

THE ARNO THROUGH THE WINTER STATIC PHASE

A. The Tactical Situation

Although the attack which was supposed to end the war in Italy came in September, the roots of it were based in the late summer months. It was at that time that the planning of the operation was begun and the participating units maneuvered into position. The 91st Division had reached the Arno River at Pontedera on 18 July; Leghorn had fallen the following day; the 34th Division had entered the southern half of Pisa on 23 July; the Eighth Army had occupied Florence on 22 August. The British XIII Corps, with the 8th Indian, 1st and 78th British Infantry Divisions, and 6th British Armored Division, was put under Fifth Army control.

The Arno was the barrier all along the Fifth Army front, an obstacle which had been crossed at only a few points, an obstacle which had to be overcome before the Army could strike at the Germans in their strongly fortified natural defenses of the Gothic Line. Experience at Salerno, the Volturno, the Garigliano and Anzio, had proved that any assault on carefully prepared German positions had to be well planned, and had to be executed with an overwhelming superiority of arms. To achieve surprise, a deception scheme, showing a build-up in the Pontedera area was inaugurated in August by the engineers. Actually, the strong Fifth Army forces were to attack from the Florence area, after a feint made by the Eighth Army along the Adriatic coast.

The attack began as planned (the official starting date of the Northern Apennine Campaign was 1 September). The Fifth Army engineers bridged the Arno at numerous spots, as the troops crossed the river the last days of August and the first part of September. Rapidly the drive went up Highway #65 until by 10 September the Gothic Line had been reached, high in the Northern Apennines. Here the 34th, 85th, 88th and 91st Divisions ran up against the strongest defenses yet encountered in Italy. Artillery and direct tank and tank destroyer fire did little damage to the deeply dug-in paratroopers and infantry. But the Gothic Line was broken and the troops were beyond Futa Pass by 17 September (about the time the fall rains began again).

Yet the fighting was still hard. There were still twenty-eight German divisions in Italy, and they contested every hill, fighting stubbornly until II Corps was stopped within sight of Bologna, the immediate objective. The wind, snow, rain and mud of the Apennines helped, but it was the German soldier who stopped the attack.

Trails were pushed up the slippery slopes, the few highways in the sector were opened, demolished bridges gapped everywhere, and mud sloughs rocked until passable. The rains, which began in September, increased in October. By 3 November, all gullies were rushing rivers and the rivers virtual floods. Bridges were swept out throughout the Fifth Army sector, but enough remained to prevent the crippling of communications. Waters of the Arno lapped the lower sides of Bailey bridges, as the river rose to a height unequalled in ninety-nine years and fifty-one weeks.

The tactical situation became static, and combat was limited to artillery duels and patrol clashes. Preparations were made for an attack about the beginning of 1945, but this was prevented by a German attack in the Serchio River Valley in IV Corps sector at Christmas time. Troops were rapidly switched to meet the threat, and it was soon stopped.

In February, two limited objective attacks were made in the IV Corps area, one in the coastal sector north of Viareggio by the 92nd Division, and one by the 10th Mountain Division, in the Mount Belvedere - Mount Torraccio sector.

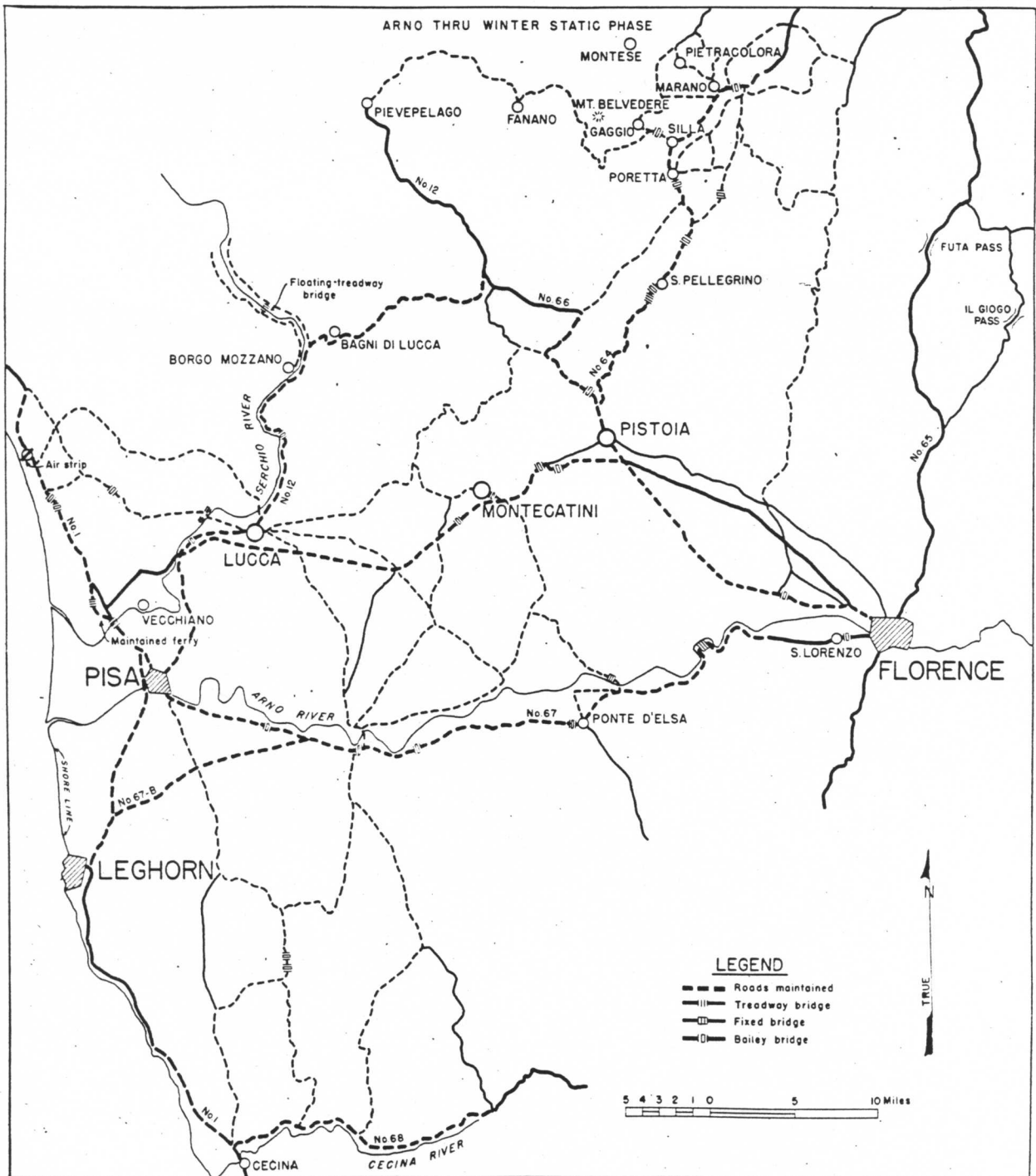
As spring approached, preparations were made once again for an attack. Supplies were built up, troops rested and re-equipped, units regrouped and artillery moved into position. As April came, the offensive was ready for the go ahead sign.

1108th Engineer Combat Group

235th Engineer Combat Battalion

At the beginning of September, the 1108th Engineer Combat Group, commanded by Colonel A. F. Clark, Jr., was responsible for the engineer work along the entire IV Corps front of fifty-five miles, yet the only American unit with the group was the 235th Engineer Combat Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Jones. Task Force 45, whose mission it was to fight the Germans on the west coast, had no engineers whatever. As a further complication, the heavy equipment problem was severe at this time; there were few spare parts and fewer maintenance units. The shortage of prime movers was critical.

On 14 September, Company "C" of the 235th built a 230-foot, double-single Bailey bridge across the Serchio River, using as a base the pile bents of a destroyed German bridge. The bridge was dedicated to nine men of the company who had been killed while building a Bailey bridge at Cassino in March.



1108 TH. ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP
 48 TH. & 235 TH. ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALIONS
 23 RD. ARTIERI BATTALION (ITALIAN)
 OPERATIONS

235th Engineer Combat Battalion (cont'd).

In the first days of October, the Serchio River rose to flood proportions and threatened to wash the bridge out. The low-level treadway bridges at Lucca and Vecchiano had already gone and another bridge near Lucca was in danger. In two days, Company "B" and one of the attached Italian engineer companies built two Bailey bridges at the same site. The American bridge was a 160-foot, double-double; the Italian a 130-foot, triple-single.



235TH BYPASS NEAR MOUNT TERMINALE

Thus, in September, the weeks of effort to train the 23rd Artieri Battalion began to bear results. The magnitude of the engineer tasks assigned to the 1108th required that jobs of the 235th be shared by the Italian unit. The 1108th had a 70-mile front, two task forces and two divisions to care for. The 23rd opened the Autostrada from Lucca to Pistoia, using 6,000 pounds of explosives to prepare bridge sites, construct bypasses and clear debris in towns. It built ten Bailey bridges totalling 800 feet and a 60-foot Class 40 timber trestle bridge.

During September, the 235th Battalion built thirty-three Bailey bridges totalling 2,160 lineal feet, and eight other bridges, timber and treadway, totalling 175 feet. It also constructed twenty-two bypasses, filled sixty craters, installed fifty culverts, dismantled four bridges totalling 410 feet, checked forty-two areas for mines, destroyed 762 enemy mines, cleared paths to remove bodies from minefields, operated twelve water points and one air beacon, prepared six cub strips and two Quartermaster dumps, dug in ten artillery units, built six fords and used 10,000 pounds of explosives in the work. October continued to be a month of work and sweat on roads and highways.

In November, the 235th Battalion Headquarters and the 1108th Group Headquarters were located near Porretta, high in the mountains above Pistoia. A lot of the work had to be done under cover of smoke or darkness because of the enemy's dominating positions overlooking the highways. It was the job of the Corps Engineers to keep the roads open between the two main elements of IV Corps, the Brazilian Expeditionary Force and the 6th South African Division.

235th Engineer Combat Battalion (cont'd).

The importance of secondary roads was increased because they offered more defiladed routes of approach to the front and provided alternate routes in the event of shelling on Highway #64. Drainage was the main problem on the tributary roads. Italian civilians were hired and used on the roads wherever possible. In November, the group maintained and worked 336 miles of roads, quarried 4,000 cubic yards of rock, constructed fifteen bridges and, in general, continued the same work done in September and October.

On 2 December, the 1108th Group Headquarters was attached to Fifth Army Headquarters and was ordered south of Florence to train two newly activated combat battalions. The 235th and 23rd remained on line to carry on the engineer tasks for IV Corps. A cadre was taken from the 235th Battalion and the four-week training program for the two battalions, formerly anti-aircraft searchlight battalions, began on 15 December. Evolved from 15 months of experience, the program was short and to the point, limited to the principles of combat engineering as adapted to the needs of the theater. Emphasis was laid on night work (see Appendix O).



235TH CORPORAL SUPERVISING WORK OF ITALIANS NEAR POPIGLIO

255th and 337th Engineer Combat Battalions

In mid-January, the 1108th Group moved to Lucca. The two newly trained battalions, known as the 255th Engineer Combat Battalion and the 337th Engineer Combat Battalion (as distinguished from the 337th Engineer General Service Regiment, later the 1338th Engineer Combat Group), were attached to the group and moved up to begin operations. The 255th went to work in the Porretta sector and the 337th in the Serchio Valley, as the 235th stepped back for a well-deserved rest. One of the difficult tasks done by the 235th in December was the construction of the "Christmas Bridge" near Borgo Mozzano, across the Serchio River. This 180-foot, triple-double Bailey bridge was constructed in twenty-seven hours by Company "B" plus one platoon of Company "A". It was an unsupported span with overhead transoms.

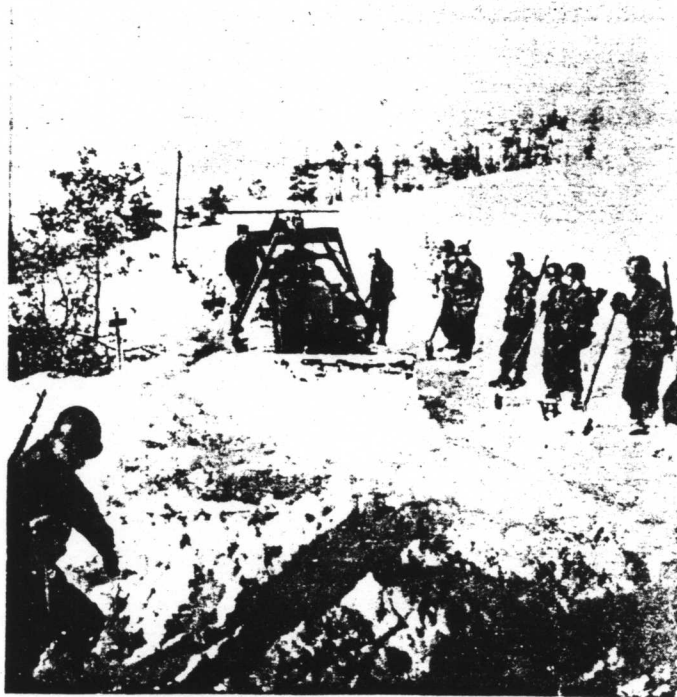
255th and 337th Engineer Combat Battalions (cont'd).

The threat of the abortive German Christmas offensive down the Serchio Valley over, the 235th Battalion removed the remaining demolitions and spent the first half of January in routine bridge and road maintenance, dividing with the 23rd Battalion the entire IV Corps front, while the 255th and 337th Battalions did all manner of engineer tasks on roads in the rear, notably Highway #67. The latter half of the month, operations were complicated by the floods in the Serchio Valley which caused the 1108th Group's first bridge washout, and by landslides in the vicinity of Bagni di Lucca.

During the first week in February, the 337th Battalion followed the limited 92nd Division drive up the west coast and built a 50-foot Bailey bridge and three treadway bridges totalling 120 feet. The operation finished on 11 February, at which time the 92nd Division retired to its original positions. On the 19th, the 235th Battalion took over the roads leading to Mount Belvedere and the nearby heights to support the 10th Mountain Division and the Brazilian Expeditionary Force drive--the first successful attack since the stalemate before Bologna had begun.

As the Mountain Division outflanked Highway #67 to the west, the 235th's main work was trail development, the building of revetments and fords and the construction of culverts and bridges. During March, IV Corps prepared for the forthcoming operations against Bologna.

Meanwhile, the 1108th Group as Corps Engineers supported the limited attack of the 10th Mountain and 1st Brazilian Divisions from 3 to 9 March. In this mission, the 1108th Engineer Group constructed supply dumps, prepared hospital sites, helped the artillery into position, and executed general road construction during the balance of the month.



SNOW CLEARING BY 255TH NEAR MOUNT BELVEDERE

THE PO CAMPAIGN

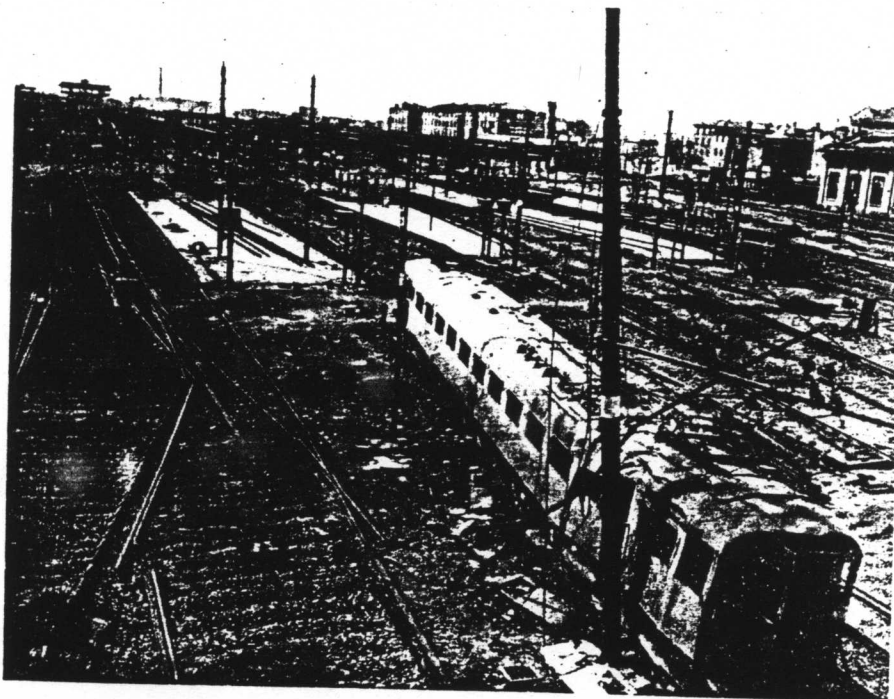
A. The Tactical Situation

April brought the attack that ended the war in Italy. An engagement on the Comacchio split on 2 April raised the curtain. Three days later, the 92nd Division drove into German positions in the coastal area. Massa was taken, then Carrara, the marble town. On 9 April, the Eighth Army, which had been slowly advancing for some time, intensified its attack. On 14 April, IV Corps launched the beginning of the main Fifth Army assault towards Vergato. II Corps jumped off forty-eight hours later. The line-up for the attack was as follows:

IV Corps - 1st Armored Division
10th Mountain Division
Brazilian Expeditionary Force

II Corps - 6th South African Armored Division
88th Infantry Division
34th Infantry Division
91st Infantry Division

Fifth Army - 92nd Infantry Division
442nd Regimental Combat Team



BOLOGNA

Bologna had been the goal of the September attack. It had remained within sight of the Americans all winter. Its capture opened up a new and entirely different phase of the Italian campaign. Deprived of their mountain defenses, the Germans were forced to shift their retreat into high gear. The Po Valley road net was so large it was impossible to do much effective cratering or bridge demolition. Finally, the withdrawal became a rout. All of the bridges over the Po had been destroyed by the Allied Air Force and many Germans and vast amounts of German equipment were stranded on the river's south bank.

The first crossing of the Po by the Fifth Army took place on 24 April at San Benedetto against only minor resistance. In the western Appennines, the Germans pulled out to avoid being trapped and La Spezia was occupied without opposition. Following the crippling losses sustained by the enemy before and during the river crossing, swift Allied thrusts were made to Verona, Brescia and Bergamo. The enemy forces were decisively split. The Germans were unable to muster enough force to try even a temporary stand in their well prepared positions along the Adige River.

There was nothing for the enemy to do now but surrender: full, final unconditional surrender of all German and Italian armies in Italy and the Austrian Tyrol. The possibility of a last-ditch stand in the Alps had been eliminated.

The surrender in Italy came on 2 May 1945. To the dirty, unshaven, dog-tired veterans of the Italian Campaign, Victory Day for all Europe (8 May) was only an anti-climax.

1108th Engineer Combat Group

On 14 April when IV Corps began its attack, the 337th Battalion was in support of the 10th Mountain Division west of Highway #64, the 255th Battalion was behind the 1st Armored Division, and the 23rd (Italian) and the 235th Battalions were in general support of the corps.

More mines were encountered than the 1108th had seen since before Rome. The repair of craters and demolitions had to be deferred until every foot of debris was carefully prodded, as the non-metallic mines were undetectable in the shrapnel covered area. In a distance of about one and one-half miles, 570 mines were lifted from the roadway.

A great deal of work was required to make trails to outflank Monte Pero to Vergato, and the engineers were under fire most of the time. IV Corps lost the use of Highway #64 north of Piano di Venola to II Corps in a boundary change which left only Route #6423A for corps traffic. The road was easily observed by the enemy.

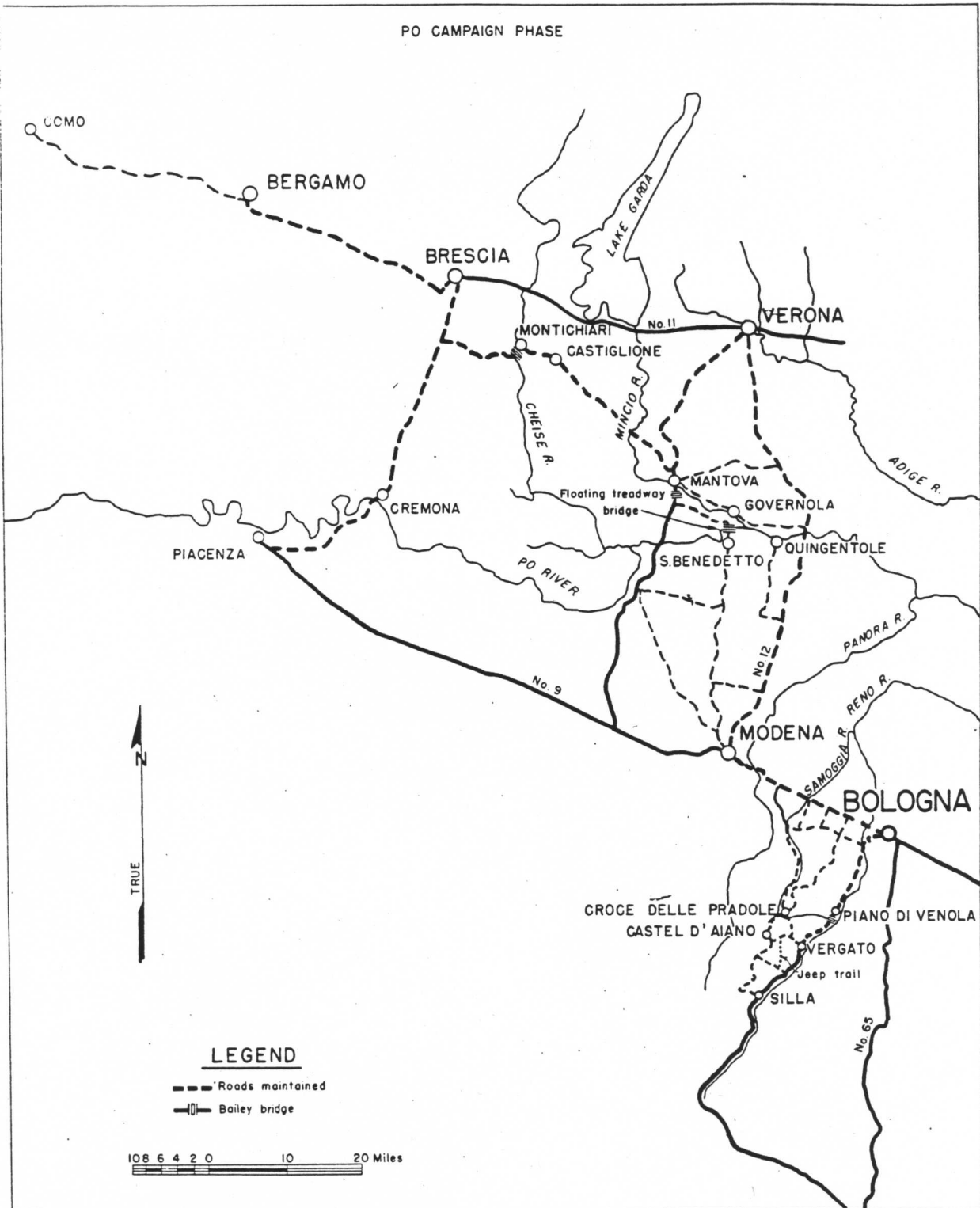
In the town of Tole, the road was only one-way, and since it was the main supply route for two divisions the traffic bottleneck made Tole a favorite target. A parallelling road from Sussano to Croce della Pradole was opened on 18 April, and by 21 April the road through Tole was made two-way by the construction of a four-mile bypass. While equipment was working on the north end of the road from Croce della Pradole, heavy artillery barrages were unleashed to drown out the noise of the bulldozers.



BRIDGE OVER ADIGE BUILT BY 235TH ENGINEERS OF THE 1108TH GROUP

With the completion of the mountainous phase of the campaign, the units on the corps front were reshuffled to exploit the breakthrough. The 255th Engineers were assigned to support the 85th Division on Highway #64 and the 10th Division to the east. Further east, the 337th Battalion assisted the 1st Armored Division in the Somoggia Valley until 21 April, when it was replaced by the 401st Battalion of the 19th Engineer Group, at which time the 337th went into the Po Valley to support the 10th Division. The 23rd Italian Engineers were in general support of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force which came up behind the 10th Division east of Highway #64.

PO CAMPAIGN PHASE



1108 TH. ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP
235 TH., 255 TH., & 337 TH. ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALIONS
23 RD. ARTIERI BATTALION (ITALIAN)
OPERATIONS

1108th Engineer Combat Group (cont'd).

The Po Valley was reached on 21 April by the 85th, 10th, and 1st Armored Divisions. Here and there, a crater was blown and a bridge partially destroyed but there was not the thorough and systematic use of demolitions and mines that had become synonymous with a German retreat. With the extensive road net in the valley, the 1108th also found little work except for river crossings. Work before the Po River was reached, mainly consisted of shortening supply routes by bridges and fills on the main highways.

For the crossing of the Po River, the 1108th Group had, in addition to the four battalions of the group, the 401st Combat Battalion, the 1554th Ponton Battalion, with Company "A", 92nd Engineer Regiment, attached, and Company "A" of the 404th Combat Battalion. Until the construction of bridges, the 337th and 255th helped the 10th Mountain and 85th Divisions cross the Po River in assault boats, the 10th Division crossing first at S. Benedetto on 23 April, the 85th at Quingentole, a short time later.

The first bridge across the Po was a Class 18, 915-foot M-2 floating treadway near S. Benedetto, completed at 1030 hours on 25 April by the 235th and 401st Engineer Battalions. The tanks, except for those that crossed on barges and ferries, had to wait until 1600 hours the same day, when the Class 40, 856-foot neavy ponton bridge was finished by the 1554th Ponton and the 337th Combat Battalions. Company "A" of the 404th Combat Battalion assembled and operated three Quonsett barges.

The Mincio River at Governolo was crossed by a quick repair of a damaged bridge by men of the 337th Battalion, who had been without sleep for three nights and two days. The 255th Engineers went with the 85th Division to Verona, the 337th and 235th Engineers alternately went with the 10th Mountain Division to Verona by way of Governolo and Mantova; and the 401st Engineers followed the 1st Armored Division to Brescia, Bergamo, and Lake Como.

The last significant engineer projects in this drive were the construction of two 240-foot Bailey bridges across the Adige River, one by the 235th, the other by the 255th Battalion. The fast movement obviated the need for much engineer work, so engineers of the group protected main supply routes from isolated pockets of Germans, cleared out these pockets, and assembled and evacuated prisoners of war. The armed patrols were maintained on the main supply routes until 6 May, when they were withdrawn. Approximately 14,500 prisoners were processed by the 1108th Engineer Combat Group under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William P. Jones, Jr.

PURPLE HEART

235th Battalion

*Cluster

*ABRAMS, Dora Pvt
ALDRIDGE, Clyde B. T/Sgt
ALLEN, Thomas M. Spt
ANGIOLINO, Vincent J. Pvt

BAKER, Harold E. Capt
BALDRIDGE, Robert L. Lt
BARTLETT, Paul R. Pvt
BARTSCH, Edward I. Pfc
*BAYES, Harry H. Pfc
BEATTY, Jack S/Sgt
BERG, Merle L. Pvt
BOND, Lewis B. Pvt
BOUJET, Harry J. Pfc
BOSLEY, Earl E. Cpl
BOUROS, Peter S. Pfc
BOYD, Marion F. T/5
BRUGGEMAN, Arthur J. Cpl
BULSCHER, August Pfc
BUONAUTTO, John F. Sgt
BYLER, Teddy L. Sgt

CALLAHAN, Daniel C. Pvt
CAMPESI, Severio Pvt
CANNON, William C. S/Sgt
CARDARELLA, Angelo J. Pfc
CARDINALLI, Peter Pfc
CARHART, William T. Jr. Sgt
CARIDI, Dominick T. Pvt
CARILLA, Edward Pvt
*CARTER, Eugene Sgt
CERASO, Guido Pvt
CERTAIN, Martin H. T/5
CHAFFIN, Wade Pvt
**CHARLEBOIS, Joseph E. Sgt
CHRISMAN, Harold H. Pfc
CIRILLO, Dominick M. Pfc
CLAPPER, Carl W. Pfc
COLLINS, Thomas H. Lt
CONROY, John J. Jr. Pvt
*CUTBIRTH, Louis R. T/5

DALTON, Homer E. Sgt
DALY, Joseph T. Pvt
DAWTT, Howard V. T/5
DeGRAVE, Jule Pfc
DILONARDO, Savino Cpl
DOPKINS, George S. Sgt
DUCHESE, John M. Pfc
DUDAS, Charles Pfc

EAGLE, Theodore Pfc
EHRTZ, Louis J. Jr. Pvt
EICKMEYER, Kenneth H. Lt
ELSTERMEIER, Bernard H. R. T/5

**ERPENBACH, Alvin V. Sgt
EVANSON, Donald R. Pfc

FAGG, Roy Sgt
FONTENOT, Leroy Pfc
FORD, Donald A. Capt
FOWLER, Henry U. T/5
FRANCISCHELLI, August R. T/5
FRANCISCO, Michael J. Pvt
FRAZIER, Acey W. Pvt

GAGE, Loren E. Pfc
GAISSERT, Lawrence J. Lt
GEHM, Edwin A. Pvt
GIASI, Vincent M. Pvt
GONZALES, Louis G. Cpl
GRAUSO, Michael C. Pfc
GRAY, Benjamin F. Cpl
GRAY, Pvt
GROSSMAN, Leland Sgt
GRUBER, Francis E. Pvt

HAHN, Harold Cpl
*HALLAS, Desmond F. Pfc
HAMM, Edward R. Pvt
HARKINS, Joseph J. Pfc
HENDERSON, Edwin C. T/5
HENSHAW, Agrey H. Pvt
HILL, John A. Sgt
HILLMANN, Donald F. Cpl
HOLLINGSWORTH, Kenneth T/4
HOLMES, Frederick S. T/5
HOWELL, Harlan K. T/5
HUGHES, Fred L. Sgt
HULSEY, Arthur M. T/5

*JAMES, Donald D. Pfc
JENKINS, David H. Lt
JENSEN, Sam Sgt
JERGOVICH, Michael Pfc
JOHNSON, James L. Pvt

KELTON, Peter Sgt
KNOTT, Jess F. Cpl
KOSOWSKI, Edward Pfc

LAMMERS, John G. Jr. Pvt
LANTZ, Lloyd F. Pfc
LEVIA, Joseph T/5
LEWIS, Frederick G. Pvt
LINK, Russell L. Lt
LONG, William J. Lt

PUPPLE HEART (cont'd)

235th Battalion

*Cluster

LOFENCZ, Julius V. Pfc
LOSH, William L. Pfc
LOWE, Leonard M. T/5
LUCKSHIS, Zigmund J. Pvt
LYNCH, Dallas R. Lt

MACHONIS, Leonard W. Pvt
MacINTOSH, John A. Cpl
*MARTIN, William G. Sgt
MATEJKOWSKI, John A. T/5
McGANN, John M. Lt
McGEE, Eugene B. Pfc
McGUIRE, Francis P. Pvt
McLEOD, Lee T. Lt
MEHRMANN, Walter J. T/5
MENEZES, Lloyd G. Pfc
MERCER, Morris H. T/5
MIDDAUGH, Mariot W. Pfc
MILIMAN, Charles Sgt
MONTANARO, Emilio Pvt
MUNDAY, Charles Cpl
*MURRELL, C. D. Pfc
*MYERS, George M. Pfc

OSZKOWSKI, John Sgt
OSTROWSKI, William Pfc
OWENS, Eugene R. Lt

PANNACCIULLI, Dominick Pvt
PATTERSON, Jess S/Sgt
PENNELL, Lester R. S/Sgt
PETHRS, Louis E. Sgt
PETITTI, Ernest Pfc
PFARR, Louis H. Pvt
PHILIPS, Herman D. S/Sgt
PILON, Viateur J. Sgt
POOLE, Fred Pvt
*POPE, Gordon A. Maj
PRICE, Harry Cpl
PROCTOR, Theodore J. Sgt
PULJAH, John A. Sgt

RAGOTSKIE, Harold W. Pfc
REED, George W. Lt
REES, Max I. Lt
RICHARDSON, Theodore T. Pvt
RIFNER, Russell E. Cpl
ROSKOWSKI, Milford T/5
ROY, Merton L. Sgt

SARUBBI, John P. Pvt
SAUTER, William T. Pvt
SAYRE, Virgil W. Cpl
SEIBERT, Charles K. Pfc
SEICH, Francis J. T/5
SETTER, Alfred O. Lt -
*SEAN, Thomas Col
SIMS, Donald C. Pvt
SINNING, Fred T/5
SPALDING, James L. Sgt
SPERDINI, Benjamin J. Pvt
SMITH, Ted E. T/4
SMITH, Dwight V. Pvt
STARK, Victor Pfc
St JOHN, Joseph Cpl
STOPEK, Louis L. Pfc
STRAUS, Walter F. Pfc
SHINGLE, Howard R. Pvt
*SYVERSTON, Walter N. Pfc

TASSALO, James A. Pfc
TIMBO, John Pvt
THOMPSON, Thomas V. Capt
TRUJILLO, Phillip Pvt
TRYON, Ranson Pvt

VARADE, William S. Pfc
VODEHNAL, John E. Pfc

WALSH, Robert Pfc
WHITWORTH, Jacob R. Pfc
WILL, William A. Cpl
WILLIAMS, Ben H. T/4
WILLIAMSON, George T. Jr. T/5
WINSSETT, Robert A. T/5
*WINGARD, Byron T/5
WITT, Jack A. Capt
WITTENBERG, Harold Pvt
WOLFF, Lothar T/4

PURPLE HEART (cont'd)

48th Battalion

(Up to June 15 1944 only)

ANDERSON, James A. Pfc
BING, Pvt
BUCKLEY, Donald 1st Sgt
CRISUP, Herman L. T/5
EMERSON, Tom Lt
*FINNEGAN, Russell M. Lt
*GOODPASTER, Andrew J. Lt Col
GROSSMAN, Leland Sgt
JACKSON T/5
JTHAK, William Cpl
KATZBECK, John W. Capt
KRATCH, Frank J. Lt
FRATZ Pvt
LITTLE, Hugh M. Pvt
MAKI Pvt
McCRACKEN Pfc
METCALF, Warren E. Sgt
MILKOVICH, Michael J. Pvt
MILLER Pvt
*MUNSON, Orville O. Capt

x x *KINCER ALFAR CAPT*

NELSON, Christopher Pfc
O'BAR, Lee Pvt
O'LEARY, John Lt
OLSON, Blanchard O. S/Sgt
OLSON, Leonard Sgt.
O'NEIL T/5
PAQUIN, Henry Sgt
PEDRO, Richard G. Pfc
PRIBYL, Jerome W. Lt
REARDON, Mark Capt
SANTJER, Ben T/5
SCHREINER, Florian B. Sgt
SEIBOLT, Edward J. Cpl
SPECKER, Joseph C. Sgt
SHOFNER, Keith Cpl
SWIFT, Dean E. Lt Col
TURNER, Edward Jr. Pvt
VAN CAMPEN, Richard J. Capt
WRIGHT, Marvin J. Sgt
WYKLE, Pvt

1108th Group

*ANDERSSON, Kingsley S. Col
CRAYCRAFT, Joseph F. T/4
WINGER, Henry W. Maj

xxx



THOSE WHO ARE STILL THERE

	BATTALION	
Pfc. Vincent J. Angiolino	235th	* Mignano
S/Sgt. Jack Beaty	235th	Abetaia
Cpl. Earl E. Bosley	235th	Mt. Belvedere
1st. Sgt. Donald F. Buckley	48th	Mt. Porchia
S/Sgt. William C. Cannon	235th	San Pietro
Pvt. Dominick T. Caridi	235th	Cassino
Sgt. Eugene Carter	235th	Mt. Belvedere
T/5 Martin H. Certain	235th	Cassino
Sgt. Joseph E. Charlebois	235th	Abetaia
Pfc. Dominic M. Cirillo	235th	Cassino
Lt. Kenneth H. Eickmeyer	235th	Mignano
Sgt. Alvin W. Erpenbach	235th	Pisa
Pfc. Donald R. Evanson	235th	Cassino
Pvt. Michael J. Francisco	235th	Cassino
Pvt. Edwin A. Gehm	235th	Cassino
Cpl. Benjamin F. Gray	235th	Cassino
Pfc. Joseph J. Harkins	235th	Mignano
T/5 Frederick S. Holmes	235th	Cassino
Pvt. James L. Johnson	235th	Cassino
Pvt. John G. Lammers Jr.	235th	Selve
T/5 Joseph Levia	235th	Casaglia
Lt. William J. Long	235th	Mt. Porchia
Pfc. Eugene B. McGee	235th	Abetaia
T/5 Morris H. Mercer	235th	Cassino
Pfc. Mariot W. Middaugh	235th	Ponte a Moriano
Pfc. Christopher Nelson	48th	Mt. Porchia
Pvt. Jess W. Patterson	235th	Mt. Belvedere
Pvt. Louis H. Pfaff	235th	Cassino
T/5 Ben Santjer	48th	Mt. Porchia
Cpl. Thomas Shaw	235th	Mignano
Cpl. Keith Shofner	48th	Mt. Trocchio
Pvt. Donald C. Sims	235th	Cassino
T/5 Fred Sinning	235th	Mignano
T/4 Ted E. Smith	235th	Mt. Belvedere
Sgt. James L. Spalding	235th	Mt. Porchia
Sgt. Joseph C. Specker	48th	Mt. Porchia
Capt. Thomas V. Thompson	235th	Mt. Porchia
T/5 George T. Williamson Jr.	235th	Abetaia

*Place names represent towns or prominent terrain features nearest the spot where the man fell.

