked its next objective, La Macta, where it encountered heavy small arms fire. It was here that Dog Company suffered its first casualties, The Company Commander ( 1st. Lt. Dean ) and the 2nd platoon leader ( 1st. Lt. Hawk ); both were wounded by sniper fire. On November 10th the company moved through to Oran, the following day all hostilities with the French ceased. The company then moved to Tafararoui Air Porf where it performed guard duty and received additional training. On December 16th the company moved from Tafararoui Air Port to a bivouac area at Fleuris; training was continued for future operations. We left Fleuris January 16th, 1943 and made a motor march to Tunisia.

After attaching the first platoon to Able Company and the second platoon to Baker Company, we then assumed defensive positions in the Ousseltia Valley. One section of mortars were attached to each rifle company in the battalion. The battalion's assignment was to defend an extensive mine field. There was a sharp exchange of artillery fire with extensive patrolling by both sides. Enemy aircraft were very active in this area, but the battalion suffered slight casualties.



About February 19th. the battalion moved to the vicinity of the Kasserine Pass. With the platoons disposed as before the battalion proceeded to take the high ground adjacent to the Kasserine Pass. After meeting heavy enemy resistance, the battalion succeeded in its attack. Dog Company suffered moderate casualties, mostly due to the intense artillery fire. At this point our armored elements pushed through us, engaging a well equipped enemy armored division. From their observation post on top of a mountain, Dog Company's observers were able to witness one of the most violent tank battles that was to take place in the European Theatre of Operations. Then the Company went into an assembly area near Tebessa, with the machine-gun platoons remaining attached to their respective rifle companies.

On the morning of March 17th. the 1st. Battalion attacked Gafsa, encountering light resistance. We remained in Gafsa until the next day when we moved out to cut the way to Macknassy.

Then on the 28th. of March, Dog Company had it's first real taste of battle. The 1st. platoon was attached to Charlie Company, the 2nd. platoon to Baker Company, and one section of motars was attached to each rifle company. At 0100 hrs. the companies moved out in the attack, driving towards a commanding ridge which overlooked a strong enemy defense line. Shortly after daybreak the objective was taken, but the enemy launched a well organized counterattack at us. Preceding his infantry attack, the enemy laid a terrific motar and artillery barrage upon the 1st. battalion. This extremely heavy barrage inflicted several casualties on Dog Company. Realizing that this ground was practically untenable, the battalion was forced to withdraw approximately five hundred yards to more favorable positions. Then on the following day we again attacked, receiving constant motar and artillery fire. To add to our troubles, we received direct fire from several enemy tanks which we had to contend with. This was the first time we had encountered the German 88mm. artillery piece which inflicted numerous casualties upon us. Despite these difficulties we held the ground and went into the defensive. This action later became known as the battle of EL GUETTAR! The company did its part by personally inflicting severe losses of men and equipment on the enemy.

v After being relieved, the company moved to the vicinity of Morsot for a brief rest period. A few days later the whole battalion moved out to the vicinity of Beja where it made numerous limited attacks. Although Dog Company came through these attacks virtually unscathed, the battalion as a whole suffered heavy casualties while attacking these enemy positions.

After clearing the ground adjacent to the town of Beja, the 1st. battalion received another important objective. This objective, Hill 523, was considered to be the key to the enemy defenses in North Africa. The battle for hill 523 is considered one of the sagas of modern warfare. In succession, elements of the 16th. Infantry attempted to take the hill, but was forced to withdraw. The 1st. battalion pushed off and managed to reach its crest, but it too was forced to withdraw. In this attack the ranks of the rifle companies were so depleted that Dog Company's motars left their positions to join the ranks of the riflemen. Among the last men to withdraw from the hill, which was constantly under an intense enemy barrage, were men from Dog Company's motar platoon. Although the 1st. Battalion was forced to withdraw from Hill 523, its courage and tenacity forced the enemy to abandon this key point in his main line of resistance. Casualties in Dog Company were extremely heavy and reinforcements were brought up to fill the vacancies.



We then pushed forward a few hundred yards to hill 575 against disorganized enemy resistance. While the First Battalion was occupying these defensive positions, the remaining enemy troops in Africa capitulated. With the end of hostilities in Africa, the Battalion moved to Algeria.

During its stay in Algeria, the company continued training and participated in more amphibious landings. Here the company overhauled all its crew served weapons and reorganized.

On the 5th of July the company boarded the USS Stanton in the port of Algiers, and sailed for an undisclosed destination. While on board the ship the men were briefed on the coming operation. This operation was to be an assault on the coast of Sicily.

On the morning of July 10th, the company loaded into assault craft at 0400 hours, landing at a point 6 miles east of Gela. Light enemy resistance was encountered on the beach, and thus the company was able to push inland about three miles virtually unopposed. However on the following day the enemy began to fight in earnest, counterattacking with tanks and Infantry. Dog Company suffered heavy casualties, due to intense artillery and mortar fire. The enemy's was to drive our troops back to their beaches, but instead lost one of his crack panzer outfits in the attempt. After successfully repulsing these attacks, Dog Company proceeded to make a series of marches meeting slight enemy resistance.

Approximately two miles east of Necosia, the battalion encountered another enemy strong point. The machine gun and mortar platoons were attached to their respective rifle companies, and the battalion prepared to push off in the attack. Despite the fact that the men were very tired from making the arduous marches across the extremely rough terrain, the battalion made the attack against stubborn enemy resistance. Dog Company's mortar platoon fired continuously for about four hours, expending some three-thousand rounds of ammunition, and the machine gun platoons expended 14 ammunition chests. The enemy was unable to hold his positions against such an overwhelming display of fire power.

On the 4th Of August the battalion jumped off in the attack for hill 851, meeting heavy enemy small arms fire. After remaining in these positions for a day, the battalion again pushed off to take the town of Troina. We stayed in these positions for about ten days, and then made a motor march to a bivouac area near Randazzo. After bivouacing here for a week, we moved to Licata for more training. The men in Dog Company were later used as guards on bridges, railroads, and air fields.

Then on the 21st of October, the First Battalion boarded the HMS Maloja, and returned to England. Here ~~and-ether~~ another extensive and rigorous training program was begun, with special emphasis again placed on beach head assaults. Dog Company moved to Braunton Camp on February, 8th, where it participated in more amphibious landings. Then on the 17th of May, the company was sent to a marshalling area where it was fully equipped, and briefed for the coming operation. Finally on June 1st, the company boarded the USS Samuel Chase



in the harbor of Weymouth, and sailed for the coast of France.

On June 6th 1944, Dog Company landed on Omaha Beach, Easy Red, at 0920 hours. the bulk of the company dug in against a low bank, while a path was cleared thru the mine fields on the beach. The mortar platoon along with the second platoon went into position, and opened fire on enemy positions approximately 75 yards away. Shortly thereafter the company ceased firing, and moved on the beach to an exit cleared by the Third Battalion. Then about one-half mile inland, elements of the company contacted the Second Battalion, who told them the First Battalion was approximately one-quarter mile east of their positions. Upon receiving this information, the company immediately rejoined the First Battalion. At this time the first platoon was attached to Baker Company, the second platoon attached to Charlie Company, and the mortar into position as a battery in support of the battalion. Around 2300 hours, the first platoon was relieved from its attachment to Baker Company, and was sent immediately to Abel Company to help prevent an anticipated enemy counterattack. At the end of "D Day", Dog Company found itself one and one-half miles inland in a defensive position, having suffered twenty-five casualties due to enemy action on the beach. The mortar platoon had four serviceable mortars, and each of the machine gun platoons had three serviceable machine guns.

During the period from June 6th to June 15th, the battalion moved ahead each day meeting light enemy opposition. The platoons then went into a defensive position in the vicinity of La Halbrenniere. Here there were several sharp exchanges of artillery fire, and our mortar platoon fired intermittent barrages on enemy strong points. It was in this area that the company received its first replacements since England. We then pushed on a short distance to the vicinity of Caumont, where the First Battalion alternated with the other two battalions, splitting its time between Regimental reserve and time on line.

During this period there was a constant exchange of mortar and artillery fire, and both sides attempted fake counterattacks. Although we remained in this area a month, Dog Company had very slight casualties. On the 13th of July, The First Division was relieved by the Fifth Infantry Division, and the First Battalion of the 16th Regiment went to a rest area in the vicinity of Colombieres. While in this area, Dog Company attended motion pictures, and had hot showers.

After remaining in rest area for approximately a week, the company moved to an assembly area one and one-half south-east of Griegnes. It was necessary to remain in this area for a few days until weather permitted our Air Corp to saturate the enemy strong points with bombs.

Then on July 25th, the company moved out with the first platoon attached to Baker Company, the second platoon to Abel Company, and the mortars under company control. The town of La Chapelle was our battalion's objective, and it was taken after a hard fire fight. Dog Company suffered heavy casualties in this action, due on the most part to a severe enemy mortar barrage. After completing this mission, the battalion moved to the vicinity of Brece. During our first night in this area a considerable force of enemy aircraft attacked us with anti-personnel bombs. Dog Company had numerous casualties, and this was considered the



air attack the company was ever subjected to. The following the day company moved on its organic transportation to another assembly area outside of Mayenne. Here the machine gun and mortar platoons were attached to their respective companies, and the battalion jumped off for the town of Mayenne. The battalion met moderate enemy artillery and small arms fire. A few days later Dog Company's first platoon suffered heavy casualties while repulsing counter-attack.

We then moved rapidly eastward to help close the "Falaise Gap". At the finish of this mission the company was able to spend nine days in a rest area, where it reorganized. At the completion of this rest period, we commenced our long motor march across France. The machine gun platoons remained with the rifle companies, and the mortar platoon came under battalion control. Throughout this drive our machine gun vehicles furnished contact and reconnaissance patrols for the battalion.

On the 3rd of September, Dog Company crossed the Belgian frontier, and went into defensive positions around Mons, Belgium. Enemy patrols and aircraft were very active in this area. The machine gun platoons had numerous clashes with the enemy, inflicting many casualties on them. Large numbers of enemy personnel and material were captured, and it was in this area that the enemy's seventh army was practically annihilated. We then moved to Hey, Belgium, where we remained on the defensive for three days. On the fourth day, the battalion pushed off from Hey and met light enemy resistance south-east of Herve.

At 1515 hours on the twelfth of September the second platoon, attached to Charlie Company, crossed the German-Belgian border. These men were the first foot troops to reach German soil. That night the battalion set up defensive positions in and around a large forest. During this first night in Germany, the battalion was subjected to a terrific artillery barrage, which was extremely deadly due to numerous tree bursts. Dog Company suffered heavy casualties during this intense barrage. The following day, the town of Hidtfeld was occupied with only slight enemy resistance. Before the battalion was able to take its next objective, which was the town of Freund, it was necessary to reduce some pill boxes adjacent to it.

The companies in this area for a few days, and then prepared to make the assault on the city of Stolberg. This was the first large German town to come under the fire of American artillery. Surrounding the town where numerous pill boxes covered all logical approaches to the objective. After a short fight we cleared the pill boxes but had an extremely difficult time taking the first houses in the town. At various times during the attack, we were forced to withdraw temporarily, but again and again we counter-attacked taking back the lost ground. The enemy's artillery, mortar, and small arms fire were particularly intense, causing severe casualties to the attacking troops. Armored elements which were in direct support of our battalion, were forced to withdraw under a withering artillery barrage. However, on September 21st, Stolberg fell before our sustained attacks. Dog Company's casualties were heavy, necessitating the reorganization of its machine gun platoons. The company remained here on the defensive for about six weeks. The mortar platoon laid intermittent fire on enemy troops under our direct observation. Our Company Headquarters set up our fifty caliber machine guns and fired



indirect fire. The enemy kept harrassing us with artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire. At night the enemy's air craft bombed and strafed our positions causing incidental damage. On the fourth of November, the First Battalion was relieved by the Third Battalion of the 16th Infantry.

The company then traveled to the town of Brand, Germany, where it was in reserve along with the rest of the battalion. At Brand the company was paid, had showers, attended movies, and received rations. Adrill scheaule emphasizing gun drill and manipulation was set up.

Then on the 9th of November, the company left Brand, traveling to an assembly area three miles south-east of Stolberg. In this area the first platoon was attached to Abel Company, the second platoon to Charlie Company, and the company mortars remained under battalion control. The company then moved up to take defensive positions in and around the town of Schevenhutte. The enemy occupied high ground in this locality, which afforded excellent observation posts, therefore he was able to lay constant artillery fire on us. To add to our difficulties, the enemy laid effective interditory fire on our limited supply of routes. Although Dog Company suffered slight battle casualties many men were taken sick because of the severe weather conditions.

On the 16th Of November, at 1245 hours, the companies jumped off after a fifteen minute barrage by our artillery and mortars. The weather had cleared up sufficiently to permit our Air Corp to bomb and straffe the enemy positions. The attack took us to the vicinity of Hamich, which was an important part of the enemy's defense line. When the companies pushed off they were met by fierce mortar barrage, and casualties mounted quickly. however, the battalion took its objective, which was the town of Hamich, by 1700 hours, consolidating its positions. It was during this attack, that Dog Company suffered it's heaviest casualties, with the machine gun platoons seriously depleted. Almost immediately after the objective was taken, the enemy launched a series of fierce counterattacks. Although the enemy managed to take some of the houses on the outer edge of Hamich, the First Battalion attacked and drove him from this area. Shortly thereafter, the company was relieved and sent to an assembly areaneear near Stolberg, where reinforcements were brought up to replace the casualties suffered. Then the machine gun platoons were sent to their respective companies and prepared to attack again. By the 27th of November, at 0645 hours, the companies pushed off to x take their objective which was the vicinity of Langweiler. During this attack part of the first platoon, attached to Charlie Company, accidentally went into the town of Langweiler. This bold action caught the enemy by surprise, but he soon realized his plight and launched a fierce counterattack. The Third Battalion however, came in quickly to aid Charlie Company, and the town was secured.

On December 3rd, the battalion jumped off to take the town of Luchen. Although the battalion met strong enemy resistance, Dog Company fortunately suffered only light casualties. The following day, the enemy launched a heavy counterattack at 1700 hours. The enemy committed a large number of Infantry, but they were repulsed with heavy losses. It was here that Dog Company's mortar platoon fired one of its most effective barrages of the war. Our mortar observer was able to observe large enemy groups



massing for the attack, and laid down heavy fire directly on the massing troops.

When this mission was completed the company moved to an area three-miles south-east of Stolberg for a short break. Here most of the time was ~~see~~ spent overhauling all our crew-served weapons, readying for future duty. A few days later Dog Company moved to an area one mile west of Lammersdorf, relieving Dog Company of the Sixtieth Regiment. The First Battalion stayed in these defensive positions for approximately six days, at which time enemy activity was cut to a minimum. The mortar platoon was able to send men for showers and doughnuts. Numerous were given ~~to~~-Paris passes, and quite a few men were able to take advantage of them.

Then on the 11th of December, the First Battalion pulled back to Herve, Belgium, where it ~~ended~~ entered a rest period. While in this area particular attention was given to individual and crew-served weapons. Men in Dog Company were able to get paid, hot showers, and attended movies.

Suddenly on the 16th of December, the company was alerted for a move at 1600 hours. On the following day the company traveled to a point one-half mile southeast of Saurbrodt, Belgium. The machine gun platoons were attached to rifle companies almost immediately, and moved out. The mortar platoon remained under battalion control, going into position as a battery rather than being assigned by sections. This method was found to be the best because it enabled all six mortars to lay a heavy concentration of fire on the same point whether it was ~~it~~-was in front of Abel, Baker, or Charlie Company. The mortars used this system nearly all the time until the end of the war. When the enemy's resistance was located in isolated pockets, it was found to be more effective to have a section of mortars attached to each rifle company for support. About four days later the company went into a defensive position in the vicinity of Bruyeres, Belgium. Enemy artillery and mortar fire was fairly heavy, but the company did not suffer any casualties. Our mortars laid harrassing fire on enemy strong points to prevent him from massing for an expected attack. The company's fifty caliber machine guns were set up and laid harrassing ~~en-ene~~ fire on enemy strong points. The enemy replied with considerable fire from his self-propelled guns. On January 14th, the mortars moved to the town of Weismes, the first platoon was attached to Baker Company, the second platoon to Charlie Company, and preparations were made for the coming attack. For several days previous to the attack, it had been snowing heavily, and the temperature ran very low. When the battalion pushed off in the attack, the men had to contend with high snow drifts and numbing cold. The enemy laid ~~down~~ heavy mortar fire and resisted stubbornly. Finally after driving him back house to house, the First Battalion took Faymondville.

Dog Company then participated in a series of short attacks which took it to the outskirts of Amel. At this time the mortar platoon moved to the town of Eibertingen in order to give better support. Amel fell with no enemy resistance and consequently we didn't suffer any casualties. Then the entire company pulled back to Eibertingen until February 6th. During which time we drilled, had showers, and attended movies. After attaching the machine gun platoons to the rifle companies, the company moved ~~emtp-~~ into defensive positions near Brandenburg, Germany, where we relieved elements ~~of~~ of the 8th Infantry Division. We remained in these positions for a very short time, and then were relieved by the



14th Calvary. While we were in these positions, the enemy was able to lay down accurate mortar and rocket fire on us. Movement during the daylight hours was cut to a minimum, because the enemy had direct observation on our positions.

We then moved to new positions near Bergheim, going on the defensive. These new positions overlooked the Roer River, and the enemy as well as us had excellent observation. The mortars did extensive firing on the town of Kreuzau, setting several enemy occupied buildings on fire. The mortars used a large amount of captured enemy mortar ammunition increasing their volume of fire. Enemy counter battery fire was very much in evidence, and light casualties were suffered. The mortars layed down a smoke screen to cover two 155 SP. guns who were firing directly into the enemy lines. On the night of February 24th, enemy aircraft bombed and strafed our positions, and no casualties were suffered. The following day the machine gun platoons crossed the Roer River with Able and Baker companies, proceeding to clear the area in front of Windon. The mortars, after laying supporting fire, displaced across the river shortly afterward. Casualties for the Battalion were light, although considerable enemy artillery and mortar fire was encountered. The town of Kreuzau was cleared by elements of the 1st Battalion.

We then pushed forward a short distance and went into the defensive around Frangenheim. The enemy shelled us constantly with mortars, SP, guns and tanks. On March 4th, the Company moved to Freisheim setting up defensive positions. The mortars displaced 1200 yards east of Weilerwist when the machine gun platoons jumped off in the attack. The companies advanced about 2000 yards against stiff resistance which gradually disintegrated. The following day the town of Waldorf, Hemmerich, and Kardorf fell with little enemy resistance.

On the 7th of March, the Company moved into an assembly area at Alfter, Germany. Here the machine gun platoons were attached to Abel and Charlies Companies, with the mortars remaining under battalion control. The following day the First Battalion jumped off in the attack for the Regimental objective, which was the city of Bonn. Enemy resistance was moderate, and Dog Company came through this attack unscathed. Thus at this point the company went into defensive positions overlooking the Rhine River. Enemy long range guns shelled the city heavily from across the river.

Then on March 11th, the company was relieved, traveling back to Alfter for a brief rest period. The company maintained a drill schedule, and individual weapons were fired for familiarization. WE left Alfter on March 17th, traveling some forty miles to an assembly area at Honnef. During this trip the company crossed the Rhine River via way of a pontoon bridge just below the Remagen Bridgehead. While we were at Honnef, the enemy shelled us at night, with long range heavy artillery guns. The first platoon was attached to Baker Company, the second platoon to Charlie Company, and the mortars remained under battalion control. Approximately three thousand yards from Honnef, the company relieved other Infantry elements near the town of Ittenbach. The Battalion then advanced four thousand yards to Oberpleis. The enemy's chief resistance came from heavy small arms fire, and from SP guns. On the afternoon of March 20th the enemy counterattacked, and was repulsed. The mortars fired several hundred rounds, and received credit for knocking and SP guns out. On the following day at 0300 hours, the battalion pushed off fifteen hundred yards to the town of Heisterpohn. The second platoon, attached to Charlie Company, was forced to withdraw temporarily, but reorganized to retake the ground it withdrew from.



The following days the companies pushed through another thousand yards to Westerhausen. Enemy resistance was particularly stubborn, aided by good positions and numerous SP guns. The town of Pleishohn fell under the terrific onslaught of the battalion, despite intense enemy artillery fire. At this time the mortar platoon was split into sections, one section displacing forward three hundred yards south of Lanzenbach, and the other two sections displaced to Rottgen. In this area the enemy's mortar, artillery, and rocket fire was so intense that the mortar platoon had considerable difficulty getting their guns into action. The mortar platoon in particular, was under direct enemy observation and suffered moderate casualties. Then Abel, Baker, and Charlie Companies, with Dog Company in support, pushed forward some twenty two hundred yards. The towns of Aascheid and Blankenburg fell quickly with only slight enemy resistance.

On March 27th 1945, the battalion assembled at Hasselbach, preparing to drive through to the Sieg River. The following day the battalion pushed through Veckerseifen to the town of Wissen located on the Sieg River. The most notable enemy resistance in this locality came from a few armored elements. Dog Company's mortar observer came under direct fire from two enemy SP guns, but he in turn called down a mortar barrage knocking the two SP guns out of action.

The company left this area and made a motor march to the vicinity of Wurgendorf, Germany. Then on the 31 of March the company made another long motor march, travelling 113 miles to the city of Buren, Germany.

About the 5th of April, Dog Company moved on its organic transportation to Brakel, and later to Wehrven. Here it occupied defensive positions along the Weser River. Finally on the 8th of April at 1500 hours, Dog Company's machine platoons, attached to Able and Baker Companies, crossed the Weser River in assault groups. ~~hit~~ Moderate small arms fire was encountered, but once our troops hit the opposite shore the enemy hastily retreated. Dog Company's mortar platoon crossed the Weser at 16:30 hours, hand carrying two mortars, and the remainder of the platoon acted as ammo-bearers. The Company once again became motorized, moving some forty miles to Lagershausen and eventually to Herzberg. At this point it became necessary once again to attach the machine gun platoons to the rifle companies in order to clean out enemy troops northeast of the city. One of our mortar jeeps was knocked out of action when it hit a mine, casualties were light. The companies pushed another 3500 yards to Sieber meeting heavy enemy resistance. The following day they jumped 6000 yards more to St. Andreasburg where they again came under heavy small arms and tank fire.

After St. Andreasburg fell, Dog Company moved into an assembly area at Benneckenstein. There our first platoon was attached to Baker Company, second platoon to Charlie, and the mortars remained under battalion control. At 0700 hours, the First Battalion jumped off for the town of Rubeland meeting light enemy resistance. The next day, after capturing several hundred prisoners, the battalion jumped off to attack the town of Huttenrode. With the collapse of enemy resistance in this area, the battalion moved about sixty miles to Bornstedt, awaiting further orders.

Then on the 27th of April, Dog Company, on organic transportation, covered about 156 miles to the city of Asch, Czechoslovakia.



We stayed in Asch for one night, and the next morning the machine gun platoons were attached to the rifle companies. The battalion moved through several small towns meeting slight enemy resistance, going into the defensive positions around the towns of Brambach and d Salerberg. Dog Company's mortars set up in the town of Hohendorf to render support. The mortars laid fire in and around the town of Plesna, when enemy activity was observed. On the 6th of May, the first platoon was attached to Baker Company, second platoon to Charlie Company, and the mortars had one section attached to each rifle company. Preceding the attack the mortars fired a 400 round barrage into the town of Snecky and Plesna. The objectives were taken with very light enemy resistance encountered. The Companies then jumped off for the town of Grossengrun and its vicinity. All enemy resistance had apparently ceased, and no enemy troops were reported. It was here in this ~~that~~ area that the "cease all forward movement and consolidate your positions".

The following day, May 8th, was proclaimed "V-E Day" and the situation became non-tactical for the battalion. The machine gun platoons of Dog Company remained attached to their respective rifle companies, while the mortar platoon assumed patrol duties, guiding the enemy prisoners to the stockades. Shortly thereafter the machine gun platoons moved back to Grossengrun with Company Headquarters. The other platoon set up and occupied the town of Lanz, patrolling the surrounding area.

Then on the 8th Of June, the company was relieved of its duties in Czechoslovakia, and travelled about 145 miles to Herzogenaurach Germany. Here at Herzogenaurach the company instituted a training schedule and assumed regular garrison duties. The men received the first liquor rations, and were able to get coffee and doughnuts frequently. Many of the men who had been with Dog Company since Africa, have been redeployed to the United States, and the Company is in the process of being reorganized.

Thus July 9, 1945 finds Dog Company of the 16th Infantry in the town of Herzogenaurach, Germany, training and fulfilling its duties as occupation troops. It is impossible to predict the future, but whatever its assignment may be, Dog Company will be ready to do its part.

FINIS!



COMPANY "D" 16TH INFANTRY  
APO 1 U. S. ARMY

19 July 1945

SUBJECT : Casualties.

TO : Commanding Officer, 16th Infantry.

Inclosed is a list of Casualties suffered by "D" Company. They fall under three headings; Wounded in Action, Missing in Action, and Killed in Action.

*James V. Marsh*  
JAMES V MARSH  
1st Lt. 16th Inf.  
Commanding



WOUNDED IN ACTION

Capt. Vein Smith	Nov. 16, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
1st Lt. Philip Carpenter	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
1st Lt. Dean	Nov. 9, 42	Lamacta, Algiers
1st Lt. Finke	March 29, 43	El Guettar, Tunisia
1st Lt. Hawk	Nov. 9, 42	La Macta, Algiers
1st Lt. George Lescalleet	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
1st Lt. James Marsh	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
2nd Lt. Robert S. Kenney	Nov. 29, 44	Weisweiler, Germany
2nd Lt. Ralph Vernon	July 29, 44	Brece, France
T/Sgt. Albert Rotello	Oct. 9, 44	Brand, Germany
S/Sgt. James Bonner	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
S/Sgt. Alfred Burge	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
S/Sgt. William R. Carlson	Dec. 24, 44	Brugers, Belgium
S/Sgt. Lester A. Fowler	Jan. 15, 45	Brugers, Belgium
S/Sgt. Franklin George	Nov. 19, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
S/Sgt. Joseph Hegedus	July 28, 44	La Chapelle, France
S/Sgt. Joseph Kahylarzy	July 20, 44	Calombures, France
S/Sgt. Raymond R. Moon, Jr.	Mar. 23, 45	Pleiserhohn, Germany
S/Sgt. Jacob T. Pontalo	Jan. 23, 45	Faymonsielle, Belgium
S/Sgt. Harold Pettys	Nov. 14, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
S/Sgt. Grant Rowi	Nov. 14, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
S/Sgt. William Sipe	July 28, 44	La Chapelle, France
S/Sgt. John Sauch	Aug. 7, 44	Mayenne, France
Sgt. Samuel Basta	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Sgt. John J. Bick	Mar. 27, 45	Rimbach, Germany
Sgt. George R. Brendle	April 8, 45	Wehrden, Germany
Sgt. Kenneth F. Dymant	Jan. 16, 45	Faymonsielle, Belgium
Sgt. Walter D. Childs	Sept. 16, 44	Freind, Germany
Sgt. Howard T. Dunn	April 8, 45	Wehrden, Germany
Sgt. Harold T. Farlkma	Feb. 9, 45	Bergheim, Germany
Sgt. Raymond Haas	Aug. 12, 44	Brece, France
Sgt. Richard N. Hall	Feb. 16, 45	Bergheim, Germany
Sgt. Roosenelt Ingram	April 19, 45	Ruhland, Germany
Sgt. Edward Jdwabuik	Jan. 15, 45	Bruyeres, Belgium
Sgt. McClintock	April 1, 43	El Guettar, Tunisia
Sgt. Danid C. O'Mara	Jan. 15, 45	Bruyeres, Belgium
Sgt. Eugene M. Packard	Feb. 25, 45	Bergheim, Germany
Sgt. James Parke	Nov. 16, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Sgt. Willie O. Pixley	June 18, 44	Normandy, France
Sgt. Gerald T. Rollyson	April 20, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Sgt. William T. Siper	June 18, 44	Normandy, France
Sgt. John Slogick	July 11, 43	Gela, Sicily
Sgt. Carlton T. Alright	May 21, 45	Oberpleis, Germany
Cpl. George H. Bardner	May 25, 45	Lanzenbach, Germany
Cpl. William Crawnoner	Sept. 11, 44	Clermont, Belgium
Cpl. Deyoe	April 30, 43	Bya
Cpl. Albert T. Dolbu	June 6, 44	Normandy, France
Cpl. Joseph E. Faires	Mar. 21, 45	Oberplies, Germany
Cpl. Charles C. Giordono	Jan. 18, 45	Faymonville, Germany
Cpl. Hamilton	Mar. 29, 43	La Macta, Algiers
Cpl. Mitchel Lawrence	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Cpl. Lehi	July 20, 44	Calombures, France
Cpl. Harry J. Otto	Mar. 24, 45	Lanyenbach, Germany
Cpl. Leslie Painter	Nov. 24, 44	Hamich, Germany
Cpl. Charles Wilson	July 10, 43	Gela, Sicily
T/5 Richard N. Hall	Jan 8, 45	Bruyeres, Belgium
Pfc. Jacob M. Addington	April 25, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pfc. Leangro	Nov. 19, 44	Stalberg, Germany
Pfc. James A. Allen, Jr.	Mar. 4, 45	Weiluswish, Germany
Pfc. Robert L. Arnold	May 6, 45	Brambach, Germany
Pfc. Harry Barlaw	Feb. 25, 45	Bärghiem, Germany
Pfc. Edward Brys	Feb. 25, 45	Berghiem, Germany
Pfc. Lacz C. Boyce	Mar. 27, 45	Bimbach, Germany
Pfc. John Brown	Nov. 12, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pfc. Buhrman	Mar. 29, 43	El Guettar, Tunisia
Pfc. Ora Childers	Sept. 19, 44	Freund, Germany
Pfc. Carlast Cardza	Oct. 16, 44	Brand, Germany
Pfc. Bearl Carpenter	Sept. 13, 44	Jonnasinhude, Belgium



WOUNDED IN ACTION (cont.)

Pfc. Patrick Coburn	July 29, 44	Brece, France
Pfc. Morris Carson	Oct. 1, 44	Brand, Germany
Pfc. Emil J. Dashney	Mar. 21, 45	Oberpleis, Germany
Pfc. Edward P. Dugak	Mar. 28, 45	Hohnsazn, Germany
Pfc. Leonard R. Finger	April 3, 45	Eringersfeld, Germany
Pfc. William Frederick	Aug. 7, 44	Mayenne, France
Pfc. James Grein	Sept. 16, 44	Freund, Germany
Pfc. William Hickerson	Sept. 18, 44	Freund, Germany
Pfc. Dallas Hirniesen	Sept. 19, 44	Freund, Germany
Pfc. Hubert Hunter	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pfc. David L. Jones	Mar. 5, 45	Weilerswist, Germany
Pfc. Frank Kanalis	Feb. 27, 45	Drone, Germany
Pfc. Paul Kauffman	Nov. 24, 44	Stolberg, Germany
Pfc. Sidney A. Kiene	Mar. 27, 45	Oberpleis, Germany
Pfc. Edward J. Kelly	Dec. 3, 44	Weisweiler, Germany
Pfc. Louis Keuffer	July 28, 44	La Chapelle, France
	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Pfc. Leon Korotenko	Jan. 23, 45	Faymonville, Belgium
Pfc. Joseph W. Lawrence	Mar. 21, 45	Oberpleis, Germany
Pfc. Hyman Levine	Sept. 14, 44	Hidtfeld, Germany
Pfc. Henry Magalis	Nov. 16, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pfc. Anthony W. Maguda	July 11, 43	Gela, Sicily
Pfc. Mallaly, Mc Gha	Mar. 21, 45	Oberplies, Germany
Pfc. Joseph Morris	Aug. 14, 44	St. Maurice, France
Pfc. Leonard Murry	Nov. 20, 44	Stalberg, Germany
Pfc. Morris O'Dell	Sept. 14, 44	Hedtfeld, Germany
Pfc. Lenorad Piasty	Aug. 14, 44	St. Maurice, France
Pfc. William O. Pibley	Jan. 18, 44	Germany
Pfc. Charles F. Powell	July 15, 45	Gela, Sicily
Pfc. John P. Psonak	Feb. 8, 45	Brandenberg, Germany
Pfc. Howard W. Robinson	Mar. 4, 45	Weilerswist, Germany
Pfc. Donald Rogers	April 14, 45	Sieber, Germany
Pfc. Mallaly	April 1, 43	El Guettar, Tunisia
Pfc. Jesse B. Ruthledge	April 14, 45	Sieber, Germany
Pfc. Herbert. Schraeder	Oct. 1, 44	Brand, Germany
Pfc. Simon	April 18, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pfc. Alex J. Stewart	April 14, 45	Sieber, Germany
Pfc. Ernest G. Stovall	Sept. 14, 44	Hidtfeld, Germany
Pfc. Charles I. Stamey	Mar. 21, 45	Oberplies, Germany
Pfc. Robert L. Staots	Dec. 11, 44	Herne, Belgium
Pfc. Clarence Trucher	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Pfc. Edward B. Turza	Dec. 3, 44	Weisweiler, Germany
Pfc. Robert West	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Pfc. Charles A. Whittaker	July 11, 43	Gela, Sicily
Pfc. Robert U. Windham	Jan. 15, 45	Bruigeres, Belgium
Pfc. Lewis Zanchula	July 28, 44	La Chopelle, France
Pfc. Joseph Zauke	Mar. 26, 45	Lanzenbach, Germany
Pvt. Victor Alraham	July 28, 44	La Chopelle, France
Pvt. Lester Adams	Sept. 12, 44	Giniste Tlonnes, France
Pvt. Charles Allen	Feb. 27, 45	Droee, Germany
Pvt. Frank Baden	Oct. 1, 44	Brand, Germany
Pvt. John T. Baggett	Mar. 5, 45	Brandenberg, Germany
Pvt. James S. Bagley Jr.	Mar. 5, 45	Weilerswist, Germany
Pvt. Jhon Baker	July 29, 44	La Chopelle, France
Pvt. Wilmar C. Bare	June 6, 44	France
Pvt. Donald Belton	Nov. 18, 44	Schenenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Willert Bolmke	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Leonard Benislowski	Sept. 14, 44	Hidtfeld, Germany
Pvt. Bouner	May 4, 43	Bya
Pvt. Lacy Boyce	Nov. 27, 44	Hamich, Germany
Pvt. George J. Brozes	Jan 28, 45	Eibertingen, Belgium
Pvt. Robert J. Buckner	Mar. 21, 45	Oberpleis, Germany
Pvt. Butler	Nov. 24, 44	Hamich, Germany
Pvt. Lewis D. Childs	Jan. 15, 45	Bruyeres, Belgium
Pvt. Louis Camilleri	Jan. 16, 45	Laymonnille, Germany
Pvt. Marnin Clark	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Pvt. Robert Coopstick	April 28, 43	Beja, Africa
Pvt. Louis M. Damey	Feb. 27, 45	Drone, Germany



WOUNDED IN ACTION (cont'd)

Pvt. Richard Dickworth	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Francis Duyer, Jr.	Feb. 8, 45	Brandenberg, Germany
Pvt. Jerome R. Eichalt	April 18, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pvt. Elliot H. Fildman	Jan. 24, 45	Faymondville, Belgium
Pvt. Morris A. Gaudino	April 20, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pvt. Joseph H. Gomez	April 20, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pvt. Grass	April 30, 42	Beja, Africa
Pvt. George Halayko	June 6, 44	France
Pvt. Hickerson	April 3, 43	El Guettar, Africa
Pvt. Carl Hulbert	Nov. 20, 44	Stalberg, Germany
Pvt. Chester E. Jackuse	March. 26, 45	Lanzenbach, Germany
Pvt. Albert Jones	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Mike E. Kelley	Dec. 3, 44	Weisiaeler, Germany
Pvt. Jesse. E. Kernell	Nov. 30, 44	Weisiaeler, Germany
Pvt. Kerffer	Mar. 29, 43	El Guettar, Tunisia
Pvt. Frank Kalrckawski	July 11, 43	Gela
Pvt. Maguda	April 27, 43	Beja, Africa
Pvt. Richard A. McKenwick	June 6, 44	France
Pvt. Robert Malom	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Authur T. Murat	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Michael Matta	Oct. 2, 44	Brand, Germany
Pvt. Willard Meiner	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, France
Pvt. Edward Miller	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Louis Monceauix	Nov. 28, 44	Hamich, Germany
Pvt. Novotny	April 3, 43	El Guettar, Africa
Pvt. Donald E. Nobbitt	Nov. 28, 44	Hamich, Germany
Pvt. Altsce A. Nadeau	March 1, 45	Wettweise, Germany
Pvt. Stanley A. Negrych	March 26, 45	Lanzenbach, Germany
Pvt. James M. Pentony	Nov. 28, 44	Hamich, Germany
Pvt. James E. Parks	July 24, 44	Brece, France
Pvt. James E. Quinn	April 19, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pvt. Edward Quinn	June 6, 44	France
Pvt. Rogers	April 3, 43	El Guettar, Africa
Pvt. Roth	April 27, 43	Beja, Africa
Pvt. Nicholas Rano	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Charles A Ross	June 6, 44	France
Pvt. Gearld R. Rolfe	Feb 14, 45	Bergheim, Germany
Pvt. Howard W. Robinson	March 4, 45	Weilerswist, Germany
Pvt. William M. Rountru	March 5, 45	Weilerswist, Germany
Pvt. Charles Richards Jr.	April 16, 45	St. Andreasberg, Germany
Pvt. John D. Serritello	March 4, 45	Weilerswist, Germany
Pvt. Joseph W. Scott	April 12, 45	Herzberg, Germany
Pvt. Sanza	Nov. 9, 42	La Macta, Algires
Pvt. Smith	April 1, 43	El Guettar, Africa
Pvt. Everett Siderman	Nov. 23, 44	Hamich, Germany
Pvt. Sena	April 30, 43	Beja, Africa
Pvt. Charles Snyder	Aug. 1, 44	Brece, Germany
Pvt. Clint Seabourne	Sept. 19, 44	Freund, Germany
Pvt. Lazaur	April 30, 43	Beja, Africa
Pvt. Joseph E. Lalliat	April 19, 45	Rubeland, Germany
Pvt. Franklin A. Waltrimier	Jan. 15, 45	Bruyeres, Belgium
Pvt. James Williams	Nov. 17, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. John Watt	Nov. 18, 44	Schevenhutte, Germany
Pvt. Franklin A. Waltinger		



KILLED IN ACTION

1st. Lt. Cole.	April 30, '43	N.E. Beja
1st. Lt. Edwin Leese.	Dec. 25, '44	Beuyereese, Belguim
1st. Lt. Geroge Lescalleet.	Nov. 27, '44	Weisiveiler, Germany
S/Sgt. Horace Bradt.	Jan. 15, '45	Faymonville, Germany
S/Sgt. Wm. R. Carlson.	June. 6, '44	France
S/Sgt. Joseph G. Koblory.	Jan. 6, '44	France
S/Sgt. Matwizyck.	April. 30, '43	N.E. Beja
Sgt. Kissell.	April. 30, '43	N.E. Beja
Sgt. Miller.	June. 6, '44	France
Sgt. Willie O. Pentony.	Mar. 25, '45	Lanzenbach, Germany
Sgt. Pixley.	Dec. 7, '44	Herve, Belguim
Sgt. Marvin L. Roberts.	Jan. 15, '45	Faymonville, Germany
Sgt. Samuel Sellers.	Aug. 7, '44	Magenne, France
Sgt. Dennis B. Serber.	May. 5, '45	Weilerswest, Germany
Sgt. Wm. Wienchowski.	June. 6, '44	France
Sgt. Kerth I. Warner.	Jan. 15, '45	Faymonville, Germany
Cpl. Dansbury.	Mar. 28, '43	Near El Guettar
Cpl. Houle.	April. 30, '43	Near El Guettar
Cpl. Wade H. Lehr.	June. 6, '44	France
Cpl. Elliot.	April. 30, '43	N.E. Beja
Pfc. Wilburn E. Durst.	Jan. 18, '45	Faymonville, Germany
Pfc. Ervin L. Korn.	May. 25, '45	Bergheim, Germany
Pfc. James L. Liable.	Feb. 23, '45	Bergheim, Germany
Pfc. John T. Mulhane.	Mar. 24, '45	Lanzenbach, Germany
Pfc. Charles Miller.	June. 6, '44	France
Pfc. James Nichols.	Sept. 22, '44	Freund, Germany
Pfc. Wilmont C. Parker.	Mar. 5, '45	Weilerswest, Germany
Pfc. George Rogers.	July. 29, '44	Courey, France
Pfc. James N. Spitale.	June. 6, '44	France
Pvt. Herman W. Dunkley.	June. 6, '44	France
Pvt. Thomas Cobb.	Sept. 19, '44	Freund, Germany
Pvt. Walter Hudson.	July. 29, '44	Courcy, France
Pvt. Charles F. Jeane.	Jan. 16, '45	Faymonville, Germany
Pvt. Jessey E. Kernall.	Nov. 27, '44	Lammersday, Germany
Pvt. Henery Metz.	Aug. 7, '44	Mayenne, France
Pvt. Andy Merda.	Aug. 7, '44	Mayenne, France
Pvt. Dawson Marshal.	Aug. 1, '44	Breece, France
Pvt. William L. Sisco.	Mar. 5, '45	WWeilerwest, Germany
Pvt. Alvin Wells.	July. 29, '44	Courcy, France

MISSING IN ACTION

T/Sgt. Albert Rotello.	June. 6, '44	France
Sgt. Russell.	April. 30, '43	N.E. Beja
Cpl. Joesph Kline.	July. 1, '43	France
Pfc. Natale Corvaia.	June. 6, '44	France
Pfc. Anthony G. Cwikla.	June. 16, '44	France + Germany
Pfc. James H. Green.	June. 16, '44	Germany
Pfc. Nicholas James.	June. 16, '44	Germany
Pfc. Michael A. Konopilski.	June. 16, '44	Germany
Pfc. Joesph W. Morris.	June. 16, '44	Germany
Pfc. John P. Psnoak.	June. 16, '44	Germany
Pvt. Janiszewski.	April. 30, '43	N.E. Beja
Pvt. Peter V. Waitkus.	June. 16, '44	Germany